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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

JULY, 1823.

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&c. &c. &c.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE IN SIAM.

SINCE the narrative we furnished in our last number of Dr. Crawford's Embassy to Siam, we have been favoured, from a most respectable quarter, with the following document. The outrage detailed therein occurred almost immediately after the return of the embassy; and if it was not intended by the Siamese as an insult to our Government, and to shew their contempt of the mission, at least it proves their ignorance of our power and policy, and demonstrates the futility of attempting, with that singular people, negotiations of any kind which are not supported by a formidable exterior. It certainly appears to us that such half measures tend to encourage insult, and consequently to excite contempt. Wherever it is not the intention of a government to command respect, surely it must be the wisest course to send no embassy at all.

AN ACCOUNT OF AN OUTRAGE COMMITTED IN SIAM IN 1822, ON THE SUPRACARGO AND CAPTAIN OF AN ENGLISH VESSEL.

About ten o'clock P.M., on Saturday the 19th of October 1822, the Christian Captain of the Port * came on

board the brig Phoenix of Calcutta, and told us that the Prince Crommon-chit * wished to see us immediately; upon which we hurried away in my sampan, accompanied by our Mussulman linguist, the Port Captain following in his own boat.

The part of the palace in which the Prince resides is situated on the right bank of the river Me-nam, about two miles above the shipping. The entrance is filthy, and through a bazar. It is a square building, surrounded with high walls, with two gates, and lies adjoining to the audience hall. There is a place open in front, where all visitors are obliged to wait till it is the pleasure of his Royal Highness to see them. Here we had remained some time, when we expressed to our linguist a desire to have the audience over; and particularly mentioned to him then, as we had already done in the boat, that we had hurried away upon the assurance of not being detained, when our dinner was almost ready to be placed upon the table, and that it was not our intention to wait long, but that we should go away, and return some other time.

* An illegitimate son of the King's, who has charge of the Commercial Department, &c.

His reply gave us no reason to suppose that we were actually under restraint.

The court-yard now seemed to be rapidly filling with people; but as our linguist stated that this was usual, it dissipated our suspicions for the moment. Observing, however, the crowd still increasing, the strictness of the storekeepers in preventing any person from going out, and a sword or two occasionally carried into the palace, I became uneasy, and said that if the prince was not likely to come out soon, we must return. Upon which we were told that he had come out, and would see us in a few minutes.

A conversation then took place between Captain Smith and the Port Captain respecting our having fire-arms, when we assured him that we had nothing of the kind; indeed he must have known this himself, for we had left the brig in such haste that we had not allowed ourselves sufficient time to make any change in our dress, or even to go into our cabins. We then said that we had been there twice before without any search having been required, and that it seemed strange they should now wish to adopt a measure so obnoxious. Capt. Smith presently intimated to me that they insisted upon searching us, and that therefore we had better go away: upon which, we both rose. This movement appeared to be the signal of attack, for we were immediately struck, and surrounded by such numbers as to preclude any hope of escape, or of resistance being of the slightest avail. The human mind, however, is not easily subdued, and in the midst of the greatest dangers it resists insult and oppression: accordingly Capt. Smith defended himself for some time in the court-yard into which he had been forced, while I retreated with my back to the wall, in the place where we had been sitting only a minute before. Here I defended myself for some time against their brutal attack, but was at length overpowered.

My legs and arms were immediately seized and twisted in the most painful manner; at the same time I was carried backwards and forwards, sometimes with my face down and sometimes up. During the whole of the time they continued to strike me with their hands and feet in the most inhuman manner, and once or twice attempted to break my back by placing their knees upon it. They then seized my neckcloth, which they twisted in such a manner as to induce me to believe they intended to strangle me, and actually occasioned so much pain as to render me unable to eat with comfort for some time after.

During the early part of the scuffle I received a blow on the nose, which broke the bridge; consequently, from the position I was in when they were carrying me, the blood collected so copiously in my throat that I was often nearly choked, for I could neither swallow nor throw it out.

Being at length satisfied with their brutality, they placed me on the floor, and pulling, or rather wrenching, my arms back, they put two pair of irons on my ancles, weighing about twenty pounds.

While this operation was going on, I observed Capt. Smith, for the first time, in the same situation, after having suffered severely, having been thrown down, and kicked backwards and forwards till he had become quite insensible. It was difficult to say which of us had suffered most. Our eyes seemed to have been their principal objects of attack, for we were both much disfigured about those parts, and Capt. Smith had a cut on the forehead. Our watches and caps had been torn from us; Capt. Smith, however, recovered his almost immediately, but I did not get my watch for three days afterwards, and my cap and a knife were never returned. Nothing could exceed the barbarity with which we were treated. Hands, feet, and elbows were all employed upon us without mercy. Death would have

been preferable to what we suffered, and no intreaties could move them to desist.

The Prah Klang* now made his appearance, accompanied by several Rajahs of high rank, and told us, while bruised and bleeding, and loaded with irons, that we had now experienced what a Siamese *Tomasha* was. This man's conduct had always been bad, but on the present occasion it was brutal in the extreme, for he seemed to exult in our distress.

The Talooa† also sent a message to Capt. Smith, that he understood the English thought the Siamese were afraid of them; he hoped therefore that we were now convinced they were not: a convincing proof, indeed, when about five or six hundred men were thought necessary to attack two defenceless individuals, who had neither means of escape nor of resistance to such an overwhelming force.

They then proceeded to inquire into the cause of our killing a horse which the King had returned to us. We answered, that it was our own property, and that we thought we had a right to do with it as we liked. We then complained of their outrage upon us, and stated that we had been in the country for six months; that we had paid them upwards of ten thousand ticals in duties and charges, which was more than any one ship had done before; that it was paid within a few days of our intended departure, and immediately before the ill treatment we had just experienced. We received, however, no satisfactory answer, and were told afterwards that Raasday, the Musselman Grannie, who was the interpreter, did not communicate all we said.

We were now desired to withdraw to a shade which had been prepared for us near the gate; but if the bedding of my sampan had not been fortunately brought in to us, such were

our bruises that we should have suffered most severely in the removal.

The four lascars who had, in the absence of my boatmen, accompanied us, were also severely beaten; and two of them, who had their usual knives with them, had, in addition to the two pair of irons on their legs, a collar fixed round their necks, which was fastened to the wall by a chain.

The whole business appeared to have been previously arranged: for immediately after we left the brig, two armed junks dropped down alongside of us, and several gun-bouts, having each a gun mounted, and carrying a number of armed soldiers, continued to row alongside. Four Portuguese linguists were also put on board Capt. McDonnell's brig, who were obliged to answer the boats as they hailed, while the houses in front of the Prah-Klang and his brother were filled with armed men. A message was also sent on board, that if they kept quiet, and nobody left the vessel, no harm would be done to them.

We were also told that a Sr. Carlos Ml. de Selvierra, who assumes the title of *Portuguese Consul*, had been consulted by the Prah Klang, and that he had given it as his opinion that they might proceed to these extremities with us with perfect safety, as our Government would never take notice of such proceedings.

About two hours after we had been placed in confinement, we were visited by my friend Chow Croom, a Siamese of rank; and owing to his being at the head of the establishment of the Prince, were treated with attention by our guards, and supplied with comforts which we could not otherwise have expected. He regretted much having been absent at the time of our arrival, as he could have prevented the unfortunate occurrence which had taken place. He assured us also that he would now make every effort to obtain our release, but as a preliminary step it would be necessary for us to say every thing they wished.

* A relation of the King's who has the management of the shipping under the Prince.

† A Rajah connected with the shipping.

We were guarded most strictly, having eight or ten men constantly with us, in a place about fifteen feet long by ten broad; others also during the night came round frequently with torches to see that all was right, while the court-yard was filled with armed soldiers.

On Sunday afternoon the brother of the Prah Klang, with three or four other Rajahs, came into our prison, to tell us, as they said, our faults; threatening also to write to the Rajah of Penang upon the subject. They then proceeded to read to the following effect, viz. that we had killed a horse in the King's boat; that we had said we would have killed it before the Prah Klang; that two of the lascars had knives when they entered the palace, which was contrary to the custom of Siam; that we were indebted to the Prah Klang for not having been beaten to death; that we had refused to be searched; which latter circumstance, and killing the horse, were two great faults in Siam, and if committed by a native, would have been punished with death; but that the Prince, out of his great friendship for the Rajah of Bengal and Penang, had forgiven us; that the brig must immediately proceed to Pak-nam; that our guns, which had been landed there on coming in, would be sent by some other vessel; and that we should be sent down in one of the King's boats as soon as the brig had reached Pak-nam. Here we ventured to make a few remarks in our own defence; and as we were very unwell, offered to deliver up all our muskets, pistols, and swords, if they would only allow us to go on board; telling them, at the same time, that if we moved out of the vessel, they might cut our heads off. But we were stopped, and told that the case had already been decided upon by the great men of the kingdom, and that no alteration whatever could possibly take place after their decision. They then said that our Musselman Mallim might remain, and settle our

accounts, and afterwards join us, either at Pak-nam or outside of the bar.

It was here insinuated that I had been the first transgressor by striking one of the Chokidars. I dared them to the proof. So pertinacious were they, that they contested the point for half an hour; at length, however, they abandoned the charge: a most convincing proof that they had been the aggressors.

A short time previous to this conference we had addressed the following letter to the Prince:

To the Prince Croma-mon-Chit.

May it please your Royal Highness: We are strangers, and came to your country for the purpose of trade, and during the six months we have now been here, there is no man who can find fault with us.

If we have done wrong now, it is from ignorance of your customs; and as we are sorry for it, we hope you will allow us to go on board of ship again, as we are very ill, and must certainly die if kept here any longer.

We are respectfully yours,

(Signed) WM. STORM.

CHAS. E. SMITH.

Bangkok, Oct. 19, 1822.

This letter was returned to us, and the following, dictated by themselves, was substituted. We were in irons at the time.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Croma-mon-Chit.

May it please your Royal Highness: We are strangers, and came to your country for the purpose of trade, and during the six months we have now been here, there is no man who can find fault with us.

We brought a horse to the King as a present, which we understood from the horsekeeper* was to be returned, and we told him to do so; and when it came alongside of the ship we were angry, and ordered it to be killed in the boat in presence of the horse-

* It was Bannay who told us, and not the horsekeeper, whom we had never seen.

keeper; but we since understand it is a crime according to the laws of your country, and are therefore sorry for it.

That when you sent for us, the Cho-keedhars were afraid we had arms, and wished to search us, which we objected to, and wished to go away; upon which a quarrel ensued, and upon trying to force our way they beat us: that if we have therefore not obeyed your laws, we hope you will forgive us for both these faults, and allow us to go on board of ship again, as we are so very ill that we must die if kept any longer in confinement.

We are, &c.

(Signed) WM. STORM,
CHAS. E. SMITH.

Bangkok, October 19, 1822.

From the last of the above letters it sufficiently appears, that, even in the eyes of our persecutors, our crimes were not very great; and since they admitted that we had conducted ourselves for six months without fault, surely their treatment was most unjustifiable; for what had we done? We had brought a horse as a present to the king. It had cost us some money, and a great deal of trouble. It was accepted and much liked, and taken away without asking our leave, and but a few days before had been in such high favour, as to be placed next but one to the king in his annual procession, but it had been thought proper, after keeping it for six months, to return it, for what reason we knew not. The horse was again our own property, and we had neither accommodation nor provision for it: they had used it ill, and likewise insulted us: consequently, when the animal was brought alongside, we ordered it to be killed.

It was also charged against us, that we had refused to be searched. But had they attempted it by fair means? No; they knocked us down first, and searched us afterwards. Surely this was not treatment which any person who had lived for six months in a country without blame or reproach,

had any reason to expect. If any actual crime could have been charged upon us, this would have been a fair opportunity for an informer to bring himself into favour; but, though I believe all the population of Bang-kok came to see us, not a single individual was disposed to give us an ill word. Even the Pia Chulah,* Raasday,† and Langsowat,‡ our great enemies, did not venture to accuse us, and I verily believe that there are not four greater villains unhung.

Through the favour of Chow Croom, we now obtained leave to have one pair of our irons removed, which afforded us great relief; we could not procure the same indulgence, however, for the poor Lascars, it being a special favour granted to us only.

On Tuesday the brig moved down the river; and I take this opportunity of saying, that we are much indebted to Capt. M'Donnell for the assistance he gave of men and boats, without which our return could not have been accomplished so speedily.

On Wednesday the 23d of October, some of the same great men who had visited us formerly came to Capt. Smith, to obtain a translation of a letter of Captain M'Donnell's to the prince. Fortunately, Captain Smith's translation agreed with another in their possession.

Our Musselman was then introduced, but accompanied by the Grannies Raasday and Langsowat, and such was the strictness exercised, that, though we had the whole of our accounts to settle, the affair was obliged to be transacted publicly; neither was any private conversation whatever allowed.

* A Musselman and the King's Interpreter. He and a Siamese Pia Sippet value the Kincauls and other valuable articles for the Court. He has always shewn himself decidedly hostile to the British.

† The son of the Pia Chulah, some of the principal Grannies, the account of the duties and charges are made up by him, and a great part of the cargo wanted for the Court is valued by him.

‡ The son of the Pia Sippet, and coadjutor of Raasday, and as great a villain; he has not, however, so much duplicity.

We were obliged to leave a large sum of money to be collected by him; and as the Prah Klang, much to our loss, and against both his and our inclination, kept him to go in the king's ship, it is doubtful whether we shall ever receive the amount left with him.

The irons of the Lascars had already been taken off, and they now proceeded to remove ours. Every thing was quickly packed, and we were ready to take our departure, when a message was brought to us that the Prah Klang expected a visit. We were obliged to submit.

We then proceeded about three o'clock, P.M., to the Ghaut, accompanied by my never-to-be-forgotten friend Chow Croom, and his affectionate son Aam, and embarking, to my great joy, in my own sampan, instead of a king's boat, proceeded down the river, accompanied by a Siamese of rank and the Captain of the Port in their own boats, and a linguist in ours, to Pak-nam, where the Prah Klang's brother was staying. We then returned on board the brig, and enjoyed the luxury of being once more at liberty.

Here it was proposed to us, that if

we would leave our long boat, she should be sent after us with our guns, after we had crossed the bar; but compliance was quite out of the question, for we could neither spare the boat nor Lascars. We offered, however, to pay a boat if they would send them out to us. We then requested a pilot, and one was promised to us till the last moment; but on Thursday morning one of the linguists came on board, and taking the other two away, assured us that one of them would return with the pilot: neither linguist nor pilot, however, made his appearance; and it is evident it was never intended, for the same linguist told our gunner in Bang-kok that we should neither get our guns nor a pilot.

We took the ground in coming out, on Friday the 25th October, and remained till Friday the 1st November, when we fortunately floated over the bar, and in the evening made all sail on our voyage.

Two days after joining the brig I was taken dangerously ill, and did not recover till some time afterwards.

(Signed) WM. STONM,
Supracargo.

OVERLAND ROUTE THROUGH PERSIA.

A FRIEND has shewn us letters lately received from a gentleman travelling overland towards England. About the beginning of the present year, the gentleman in question reached Khorasan, his letter descriptive of his journey, being dated about the middle of February. We believe that he is the third European who has penetrated so far into that barbarous country. One of these was a Frenchman, supposed to have died there; the other an Englishman, of the name of William Shawe, of Leamington Priors, near Warwick, who came to India, some say, by the way of Herat, Candhar, Lahore, &c.; others by the way of Kerman, having embarked for India from some of the ports in the Gulf. The correspondent to whose letter we are indebted for this information, saw his (Shawe's) name written in a book

at Mushed belonging to one of the chief priests; and if Shawe has perished or miscarried on the way, it may be interesting to his friends to be able to trace his progress thus far. It was told to our correspondent that he had been stript near Herat by thieves. He was believed to have come from India, for he had not arrived by the way of Teheran. He wanted money at Mushed for bills on Teheran or India, but no one would give it him.

Our correspondent reached Mushed safely after much annoyance, particularly as respected servants and baggage carriage. "Perhaps," he says, "there is not in the world a more abandoned, wicked, and troublesome race than the muleteers and camel-drivers of Persia; and those within the boundaries of that lawless part of it called Khorassan are more abandoned

than elsewhere. They live in strife, and whoever has any thing to do with them, must bid adieu for the time to quietness and peace."

The next accounts of our traveller are from Tabreez, bearing date the 3d of August last. He reached that place in safety, after a most tedious, disagreeable, and dangerous journey from Mushed through the independent Coord States, through the country of the Gocklan and Yarnoot Toorkomans to Astrabad, where he passed through Mazunderan to Resht, in Gheelan, along the shores of the Caspian Sea.

Our traveller met with a serious adventure at Rhest, in Gheelan. He does not enter into details, but merely mentions that he was detained a prisoner by a foolish and unpleasant mistake and act of tyranny on the part of the temporary governors of that part. In trying to escape to Tabreez, he even says that he narrowly escaped being put to death; nor was he released till after near six weeks, when the higher authorities came, and after inquiry into the case, dismissed him with apologies and marks of respect. The cholera had made its appearance at Tabreez, where it was carrying off the tremendous numbers of thirty or forty per diem: "but," observes our traveller, "it is not near so violent as it was at Sheeraz, perhaps not more than one in twenty or thirty die here." What then must the mortality at Sheeraz have been! We now beg to quote our correspondent's own words, dissuading people from taking Persia in their route to Europe: "I will take this opportunity of advising you and your friends in general against a journey home through Persia; as far as I have seen it, the annoyances and vexations are ill compensated by the pleasure of information. It is a barren, miserable country; not a tree covers the hills; the plains are brown and barren; there are no rivers; no water enlivens the scene; there is nothing in the way of antiquity, save Persepolis, to be seen on the road, and perhaps some of the buildings of Shah-abbas at Ispahan; and certainly there is nothing of recent creation worth looking at; to me, in particular, after India, it has been all a disappointment. To an Indian the servants of Persia will, I think, in general, appear bad, inattentive, and disrespectful. To persons who go in the suite of ambassadors, this may not be the

case; but to those who neither wish for, nor can afford many, it will, I think, be found they are not in general disposed to pay much attention or respect. They cheat and impose worse than in India, and if a quiet life be wanted, the price you must pay for it is exorbitant."

In the same letter, our traveller mentions that Abbas Meerza, the Prince of Tabreez, had moved with his army to Bagazeed, where it was said the Turks were drawn up in force ready to oppose him. The Persian army is represented as miserably equipped and served. Money there was none, and the soldiers were almost retained by force. Both parties, it is supposed, were afraid to come to blows, and there was a kind of probability that matters might perhaps end in a hollow peace. He considers English trade in manufactures as capable of great extension in Persia, particularly cotton goods; but thinks that the facilities which the Russians have of water-carriage, all the way from Moscow to the Caspian, and by it to all quarters of Persia, must always give them great advantages over the British.

When some baggage belonging to him should arrive from Teheran, it was our traveller's intention to start for Teflis (the road to Constantinople being shut up by the war), and from thence to Odessa, and thence again to Vienna, &c.

Although our traveller earnestly dissuades any one, who would consult his own comfort and safety, from an overland journey through Persia, he observes, that if one is determined upon such a route, he should be at Bushire by April. The spring in Persia, he heard, was comparatively very pleasant, the face of the country becoming greener and fresher than at other periods. From that time delicious fruits come in. The grapes, peaches, apples, pears, and plums of Persia, as well as cherries, melons, pomegranates, &c., are said to be remarkably fine of their kind, and very cheap. In travelling through Persia, it should be borne in recollection, that every servant must be mounted on mule or on horseback. Horses were, at the time our correspondent wrote, considered dear, being from three to four hundred Persian rupees for decent ones, and one to two hundred for yahoos or poneys. He considers a tent or bedstead unnecessary, there being numbers of caravanserais spread

over the face of the country, and for the latter a mattress is all that is requisite, with褥ses or blankets, according to the season, for the weather is extremely cold in the spring and winter months. As for Mehmanders, if one has good servants, he considers it better to do without them. They are generally hungry expectants, who look to receiving in the end more

than the expense they save one, and grind the poor villagers, who dread and hate to see an Englishman attended by a Mehmandar. If servants, however, are not trustworthy, the Mehmandar is useful to keep them in order, and make arrangements for cattle and carriage.—*Indian Gazette.*

RESEARCHES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

PROVINCE OF BAGEL.

THERE are in many places, in the districts of Purbagurh, Doongurpoor, and Banswara, the traces of towns which have been destroyed many years since: the inhabitants of the country know little of them besides the names; they have some confused accounts of twelve cities having been overwhelmed with a shower of earth, and connected with this, tell a story very similar to the well-known one of Oojein. In some of these places there are said to be the remains of temples, nearly buried in the earth; coins have been frequently found, but are not always to be procured; gold and silver ones are always melted. Some of these are said to bear the impression of an ass. Has this any relation to the story of Gundhar-Sen? Inscriptions also exist in some of these places, but they are much defaced; the greater part might, however, most probably be decyphered, but it would require some time and labour. Few natives can be depended on for copying accurately inscriptions that are at all defaced. Brahmuns, who were sent to some of these places, returned without copying more than a few letters, though sent more than thirty miles for the purpose. Some of these cities are said to have been built by Sud Bao Juy Singh, one of a dynasty who reigned at Pattan in Goojurnat, about Samvat 1100.

The practice of burying copper-plates is very prevalent in times of public disorder, those who possess them being unwilling to shew them. It is probable that there are not any of a greater antiquity than about 400 years. The present dynasty of Rajpoots was established about 500 years ago; previous to this, the inhabitants say that none but Bheels inhabited the country, and the ruins of the cities above-mentioned were, they say, then in the same state in which they are now.

There are two or three places in the woody hills of these districts, which the inhabitants consider as the places of abode of the Pandoes, while in the forest. At these places, in certain months, festivals are held. The nature of the country generally corresponds to the description in

the Muhahharatu of Dwueta Vunu. The species of trees mentioned, the Pulashu, Vutu, &c. abound in it, as do streams and pools of water; the Saruswater is also mentioned, and there is a small river of this name near Pattan, and West from Doongurpoor. It is probable that the author of this work had some real forest in view, and from all the circumstances mentioned, it was probably in this part of India, which is even now almost a forest. It is not said that they continued in one place during the time they were in Dwueta Vunu.

The temples in these districts are very numerous, and some of them must have been erected at a great expense. The style resembles that of the ancient temples in other parts of Malwa and Hindoostan. Square pillars, roofs formed of beams and slabs of stone, with nothing like an arch or dome, usually adorned with a profusion of ornament, executed in the usual manner, figures ill proportioned, and stiff in many temples of Vishnoo and of the Jains, some of them grossly indecent, are conspicuous. The Jains are very numerous in these districts; their temples exceed in number, perhaps, those of the regular Hindoos. They are very extensive, often eighty or ninety yards long by forty wide; consisting of a temple in the centre, with a spire, and surrounded by a kind of cloister, the part in front covered in as a portico. There is, however, nothing in these buildings grand or magnificent; the pillars are low, and the parts ill arranged. Few temples now standing are of any antiquity.

Near Doongurpoor is the far celebrated temple of Bishulhu Deva, resorted to by Brahmuns and other Hindoos, as well as by Jains. Indeed in this country there is none of that enmity between the Jains and Brahmuns, which formerly prevailed. The attendants at most of the Jain temples are Brahmuns, and the Jains not unfrequently feed Brahmuns, on occasions of sickness, &c., as the regular Hindoos do. The Hindoo principle of toleration seems to prevail in both sects, that both are true.—*Col. John Bull.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Concluded from Vol. XV, page 551.)

THE population of the Settlement consists of three classes, namely, persons who have gone out thither in various capacities, but in a state of freedom, from Britain or from India; persons born in the colony; and transported convicts, either suffering under the sentence of the law for crimes committed in the United Kingdom, in our Eastern territories, or in the colony; or who have become free by expiration of the term of their sentence, or remission of it by the Government.

It appears that the number of convicts transported to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, between the years 1787 and the end of 1820, is 25,878, of which 22,217 were males, and 3,661 females.

In the year 1820, according to the official returns, the number of inhabitants in New South Wales amounted to 23,939, consisting of the following classes:

Free comers	-	-	-	1,307
Born in the colony	-	-	-	1,495
Convicts, viz.—				
Absolutely pardoned	-	-	-	159
Conditionally pardoned	-	-	-	962
Free by servitude and expiration of sentence	-	-	-	3,255
Holding tickets of leave	-	-	-	1,422
Suffering sentence	-	-	-	9,451
				— 15,249
Children	-	-	-	5,668
Serving on board colonial vessels	-	-	-	220
				— 23,939

The residents at Sydney, and the adjoining districts, amounted to 12,079, including 4,457 convicts. The number of women of every class in the colony amounted to 3,707, and of female children to 2,603.

In Van Diemen's Land, the total population amounted, in 1820, to 5,468 persons, viz.

Free comers	-	-	-	714
Born in the island	-	-	-	185
Convicts, viz.—				
Free by servitude and expiration of sentence	-	-	-	362
Absolutely pardoned	-	-	-	23
Conditionally pardoned	-	-	-	208
Holding tickets of leave	-	-	-	368
Still suffering sentence	-	-	-	2,588
				— 3,549
Children of both sexes	-	-	-	1,020
				— 5,468

The number of women at the Settlement of the Derwent was 658, and at Port Dalrymple 222.

In New South Wales, there were 641 married persons, 45 of whom had been born in the colony. Of the 357 residents in the town of Sydney, 219 were married. From the returns of the number of marriages between the years 1811 and 1820, it appears, that although the free population has been progressively, and for the last three years rapidly, increasing, the number of annual marriages has not borne a corresponding proportion. In the year 1811, the number was 143; in 1818, 166; and in 1819, 165.

Between 1811 and 1820, the number of baptisms is 3,011, and that of deaths, 2,315; but it appears that the number of children born in the colony much exceeds the number registered as baptized.

From the 12th March 1804 to 31st December 1819, within the district of Hobart Town, (V.D.L.) there had been 685 children baptized, and 26 natives of Van Diemen's Land; of these 524 were born of married parents, and 161 (including the native children) were illegitimate. The marriages of free persons were 170 in number, and of convicts, 127. The deaths were 347.

In the year ending 31st Dec. 1820, there were 105 children baptized at Hobart Town, of whom 82 were legitimate, and 23 illegitimate. The marriages of free persons were 19 in number, of convicts 43; and the deaths amounted to 78.

The foregoing details are curious, and afford very great helps towards appreciating the condition of these settlements. Two facts appear to us, whether taken separately or conjointly, as decisive indications of the lamentable state of society there: one is the progressive increase, in spite of augmented taxation, in the consumption of ardent spirits, to which we adverted in the preceding part of our statement; and the other is the progressive diminution (as compared with the increasing population) in the number of marriages. In that part of the report which is devoted to the state of the ecclesiastical establishments, the commissioner takes occasion to remark upon the moral character of the lower classes of the inhabitants. Although no want of zeal appears to have existed in the local authorities, in the clergy of the established church, or in those who are not members of it, to promote the interests of religion and morals among them, or to afford them opportunities of receiving early instruction, yet these objects seem to have been very imperfectly attained. "The dispersed state of the settlements, and the depraved habits of the people, have been found to oppose the strongest impediments to these salutary objects; and it is only by the positive effects of the colonial establishments, in the comprehensive admission of children to the schools, and the greater efficiency of the teachers, that the influence of the bad habits of the parents can be successfully resisted."

To the irregular habits of the majority of the inhabitants is to be attributed, in a great measure, the prevailing disease of dysentery, the only endemical disorder that has been hi-

ther to marked with fatal consequences. The effects of those habits, as well as of the early discipline of the colony, are very visible in the persons of many of the lower classes of settlers. Those who have been born in the colony afford a remarkable exception to the moral and physical character of their parents. Mr. Bigge has furnished the following interesting particulars respecting this class of inhabitants: "They are generally tall in person, and slender in their limbs, of fair complexion, and small features. They are capable of undergoing more fatigue, and are less exhausted by labour, than native Europeans; they are active in their habits, but remarkably awkward in their movements. In their tempers they are quick and irascible, but not vindictive; and I only repeat the testimony of persons who have had many opportunities of observing them, that they neither inherit the vices nor the feelings of their parents. Many of the native youths have evinced a strong disposition for a sea-faring life, and are excellent sailors; and no doubt can be entertained that that class of the population will afford abundant and excellent materials for the supply of any department in the commercial or naval service. Of the general disposition of the inhabitants of the colony," he continues, "I may be permitted to observe, that it differs in one material point from that which may be considered as common to most other colonial dependencies of Great Britain. Of the older inhabitants there are very few who do not regard the colony as their future home; and of those who have arrived in later periods, there are many who are now convinced that it is by perseverance only in the continued pursuit of moderate profits, that any benefit can be derived by emigration to New South Wales. The periods of monopoly, and of great and sudden profits, are passed; and the colony has every prospect of receiving ample supplies of British manufactures,

and of commodities from India, without the reaction of alternate scarcity and abundance. The great attraction of New South Wales to the majority of the persons who visit it, is the beauty of its climate and temperature; and the salubrity of both has already been tried and attested by several residents in British India, who, from visitors, have eventually become resident proprietors of the soil."

Philosophers may find, in the foregoing extract, many materials for reflection. Those persons who deny the influence of climate in the formation of character; those who maintain that vicious propensities and immoral habits are transmitted or entailed, and in the course of successive generations become incorrigible; and those who contend for the inextinguishable love of the *natale solum*, will consider how far the facts related above make against their respective hypotheses.

The flattering picture presented, in the latter part, of the attractions of the colony, which certainly "offers advantages to emigrants that are not found united in any other portion of the British dependencies," lest it should prove too alluring, ought not to be unaccompanied with the remarks which are made by the Commissioner upon the condition of the settlers, which does not afford proof of the foregoing proposition. "There are very few persons of the free classes who, however respectable in character, are not suffering from the effect of early or later embarrassment. Their habitations possess little of the comfort or convenience that distinguish the houses of the middle classes in England; and it is chiefly amongst those who have been connected with the superintendence of the labour of convicts, and the sale of spirits, that the traces of wealth are yet to be distinguished."

In speaking of the inhabitants of this country, the aborigines ought not to be overlooked. Since the year 1816, they have ceased to give any

active disturbance to the settlers in New South Wales. They occasionally visit the towns in small parties, and travel to the coast, where they employ themselves in fishing, and dispose of their superfluous stock to the inhabitants. They dislike continued occupation in one place, and very few have been prevailed upon to settle. One black native has been made a constable in the district of Windsor, and discharges his duty with fidelity and intelligence. There is a general disposition among the white inhabitants to treat the black natives with kindness and indulgence; but their supplying them with spirituous liquors leads to shocking outrages among them.* The black natives of Van Diemen's Land are much less sociable, and are actuated by hostility and a spirit of revenge for an act of violence formerly committed upon them. They are rarely seen in Hobart Town, or even in the vicinity of the settlement. They are more robust than the native blacks of New South Wales. A remarkable distinction is their woolly hair, which assimilates them to the African race. The extension of settlements, and the advance of the white population into the interior, must gradually diminish the number of the blacks. It is melancholy to contemplate the operation of this cause; not so much on account of its accomplishing eventually the extinction of a race of beings who are the rightful owners of the country, as for their sufferings and miseries which must precede that event.

The revenues of the colony of New South Wales are derived from the import and export duties, and light-dues, which were stated in our last number, and from internal taxes, consisting of those on auctions and licenses, road tolls, market duties, and those on slaughtering cattle. Between 1st Oct.

* The natives along the coast to the northward are extremely hostile to Europeans. Mr. Oxley, the surveyor-general of the colony, in a report of an expedition in the interior, dated Nov. 1818, speaks of their ferocious treachery.

1817, and 31st Dec. 1820, the amount of duties received was £81,748. In the year ending 31st Dec. 1820, the duties amounted to £33,479.

Several of the duties on imports appear very injudicious, and produce no profit to the revenue. These, and some of the licenses, are recommended by Mr. Bigge for abolition.

The duties levied in Van Diemen's Land are similar, except in the items of tolls and slaughtering duties, of which there are none at present existing. The following account of duties received upon importations at Hobart Town, embracing a period commencing July 1815, and ending December 1819, will show the progressive increase of its trade:

In the year

1816 the duties amounted to	£2,877
1817	4,819
1818	5,305
1819	7,250

Besides the above, the following articles were imported* into Van Diemen's Land, through the port of Sydney, where it is customary to receive the duties on goods so re-exported: 5,032 gallons of spirit, 1,643 gallons of wine, and 13,133lbs. tobacco.

The postage upon letters, it appears, is not a tax payable to the Government, but a perquisite to the postmasters, who are authorized by Government to charge 8d. for every single letter, and an increased rate upon double letters, transmitted to or from Britain, India, or foreign places. The annual number of letters received at Sydney in the year 1821 was estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200. The inland postage is similarly applied, but the delivery seems very imperfectly provided for.

The resources of the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with respect to agriculture and to commerce, are considerable in two important particulars, namely, the

quantity and quality of their mineral productions, coal and iron.

From many indications of coal observed in different parts of the county of Cumberland, and upon the coasts, no doubt can be entertained that abundant supplies of that article exist. Its quality is equal to the ordinary description of English sea-coal, and may be expected to improve, as access is opened to the seams more removed from the surface.

No attempt has yet been made to convert into metal the iron ore of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. At a short distance from Port Dalrymple (V.D.L.) considerable quantities of iron ore have been discovered upon the surface, which upon analysis in this country has been found to be a pure protoxide of iron (similar to the black iron ore of Sweden), and furnishing a very pure and malleable metal.

The wool, horned cattle and horses, tanning materials, flax and tobacco,* have been spoken of in our preceding number. With regard to the stock of Van Diemen's Land, we have since observed, that a society has been established there for its encouragement. The vine has been cultivated in New South Wales from an early period of the establishment of the colony, though with little success. The grapes are invariably found to be affected with blight as they approach maturity. We perceive that the Society for Encouragement of Arts has offered a medal for the importation of the finest wine made from the produce of the vineyards of New South Wales.† The chances of success in cultivating the vine, in a soil consisting chiefly of disintegrated sand-stone, are not, however, considerable.

* We have just observed in a recent Sydney Gazette, that a house in that town is now selling colonial tobacco, which is no way inferior to the celebrated American *agro-head* in its strength and peculiar sweetness.

† The Society of Arts have, in fact, awarded a silver medal to Mr. Blaxland, who brought over some samples of Australian wine in the Shipley some time since.

* In what year, or whether in the whole of the four years stated above, the Report does not mention.

The olive-tree has been introduced into the colony by Mr. J. McArthur, the gentleman whose efforts have been so successful in improving the wool of New South Wales,* and has already manifested indications of early assimilation to the climate. Its growth and progress have exceeded that of the olive-trees in the south of Europe, and afford strong reason to expect that the olive-oil of New South Wales will not be inferior to that of France and Italy, and will furnish another and very important article of export either to India or Britain. In addition to this, all the finest fruits of Europe are found to succeed and yield abundantly, even under a very careless system of cultivation.

An augmentation in the number of exchangeable commodities seems absolutely necessary to meet the influx of foreign merchandize to the shores of the colony. A Sydney paper, now before us, announces the arrival of a vessel from Calcutta and Canton, bringing, besides other valuable articles, 3,000 chests of tea, though a vast quantity of that article had been previously imported by another ship. Sugar, it is stated, was equally redundant.

By the same canal of information we learn that the change taking place in the circulating medium of the country produced a great deal of embarrassment there; insomuch that it had become necessary to stipulate in bargains the mode of payment. By a subsequent account, it appears that dollar notes were issuing by private individuals.

A writer in the Sydney Gazette has treated of this subject; and although his remarks are by no means conclusive or satisfactory to us, we shall lay some of them in a compendious form before our readers, for the sake of

showing the impression upon this point among the colonists.

British sterling money has hitherto been the standard. During the war, its value fell when a Bank of England note was declared a legal tender; but since the peace, bank notes and specie have again become equally current, as they are mutually convertible at pleasure, and the mint price of bullion exceeded that of the market.

The changes in the value of British currency, he says, affect the value of every species of property; for instance, allowing the market price of the bushel of wheat to be two ounces of silver, it would then be equivalent to bank notes, as follows, value at 5s. per ounce.

1802.....	10s.
1811.....	14s.
1814.....	14s.
1816.....	10s.
1821.....	9s. 6d.

But as it was actually paid for in paper-money, it has really fluctuated in the opposite way. Taking it at a standard price 10s. British sterling per bushel, its value in silver is as follows, and the Treasury bills given for it produced the same quantity of silver:

1802.....	2 oz.
1811 } under 1½ oz.	
1814 }	
1816.....	2 oz.
1821..	above 2 oz.

The only check, says the writer, to these fluctuations, is a fair metallic currency; for the ounce of silver or gold, however it may change its nominal price, changes less in intrinsic value than any other species of property, and is current throughout the world. Hitherto the few dollars circulating in the colony have been tacitly admitted as representative crown-pieces, or rather of Treasury bills; the latter is far more desirable for the sake of remittance. The question therefore seems to be, whether the Spanish dollar, or the Treasury bill, shall be the standard of value in the colony? If the dollar be left to find its level in commerce, it becomes use-

* The Society of Arts, in 1822, awarded two large gold medals to Mr. McArthur, one for importing 15,150lbs. of fine wool, and the other for importing wool equal to the fine Electoral Saxon Wool; both the produce of his own flock in New South Wales.

less as a coin. He recommends either a public notification of a fixed value attached to Spanish dollars in Government transactions, or, as a better expedient, the conversion of them to British coin by a colonial stamp.

Now we have touched upon the subject of currency, we cannot help extracting the observations of a sprightly writer, whose letter we inserted in our Journal for May 1822 (vol. XIII. p. 504), on that of Van Diemen's Land, which is curiously contrived:

"The currency here is carried on by notes of hand, on I. O. U.'s, payable at sight, issued by —, and —, and —, and by my butcher and my baker, by any one, in short, as far as he has credit. Our dollars are the only *tumber* we have with us. The Spanish dollar is current at five English shillings, or four for a Bank of England 1*l*. note; but I cannot obtain one farthing of *agio* on my precious *metal* money, in the purchase of any article, over one of these promissory *paper* notes. Every one prefers this circulating medium to the cumbersome currency of dollars.

"Much is transacted by barter; as sheep for sugar, rum or tobacco. Those who gamble pay the stakes next morning in sheep or corn."

In closing this article, we are tempted to indulge some reflections of our own, for it is a subject extremely captivating, especially to the imagination of an Englishman. The prospect of a fifth continent, peopled from Britain, blessed with a delicious climate, and possessing probably every requisite for the establishment of a populous and powerful empire, whether, upon any reverse in the east or at home, the fragments of authority, and the relics of ancient arts and history, may be transferred, and where, if their restoration be impracticable, they may unite to kindred elements; such a prospect raises emotions which it is extremely difficult to restrain from extravagance.

There is something too in the man-

ner in which this foundation has been laid of a great state that recommends it to our attention. The motives which led the Romans to colonization were either conquest, or the desire to reward their veterans; and in both cases the spots selected were not without the pale of civilization, but rather tempted cupidity by their wealth or fertility. The modern system of colonization, though not adopted from similar views, but having for its object generally some commercial advantages, has, in a similar way, led the adventurers seldom into savage and desolate countries, but mostly into wealthy and populous ones. But the seeds of our empire in Southern Asia have been sown by the superflux of that in Europe. That part of our European population which has been expelled by the law, or detached by disgust from home, has been carried towards this quarter of the world, not to conquer a territory for the mother country, or to extend its commerce, but to find a place of exile or retreat. Like the winged seeds of the *Asclepias*, with which its plains are covered, the colonists have not been regularly planted there, and diligently nursed and tended, but borne thither by the blast of destiny or the gale of inclination, have taken root, flourished, and multiplied.

If it were possible, by penetrating into futurity, to discern the issue of causes, latent, or now perhaps in operation, we might be disposed to promote more anxiously the growth and improvement of this already extensive colony. However secure we may imagine our European empire to be, in the strength of its situation, the bravery of its people, and the character of its institutions, yet the firmness of a state may be as transient as the vigour of one of its subjects. Without indulging in ill-judged speculation, we may pronounce our eastern dominion to be still less independent of accident. How important then is it to watch attentively the

formation of embryo institutions, infant manners, and the commencement of an order of things which possibly an after generation of Englishmen may be subjected to! Evil habits, a bad system of administration, depraved manners, and a neglect of those most important duties which a creature owes towards the Being who has formed him, are too apt to spring up in such circumstances, and the eradication of them to be neglected or overlooked, amidst the multiplied cares and occupations attending more obvious, but far less important concerns. Neither the formation of roads, the erection of splendid edifices, nor the pro-

motion of agriculture and manufactures in a country, tend so much to its real improvement, or give such a character to its civilization, as an early attention to the moral habits of its population. The eulogium so eloquently passed by Cicero upon his own country, may be perhaps more justly applied to England, "*Nec numero Hispanos, nec robore Gallos, nec calliditate Pœnos, nec artibus, Græcos; sed pietate, et religione, et hæc unâ sapientiâ, quod deorum immortalium numine omnia regi gubernarique perspeximus, omnes gentes nationesque superavimus.*"

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Considering your interesting publication to be the best channel for affording early information to those concerned in the navigation of the Oriental Seas, of any new discoveries of banks or dangers, I hope you will give publicity in your next number of the following communications recently transmitted to me by the commanders of the ships who discovered the dangers:

Capt. Rowland Allport, of the ship *Edward Strettell*, on the 3d of October 1822, sailed from Chittagong River for Calcutta. October 4th, at 4 P.M., tacked from the breakers off Mascall Island, bearing E.N.E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles, then with the wind from southward and the ebb tide, setting south three miles per hour, stood to the S.W. six miles till six P.M., when we tacked in twelve fathoms, a shoal with very heavy breakers, bearing W.S.W. distant one mile. Anchored for the night.—At daylight, weighed with the wind at S.S.E. and ebb tide of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, and stood east till eight A.M. then anchored in eight fathoms, on account of the flood. At noon, lat. observed at anchor $21^{\circ} 27' N.$, and having experienced two hours' ebb at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, places the breakers

on the shoal in lat. $21^{\circ} 34' N.$, and it is 14 or 15 miles West of the meridian of Chittagong. The breakers on the shoal were very high, and it appeared nearly dry at low tide, with discoloured water, extending about two miles to the southward.

—
Capt. Thomas Howard, of the ship *Janet Hutton*, on his passage to China in November 1822, passed between Low Island to the southward of the Natunas, and a dangerous shoal for large ships; the boat was sent to sound, and found a-quarter less four fathoms rocks on one part, and there may be less on some of the patches, for the shoal appeared to be very extensive in the form of a horse-shoe, consisting of several patches, with the appearance of good passages between them. The southernmost patch seemed to be about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Low Island, bearing about E.N.E. $\frac{1}{2} N.$ from the east point of that island.

The Bridgewater must have passed very close to this Shoal in 1819, and, as it is a new discovery, Capt. Howard named it *Hutton's Shoal*.

—
The Company's ship *Minerva*, bound to Canton on the 17th August 1821,

at one P.M., perceiving the water discoloured, sounded in 40 fathoms, then 35, 30, and 28 fathoms. Hove to, head to the S.E., next casts 39, 40, 42 fathoms; and we remained in this depth a considerable time. This bank appeared to extend about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a N.E. and S.W. direction; the soundings on it were all coral rock, and by noon observation it is in lat. $10^{\circ} 38' N$. lon. $110^{\circ} 18' E$, by altitudes taken on the bank, the mean of three chronometers. As this is a new discovery, there being no bank of soundings hitherto known to exist near its situation to the N.Eastward of Pulo Sapata, it may be named with propriety, *Minerva's Bank*.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. J. HORSBURGH.

*Hydrographical Office,
East-India House, June 2, 1823.*

TRAVELS OF A TARTAR.

(From the Royal Gold Coast Gazette, Dec. 31, 1822.)

For several weeks previously to the 1st of June, reports were prevalent among the natives of Cape Coast, that some Europeans had arrived at Cormasie, the capital of Ashantee: little or no credit was attached to them; but on that day, to the surprise of every person connected with that place, messengers arrived from the King, escorting an elderly white man, clothed in an old uniform of the African Company. The circumstance could not fail to excite a considerable degree of curiosity, and this was materially increased when it was ascertained that he had travelled over so great a portion of the African Continent as from Tripoli to Cape Coast Castle. Unfortunately, the excitement proved greater than the means of its gratification, and the expectations of the sanguine were disappointed; for ignorance of the language spoken by the individual in question has precluded the possibility of obtaining that satisfactory information which a long residence in the country must have enabled him to afford, and which, it is to be hoped, will yet be gained by some more fortunate of our countrymen in Europe, should no mishap occur to him previous to his reaching England.

P.S. An exploration of the East Coast of Sumatra from Diamond Point to the Carimons, and a correct Survey of the Straits of Durian having been recently made by Lieuts. Rose, Moresby, Collinson and Hawkins, of the Bombay Marine, under the auspices of the Government of Prince of Wales' Island; and a Survey of the Gulf of Cutch, by Lieut. Middleton, also, of the Bombay Marine; charts of the same are now being engraved at the expense of the Hon. East-India Company, for the benefit of navigation, and when finished will be placed for public disposal with Messrs. Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, Booksellers and Chart Sellers to the Company, No. 7, Leadenhall Street.

It has been with much labour and difficulty that even a few confused circumstances, in addition to the names of places on his route, have been elicited, the only communication with him being through the medium of a boy (knowing not a word of English, and not clearly understanding the Fantee language of the interpreter), who speaks the Marwah or Houssa language, of which the other obtained a smattering while in the interior. Under such circumstances, error and inconsistency must be unavoidable.

The traveller's name is Wargee. He is a Tartar, probably of one of the hordes which inhabit the territories about the base of Mount Caucasus. He states that he was born at Kislar, in the province of Astracan. He is ignorant of his age, but thinks he is now about seventy: his appearance, however, does not denote him to be more than between his fiftieth and sixtieth year. When a youth about fifteen* years of age, a war having broke out between Russia and the Porte, his brother

* This was ascertained by his pointing, when the question was asked as to his age at that time, to a lad who was present, and saying, he was about his age.

took arms, and he was employed to carry provisions, &c. The contending parties met and fought at a place which he calls Ebraig; and the Turks proving successful in the rencontre, Wargee was made prisoner. From the field of battle he was sent, with other prisoners, to Constantinople, where they arrived in thirty-four days. This happened in the reign of the Sultan Selim.* He became the slave of Saladar, whom he represents as a person high in authority. In his service he continued seven years, but how he was employed could not be ascertained: indeed, there appeared in his manner a desire to avoid communicating information on this matter, arising perhaps from his situation having been menial, or probably from a disinclination to communicate through an interpreter who evidently displeased him, and whose stupidity and ignorance was the source of continual trouble. It is however but justice to say, that on all other points, particularly those connected with his route on his travels, he evinced great desire to make himself understood.

He states, that at Constantinople, in time, he became a considerable trader, and in this pursuit he travelled to many distant parts, both by sea and land. One instance which he related was his joining a considerable caravan, with several camels laden with merchandize, belonging to himself, and proceeding from Constantinople, or, in his own words, from Istambul to Chinakulo Ismir (Smyrna), Sarkos-Kahlis, Sham Tarablis (Tripoli), Dameish Haleh, Darbeker, Mosul, Bagdat. From Bagdat he went down the Bar Didjla (Tigris), and at Korna the Bar Phrate (Euphrates) in a boat to Bassorah. At Bassorah he embarked in a ship belonging to Muscat, for the latter place; she was called the *Almazie*, and was navigated by twenty-five men.

From Muscat he proceeded in the same ship to India. The names of the several places where he remained he recited in

* Selim III. commenced his reign in 1789. The Turks and Russians were then at war; but admitting that Wargee might have arrived at Constantinople the very year of his accession, the time that has since passed, added to his supposed age at the period of his capture, will make only forty-eight years. This will appear very contradictory to his own belief as to his present age (seventy). Taking his calculation to be by lunar years, the difference will be very considerable. The discrepancy may, however, have arisen from misapprehension on the part of the interpreter.

their distinct order, viz. Surat, Bombay, Malabar, Madras, Calcutta. He also visited Java; and returning by the way of the Red Sea, sojourned for some time at Mocha; and there being many pilgrims in company, he also visited Mecca, and, although no Mussulman himself, described the manner in which they performed their devotions. Crossing the isthmus of Suez, he went, in his own words, to Maser (Cairo), Roschid (Rosetta), Askandria (Alexandria), and from Askandria returned to Istambul. This voyage, on which he was absent two years, has been more particularly dwelt upon, because the route being so readily subject to proof, its correctness will serve, in some measure, as a criterion for the credit to be attached to his African travels.

The principal article which he took to India for sale was sheet copper, for which he got silks and muslins in exchange. He mentioned several other trading excursions to Syria and to Egypt; and one when he embarked at Constantinople and sailed by "Arnaout Lemal" (*Query*, Archipelago), to "Hawareen," and to Malta, and thence coasting the African side of the Mediterranean, touching at Tarablis (Tripoli), Capes Tunis, Jezzari, (*Query*, Algiers), to Gibraltar. As a proof that he had some knowledge of the place, he pointed to one part, saying, "Inglis," and to another side of the room, saying "Espagnol."

He describes the commencement of his last or present journey to have taken place about five years ago. He sailed from Istambul in a Turkish vessel, commanded by an Armenian named Abdoo, and navigated by twelve men, to Askandria, and thence to Arab Tarablis (Tripoli); he paid the master of the vessel the value of forty-four dollars* for his passage. His merchandize consisted of iron, jewellery, silks, and some spirits, to the value of 1,500 dollars. At Tripoli he remained a considerable time: he then proceeded towards Mourzook, in company with a caravan of forty-five camels. He had three camels and two servants, his slaves; one of the camels carried water, another provisions, and the third merchandize. In thirty-five days they arrived at Sokna; eight days from Sokna to Mourzook. At Mourzook

* The manner in which he communicated this information was, by taking a dollar from his pocket, holding it on his finger, and then seating with a pencil forty-four times.

he sojourned two months, and again advanced by Chanah (*query* Ganat), to Assouda, and thence to Agades, one day's journey from which they crossed a river of great breadth.* It being then the dry season, it was shallow; still it was as much as the camels could do to cross it, the water being up to their shoulders: in the rains it is impassable, except by boats. Agades is in Turiack, through which country this river runs. One day's journey from Agades is Kashna. The caravan was sixty days in travelling from Mourzook to Kashna. At Galibaba, in Kashna, he was robbed of much of his property.

From Kashna he advanced to Kano, in five days. Close to Kano is a large water, whether a river or a lake could not be clearly understood, called Goorbie Mak Hadgee, which he described as being about a hundred and fifty yards broad, but narrow during the dry season; because in the rains there is a communication between the Quolla, which will be again spoken of, and Goorbie Mak Hadgee. On it are numerous boats (canoes); in one of which, paddled by four men, he was conveyed over. His camels were tied by the neck to the canoe, and swam over.

The houses at Kano are circular, and built of mud. It is subject to the Sultan of Houssa, who is a Mussulman: his name is Beeloo, that of his capital Secootoo. In the neighbourhood of Kano, territory of Noofee, he remained a considerable time, and appears to have travelled from that point in several directions; for instance, from Kano to Zegzeg in five days, Malica three, Falandoosa two, Rollah two, Domah three, Hanafa six, Galadina five; from Galadina to Tootoo, Abazee and Koorkoonon two, Abakanee and Rahab one, Ibee one, Looree five—total, thirty-five days.

Several of the principal towns on this part appear to have ditches around them for their defence; and the approach to them, from what could be understood of his description of Rahab, must be extremely rude. He drew circles and lines to represent the ditch and entrance across it by a board. This his camels could not pass, he was therefore obliged to leave them behind, and the weather being wet and bad, they soon died.

* As broad as from the castle-gate to the female school, being about four hundred yards.

Having again returned to Kano, he undertook another journey from Kano to Terna three days, Galata two, Samfera two, Banagoh five, Doweassini seven, Laoree six—twenty-five days.

At Laoree he sojourned for some time, and travelled thence to Zoogoh (*query*, Zeggo), and again from Laoree to Gayah in three days, Fogan one, Karamana one, Cumba one: at Cumba he crossed the Quolla, a large river, much larger than Goorbie Mak Hadgee. He was about one hour in crossing it in a boat (canoe), paddled by sixteen men. When questioned as to the course of this river, he asserted that the current ran "from the direction of the rising sun towards its setting." Having crossed the Quolla, he arrived, after a ten days' journey, at Goormah, and in ten days more at Moosh (*query*, Moosseedoo). Proceeding onwards, he arrived in ten days more at Imboolee.* Between Imboolee and Moosh, he crossed no water. From Imboolee he travelled onwards five days, and then reached another larger river, called the Barneel, over which he was ferried in a boat (canoe), managed by ten men. The passage occupied half an hour. After a walk of about three hours, he arrived at Kabarah (Kabra), a town on the banks of a small river called Mazza,† and in three hours more, from Kabarah he reached Timbuctoo.

The few following particulars respecting Timbuctoo are the substance of replies to numerous questions, reiterated on several occasions, and thereby corrected, as far as the very limited and defective method of communication would admit.

Timbuctoo he represents as a large town, much larger than Cape Coast, and much larger than Cormasie; the houses far better and more regular. It has one long street intersected by others, but not very regular. The houses are built of mud. The house in which he lodged belonged to the Sultan Mahomed, who has seven houses, superior to those of his subjects; it was two stories high, and had several apartments on the ground floor, occupied by attendants; on the first floor were the apartments in which the Sultan entertained

* In endeavouring to trace the course he took in the several excursions from Kano and to this place; his invariable reply was, that the rising sun was at his back, varying a little to the right or left.

† Vide Notes at the end.

his friends, and in the upper story he and his wives lived. The house had a flat roof, surrounded, except in the front, by a wall enclosing a large yard, in which the camels and other cattle were kept, and situated in the centre of the town. It was tolerably well plastered; had doors and windows of boards, and was whitewashed with lime brought from Jinne. Much trouble was taken to ascertain the truth of this fact. He clearly described a kind of oven (drawing a rude plan on paper) in which stones were heated, and imitated the hissing noise it made when water was thrown over it to slake it. To prove this the more strongly, he was shewn the lime kiln at Cape Coast Castle, and said it was something like that, but very small, and stones burnt in it, not shells. A basket was shewn to him which might contain about a bushel and a half, and he was asked what the price of the quantity of lime it would hold might be. The answer was, about the value of a dollar at Jinne, at Timbuctoo perhaps four. He heard it used to be brought to Timbuctoo as presents to the chief men, who made presents of cloth in return: it is only used by the superior people. He believes the roofs of the houses to be only covered with clay, but is ignorant whether any thing is mixed with it to make a cement. The houses of the rich people are all built in the same style as that of the Sultan; and he mentioned that of Kahia, whom he called Mahomed's Vizier, as almost equal to the Sultan's. The dwellings of the common people are small round huts, covered with thatch. The Sultan is fat, stout, and good looking, having a few grey hairs in his beard, and is a peaceable good man: he is a Mussulman, and dresses handsomely in the Mahomedan style; has seen him occasionally wear silks, but principally white cloth and muslins.

The king's wives wear a lower cloth fastened round them, and another thrown over their bodies; these are generally white, but the lower one sometimes blue; indeed, he says, coloured cloths are rarely to be seen; white and blue are the prevailing colours, varying in their quality according to the station in life of the wearer. On the head they (the king's wives) wore a kind of red cap, just covering the crown, which has some gold ornament, or gold lace on the top of it. They wear silver

ornaments on the arms and ankles, and ear-rings of gold or of silver. They also wear silver chains on their forehead, round the neck and round the waist; these chains are made at Sansanding, and silver is so much prized at Timbuctoo that they balance them for gold. The Sultan had in his possession many muskets and blunderbusses, inlaid and ornamented with silver. He had also several soldiers. Muskets are also to be seen in the possession of many persons of note, but they are not common. The value of a very common musket is ten dollars,* of a long gun sixteen dollars: the latter guns are used for killing elephants. He says the hunters go on foot to search for the herds; watch for a fair aim, and if the shot does not take immediate effect, the hunter climbs a tree for safety, and watches the animal. They have often been tracked for days after they have been shot, before they die. Elephants are also killed with arrows, the length of which he described by stretching out his arms, then pointing from the shoulder to within about three inches of the wrist, and saying it was wood; and again to the end of his finger, which part he said was iron. These arrows are rubbed over with a liquid poison. This, he says, he saw; but knows not of what it is composed: it is of a yellow colour, and of the consistency of palm-oil.

In the Mazr small fish are taken, but there are no canoes on it. They are far more abundant in the Bar-Neel: many kinds are caught by the natives (who go on the river in small canoes) with lines and nets; some of them are very large. He said he had seen some as large as a boy about eight years old, whom he pointed out, but those were not eaten. In the Bar-Neel are also some large animals, with heads as big as those of elephants, and having teeth, which were sold to the traders from Fex. These were killed with a kind of spear or harpoon, ten or twelve feet long. Some of the common people eat the flesh.† They, as well as alligators, are numerous, both in the Quolla and Bar-Neel.

About Timbuctoo and Jinne, wild owls

* Dollars are mentioned, not as being current in Timbuctoo, but because their value was understood by him.

† Hippopotami: he was much pleased at recognizing the tooth of one, which the writer happened to shew him at the moment.

are very plentiful, as are also poultry, particularly ducks; there are also great numbers of cattle, goats, sheep (very large), a few small horses, no camels, except what are brought by the traders; asses without number, and dogs. Of wild animals he mentioned the elephant, antelope, lynx, and fox; tame rabbits of different colours are kept in the house. The difficulty of acquiring this information, through an interpreter ignorant of the names, was obviated by a reference to the plates of a work on natural history.

The food of the principal people consists of poultry, the flesh of cattle, goats and sheep, and of fish, which they have various modes of dressing, boiling, frying, &c.; he has seen some fish brought into the market for sale, fried. Much butter is made at Timbuctoo and Jinne, from goat and cows' milk; this they use to dress their fish, &c. with, and eat it with their bread, but never use it to rub over their bodies.

They grind their corn on stones, and make a kind of bread of it; this the common people eat with goats' milk. There are some pits at Timbuctoo from which the common people procure their water; but that which is used by the superior class is brought from the Mazar: this water, which he says is excellent, is carried in skins on asses, and it takes them about three hours to go there. Milk is also drunk, and, by those who can afford it, a kind of fermented beer called Geah, made of the Indian corn; he is ignorant of the process of making it: being shewn some of the beer which is common on some parts of the Gold Coast, called Pitto, he said that it was like that, but not so good.

The rich people use spoons and forks; he has seen there some spoons made of gold, some of silver, and some of iron; they also use plates. When questioned how they procure them, his reply was, that they were brought by the traders, and they got them from "Gibralt." The common people use their fingers, and eat out of wooden bowls.

No cocoa-nuts at Timbuctoo; neither did he see them in any part until he came to Cape Coast. No yams, no plantains; water melons in great plenty, and other fruit which could not be recognized by his description. No pine apples at Timbuctoo, but saw some at Jinne; honey plen-

tiful; and at Timbuctoo they have a particular kind of bread, in which honey is mixed when they are making it. He describes the climate of Timbuctoo as extremely hot. The rainy season he understood to be approaching at the time he was at Timbuctoo, which he thinks was about thirteen months ago.* The rains, he heard, continued about four months: during the first two they are very heavy, and after that, for the next two months, light. After the first two months the caravans come from the Desert, to the number of many hundred camels. About midway between Tandeny and Timbuctoo, at a place called Rawan, they often separate, some going to Sansanding and Segou, some to Timbuctoo.

The Timbuctoo traders have a particular room or shop in their houses, in which their goods are packed up in boxes; they have also many pieces of cloth hung on a line exposed to view opposite the door, but those inside of the houses are for show. He understood it took the caravans of the Arab traders from Féz and Mequinez, three months to perform their journey to Timbuctoo. The articles of trade which they bring are cotton cloths, clothing, silks, iron, beads, silver, tobacco in rolls, paper, earthenware, and tar; in exchange for which they get gold-dust, ivory, the teeth of the hippopotami, gum, and ostrich feathers;† slaves also form a considerable portion of their returns. He states the price of a man slave, "if handsome," to be about the value of thirty dollars, if otherwise sixteen dollars; of a young female, about twenty-five dollars. The price of gunpowder is high at Timbuctoo; when he was questioned on this point, he looked about him, and seeing a small crystal basin on the sideboard, he took it up, and said that as much as such as that would hold (about one pound and a half) would cost the value of three dollars at Timbuctoo, two dollars at Sallagha, how much at Cormassie he did not know. Gunpowder is not brought to Timbuctoo by the Arabs, but by the merchants from Kong, and other places immediately connected with the Ashantee trade. Never heard of any copper mines in the interior; neither did he see any iron manufactured in any part

* Vide Notes at the end.

† Very few ostriches are to be seen within a considerable distance of Timbuctoo; the feathers are brought there by the traders from Bornou.

he has visited. They get their iron at Timbuctoo from Fez, and it is conveyed in short bits on each side of the camels. When inquiry was made as to its price, he measured twice the length of his arm from the elbow, to which he added one span, and said it was worth five dollars.

There is much gold at Timbuctoo, but not so much as at Sansanding, where he has heard there are valuable gold mines; and a great number of Arabs resort there to trade. Cowries are current at Timbuctoo for the purchase of provisions, but they are not taken in trade by the Arabs; about 3,000 of them are the value of a dollar.

Their musical instruments are a kind of rude fiddle, flutes, and drums. All offences are punished by order of the Sultan. Great offences, particularly "meddling with any of the Sultan's wives," are punished by hanging. He did not see any one hanged, but saw a gallows there; he described the process by making two men stand at a short distance from each other, and placing a stool between them, put his stick on their heads, with his handkerchief on it touching the stool, which he then kicked away. The punishment for theft is confinement, flogging, and restitution of the value, and servitude until paid. He says there is a house appropriated to the purpose of confinement, and which is guarded by four men with muskets. Circumcision is general among the people at Timbuctoo, who are all Mussulmans. He does not know the exact number of mosques, but recollects three large ones, two of which were built by the king, and one by the Arab traders.

He heard that Timbuctoo was formerly subject to Bambarra, but ceased to be so since the latter had a war with the Foulahs, in which they were defeated; Sultan Mahomed is therefore independent, although not powerful; for he says, that his controul does not extend much beyond Timbuctoo itself. Mahomed succeeded Sultan Aboubekir, who, he heard, died about eight years ago; is ignorant who was his predecessor. Aboubekir was extremely rich. Wargee remained at Timbuctoo five weeks, during which time he lived in Sultan Mahomed's house, and was treated by him with the greatest kindness. He never heard of any white man having been at Timbuctoo.*

Leaving Timbuctoo, Wargee embarked on the Bar-Neel (to which goods are transported on camels and asses) in a large boat, which was sometimes paddled by ten men, and sometimes pushed forward with long poles. The river near to Timbuctoo is deep, and flows in a direction contrary to that in which they were going; its breadth is about 200 yards. The boat had a considerable quantity of salt in it, which had been brought from Tandeny to Timbuctoo, and they stopped at several places to dispose of it. Eleven days after they left Timbuctoo, and at a place called Koomah, the river, which had been hitherto of nearly an equal width, spread out into a large lake, which was very shallow near to the shore: here small canoes came to receive the salt. It continued thus spread out for four days, until they arrived at Koonannah, where it narrowed to its former breadth. When asked if the lake had different names, he replied it was called Baharee, or Bar Harch; its breadth he observed was about the length of the Salt Pond at Cape Coast, say about half a mile. At the expiration of twenty-two days from their departure from Timbuctoo they arrived at Jinne, which is built in a similar manner to Timbuctoo, but not nearly so large; he remained at Jinne a long time. He says the country about Timbuctoo and Jinne is flat and fertile, and well adapted for pasturage, and that the number of cattle is considerable. From Jinne he went forward by land to Soorondoomah, in twenty-five days, remaining at several places; the distance is ten days' journey. From Soorondoomah he advanced to Keri, to Samaco, to Galasoo, to Kong, in thirty-three days. In travelling from Jinne to Soorondoomah, to Keri, to Samaco, to Galason, and to Kong, the rising of the sun was to his left. From Keri he diverged to the westward, and after a journey of ten days he arrived at Foulahna, a large town, the capital of a country of the same name, which he says is next to Bambarra; from thence again he returned to Keri.

Between Kong and Galasoo is a considerable river, which he was obliged to cross by a canoe: its name he has forgotten; he describes its breadth by saying it was as far as from the castle to the house in which he lived (about 100 yards), and its direction from the rising towards the setting of the sun. Kong is a town of con-

* Vide Notes at the end.

siderable size, but not so large as Timbuctoo; the inhabitants are Mahomedans; they employ themselves much in trading with the Ashantees in one direction, also with Foulah Sansanding in the other; the houses are of mud, flat-roofed, two stories high, some of them are good, but not equal to those at Timbuctoo.

Wargee remained at Kong fifty days. Having taken a wife at Jinne, she fell sick at Kong, which caused his remaining so long. It would seem by this time his means had dwindled very materially, and on his being questioned, he acknowledged that, in addition to his loss at Galibabo, he had expended much of his property, and much had been extorted from him. We find him at Kong retailing in the market some material in small bottles, which was much prized by them to darken their eyelids and eyebrows (*quercy*, lead ore), and making a profit by selling it; this he said was called by the Arabs Hainar, and by the Kongs Incassah. It was understood, in the first instance, that this was purchased from the Arabs; but at a subsequent interview, he declared it was procured from a country called Namnam, about fifteen days' journey from Kano, the inhabitants of which are cannibals. Observing that this was much doubted, he again seriously repeated his assertion, and declared, that when he was at Kano, the Sultan was at war with Malin Jago, King of Namnam, and he saw several of these people who were made prisoners sold in the market; that one day a slave having died, the Sultan, who doubted the fact of their being cannibals, paid the master for the body and gave it to them, and they ate it; to this he said he was an eye-witness.

Being asked if he had seen any mountains near to Kong, his reply was that he had seen several large mountains, but he had either not noticed or did not recollect their direction, neither could it be understood that there was a continued chain. From Kong he travelled to Goonah in fifteen days, but rested at different places some days; his course was now to the eastward, that is, his face was "towards the rising sun." From Goonah to Foola in eight days, Foola to Banah in twelve days, travelling in a different direction, that is, with the sun to his left. Banah is under the frontier of Ashantee, and a dependency of that kingdom; here he was

stopped by an Ashantee chief, who told him he would not allow him to advance until he had sent to consult the king. From Banah he was ordered to go to Deboyah, twelve days' journey eastward; and from Deboyah to Salagha in a southerly direction, eight days. Inquiry being made if he had heard of Degwombah, he said it was thirty-three days' journey from Kong. He further said, that Degwombah and Yandee (see Notes) were the same place, being called by the former name by the Houssa and Marawah people, and by the latter by that of Moosh. Salagha is five days' journey in a southerly direction from Degwombah; Salagha, as well as all the Marawah people, including Houssa, pay tribute annually to Bornou.

At Salagha he sojourned three months and ten days; and, at the expiration of that time, people came from the King of Ashantee, to tell him he might advance. Went by another route, and passed many towns, but could not learn their names, there being no people who could speak to him. In fourteen days arrived at a village near Cormassie, where he was ordered to remain, and received a present of a sheep, a flask of rum, and some yams, from the king; four days after this he was allowed to go to Cormassie, and saw the king, from whom he again received a present of a sheep, a pig, some rum, yams, plantains, and gold. When asked where he was going, he told the king that he had travelled very far, and hearing the English had a place not very far off, he was desirous of getting there, because he knew they would help him to find his way back to his own country. The king replied that was well, and that he should be sent to Cape Coast Castle soon. He was kept at Cormassie twenty-five days, when the king appointed messengers to escort him to Cape Coast Castle, where he arrived in twenty-one days, as they travelled by very easy journeys, and rested about every other day. During his whole stay at Cormassie, the king behaved towards him with much kindness and attention.

NOTES.

No. 1.—From what Wargee relates, it would appear that Adam's assertion, that there is "a considerable navigable river close to the city (Timbuctoo)," must be incorrect. Between Wargee's account and that of Leo, there is a considerable degree of coincidence: Leo places Timbuctoo at

the distance of twelve miles from the Niger, —Wargée says, it is three hours' walk from Timbuctoo to Kaberah (on the Mazar, a branch of the Bar-Neel or Niger, but not navigable), and three hours more from Kaberah to the junction of the Mazar with the main stream of the Bar-Neel. That Wargée's information on this point is correct there can be little doubt, for he illustrated it by a rude sketch.

2.—The island formed by the Mazar (the Jinbela of the maps), Wargée calls Kabarah. He states its breadth to be about three hours' walk, and its length about two days' journey: he saw numbers of asses and cattle grazing on it.

3.—Being questioned what route he would take if he were obliged to return to Timbuctoo, he stated the following as the most direct: from Cape Coast to Cormassie nine days, to Salangha fourteen days, Degwombali five, Saneencemango five, Koomfiela fifteen, Boosmah seven, Manee three, Imboolee ten, Timbuctoo five—in all seventy-three days.

4.—It is a curious fact, that the hypothesis which favours the discharge of the waters of the Niger in the Nile of Egypt, should be in some measure confirmed by Wargée, without his being led to this point further than (when he stated the course taken by the rivers Bar-Neel and Quollah to run in a contrary direction, the former from W. to E. and the latter from E. to W.) his being asked if he knew where they each disembogued, he stated he heard that the Quollah entered into the sea to the westward. Of the Bar-Neel he spoke of course from Segu, to Sansanding, to Jinne, to Timbuctoo, and thence passing through several countries he had not visited; but leaving Houssa to the southward, it passed through Turiak; being the same river he had crossed within one day's journey of Agades, on his route from Mourzook to Kano, and thence to Habesh; and before it arrived at Masr (Cairo) it formed a junction with the Nile of Egypt.

The report made to Mr. Hutchinson, when resident at Ashantee, by the Moors there, was, "that the Quollah was the Niger, and the Niger the Nile of Egypt; that they, the Moors, knew it by that name from Jinne to a far way in the country of the Arabs, where it assumed the name of Bar-al-Nil: whence, having received many tributary streams, it passes Masr, Grand Cairo, and disembogues itself into the Bar-al-Nil, Mediterranean, at Askandree." Wargée was repeatedly questioned on this point, but seemed perfectly clear in his conviction that they were different rivers: he never heard the river called at Jinne by any other name than the Bar-Neel.

5.—Sept. 30. Wargée's account relative to the setting in of the rains at Timbuctoo was given some time since; when again questioned on the subject, he said, that

from his leaving Timbuctoo to his arrival at Salagah was seven moons, his stay at Salagah three moons and ten days, journeying thence to Cormassie fourteen days, stay at the village four days, at Cormassie twenty-five days, journey from Cormassie to Cape Coast twenty-one days. Since his arrival, in which he was correct to a day, four moons and ten days, making seventeen moons. This will make his departure from Timbuctoo to have been about the 10th of June. Leo, I believe, states the Niger to be inundated in July and August.

6.—He neither heard of any white man having been at Timbuctoo, nor of any having been seen on the Bar-Neel: but he asserts that about three years ago, when he was upon one of his excursions from the vicinity of Kano, he arrived at a place called Lahoorpoor, on the banks of the Quollah; he saw a crowd collected, and inquired what was the cause; was told that two white men had been brought there who had been cast away. The river being very rapid as well as rocky in this place, the boats struck on one of the rocks; some of the natives seeing this, swam off to plunder, but the head man of the place sent some people to their assistance, and got their things restored. The whole of the people were kind to them, particularly the head man, in whose house they lodged, and who gave them fowls, &c. and a girl to wait on them. He was in the room in which they were, but could not talk to them; saw no books or papers. Whilst he was there a large hair trunk was brought in;* it was carried on a pole on the shoulders of two men: saw also a large bundle, which he thinks contained bedding. The two men were quite white; one appeared about thirty years of age, the other a few years older; they wore green coats and woollen caps striped blue and white; they also wore gaiters, which he described by wrapping the skirt of his coat round his leg, and pointing to buttons; and had dirks or daggers (several were shewn to him, but the one he fixed upon as being similar is a short dirk about fourteen inches, with no guard; what they were, he said, were like that, but with guards about four inches, which he shewed by placing his finger across the dirk) with body belts. He only remained at Lahoorpoor two days, then crossed the river and proceeded to Laoree, which is only half a day's walk from its banks: never heard any thing of them after that time, neither did he learn from whence they came. He did not again visit Lahoorpoor, which is in the territory of Ganaganah.

* He was shewn several trunks, amongst which was one of that description; on this he placed his hand, and said the one he saw was like it, but larger; he also described by signs the manner in which it was corded.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

THE island of Singapore is situated at the extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, in what is called the Straits of Singapore, through which lies the route of vessels to and from the China seas. The town stands on a point of land near the western part of a bay, and is easily distinguished by a pleasant hill behind it, partly cleared of trees, which abound on the island.

The motives which influenced the Government of India to establish a free port in this quarter, and the circumstances which led to the choice and occupation of this spot for the settlement, are briefly these:

When the peace of 1814 transferred to the Netherlands' Government their Eastern possessions, they acquired a very serious preponderance of power in this quarter. Besides Java and the Moluccas, the Dutch were masters of the best trading stations on Borneo, several settlements on Sumatra, and likewise Malacca, which enabled them to exercise a powerful influence over the petty Malay princes. It was believed, upon pretty sure grounds, that this selfish people contemplated the placing their Eastern possessions under such a system of restraint, as to secure to themselves a monopoly of the commerce in those possessions, and in fact entirely to engross the Malay trade.

The advantages that would attend the occupation of some station in the Straits of Malacca, to obviate this exclusive system of the Dutch, as well as to facilitate the objects of our trade in general, first occurred to the active mind of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles: who no sooner suggested the scheme, than it was immediately concurred in by the Supreme Government of Bengal; and in the latter end of the year 1818, Sir Thomas was selected as the fittest person to carry the project into execution.

Sir Thomas accordingly sailed from Calcutta, vested with discretionary powers as to the selection of an ap-

propriate station for a British Settlement, which might in some degree command the free navigation of the Straits of Malacca; being fettered with no other restrictions than the just ones of not violating the rights of the Netherlands' Government, nor using force or improper influence with the natives.

Some jealousy, it appears, was felt at Penang respecting this scheme, from motives which can easily be imagined; and when the expedition arrived at that place, the hopes entertained of receiving every assistance requisite to the full accomplishment of its object, were disappointed. A decided want of cordial co-operation was perceived, which did not, however, prevent the expedition from proceeding to its destination.

It is disagreeable to observe that the hostility, if we may so term it, between the two settlements of Penang and Singapore, grows every day more decided. A letter we have seen in the Penang Gazette, 10th October 1822, is full of invective against the improper artifices of those who labour to misrepresent "the increasing importance and prosperity" of its rival, and of endeavours to show that the latter has not increased so much as it ought, under the favourable circumstances in which it is placed; and that Penang, on the contrary, has greatly added to the amount of its exports and imports.*

* "The value of imports and exports in Penang amounted in 1818-19 to upwards of half a million of dollars more than the preceding year. In 1819-20, in which year Singapore had more trade than it has had since, or fully as much, the value of imports and exports at this island (Penang) was upwards of 300,000 dollars more than in 1818-19; and in 1821-22, the value of merchandise exceeded that of 1817-18, the year preceeding the settlement of Singapore, upwards of 313,000 dollars. I may add, that the present year will bear a comparison with the most favourable one since the formation of this colony. These are satisfactory results, Mr. Editor, and I hope conclusive, that the Singapore writers not only mistake, but misrepresent."—*Extract of Letter referred to.*—On the other hand, a letter in the Calcutta *John Bull* of October 3, 1822, states, that Penang "had suffered much by the produce of Sumatra going to Singapore."

At the period when the expedition sailed, the Dutch claimed sovereignty over Rhio, and the whole of the ancient empire of Johore, as a former dependency of Malacca; and they spoke openly of preventing the Rajah from making any cession of the Carimons to the English. So far had they effected their purpose, as to have formed an establishment at Rhio under a treaty with the chief, the terms of which were not publicly known, but the nature of which must have been extremely limited. No Dutch flag had been actually hoisted either at Lingen, Johore, or Palang, the other three great divisions of the empire; so that, in truth, the Dutch influence might have been considered as strictly confined to Rhio, which port was governed by a Bugguese Chief, the Rajah Mooda, or Vizier; while the legitimate Sultan of Johore was still a free agent, and under no engagements to the Dutch.

Though Rhio was thus so far secured to the Dutch as to give any interference with their claims there an appearance of injustice, or violation of right, yet Johore remained free for examination; but, as it was advisable, before deciding upon any particular spot, to examine the whole of those which were eligible, the expedition proceeded first to the Carimons.

These islands, in a geographical point of view, are admirably situated for giving to a strong naval power the command of the straits; but they are uninhabited, and are covered with primeval forests. The northern part of the larger island is mountainous; but to the southward, for an extent of three-fourths of the whole island, it is low, and apparently swampy. The only harbour is found to the north-east, by the position of the little Carimon; and although it has sufficient depth of water on one side to enable ships to lie under the protection of batteries, where this advantage is offered the mountains rise abruptly from the sea, and the defences must

necessarily be distant from the principal settlement, which would require to be fixed where level land is to be found. Doubts were entertained as to the salubrity of the place, and, under all circumstances, the Carimons did not present sufficient claims for selection.

The expedition next proceeded to Singapore, where it was understood that the chief authority of Johore had now fixed his residence. This town was founded by the Malays so early as the twelfth century; it was their first station in the Archipelago, and long the rival of Maning-Kaboe, in Sumatra. In the neighbourhood of the town there was found to be sufficient cleared land for the immediate accommodation of the troops; the surface of the country was elevated without being mountainous; the harbour unrivalled in those seas as to capacity and security, and in every respect this station appeared to be admirably adapted for the proposed establishment.

Upon inquiry, it was found that there had never been any Dutch Settlement either here or at Old Johore, and that that nation had not even attempted hitherto to exercise an authority or even influence over these ports. Johore Lama had long been deserted, and the chief authority now resided at Singapore, where the Dutch flag had never appeared, and where it would not be received or admitted on any terms.

The Toomongong, who now exercised authority here, held the lands of Singapore, Johore, and of all the islands about the Straits, with the exception of Rhio and Lingen, as his own inheritance, his family having always enjoyed the revenues of them since he held his commission as an independent chief of this division of the empire, from the late Sultan of Johore, Mohammed Shah, whose independence the English had always acknowledged; and since the death of that chief, there had not even existed

a contention for supremacy throughout these dominions.

It having been previously ascertained, by a visit of Major Farquhar to Rhio, that no claims to the exercise of authority over Singapore were set up in that quarter, and the actual governor of the island, whose *legitimacy* (a material point in these ticklish times) was fully established by the fact of his being the twenty-sixth monarch of his line, having solicited the friendship and protection of the British, an arrangement was concluded for establishing a British settlement there, on grounds unobjectionable to any of the parties concerned,* and the British flag was hoisted with due honours and ceremony.

It cannot be wondered at, when the Netherlands' Government discovered the advantages likely to accrue from this settlement, that its removal became a very important and desirable object to them. It was at first contended that the whole of the eastern stations enumerated before were dependencies of Malacca, and as such belonged to the Dutch; and that, besides, the Rajah of Rhio had absolutely ceded Singapore by treaty to the Dutch nation.

Now a plain and satisfactory answer may be made to the first objection. Rhio, or rather the empire of Johore, was not a dependency of Malacca, when the latter place came into the possession of the British in 1795. On that occasion the military and naval commanders of the expedition demanded of the Dutch authorities at Malacca, whether Rhio, &c. were dependencies. The Dutch governor replied, that all engagements between the chief of Rhio and the governor-general of Batavia had ceased and determined, and they were consequently considered and acknowledged by the British as independent states, and a document to this effect was actually given to the Sultan.

* It would appear, that a sort of rent was paid for the island in shape of a monthly stipend to the prince.

The second objection may be removed by a reference to what has already been advanced, namely, that the Rajah of Rhio, with whom the Dutch are said to have concluded the treaty, by which a cession of all these other ports are made to them, has really, according to his own confession, and the general understanding of all the Eastern chiefs, no authority beyond his own immediate territory. Singapore was found by the British Expedition in the quiet and undisputed possession of its legitimate sovereign, reigning as much by the suffrage and consent of the subjects over whom he exercised his rule, as by his own right to the throne, occupied as it had been by his ancestors for several generations.

These are the chief and only important objections that have been publicly announced in regard to our occupation of Singapore. So bent were the Dutch Government upon dislodging the settlers, that it was expected for some time that our Government at home would yield to the remonstrances of the former, and issue orders for the abandonment of the island: an apprehension which excited no little interest in India, and checked the progress of the Settlement. One of the Dutch governors it appears *threatened* to drive the English away by force. The futility of the Dutch pretensions, however, and the policy and expediency of maintaining such a post as Singapore, became so apparent in England, that our ministers refused to give way. The consequence shortly was, the comparative ruin of Malacca. During the last year it was represented to be quite deserted; not a vessel resorting there except for refreshment, or a few peculs of spices; and the best part of the inhabitants removing to Singapore, notwithstanding the prohibitory capitation tax levied upon those who emigrate.

The hostility of the Dutch to this Settlement arose not merely from the natural jealousy which a rival power

may be expected to feel on such an occasion, and from the effectual check which the establishment of a free port would offer to the revival of that pernicious system of oppression and monopoly they meditated; but from a consciousness, inspired by past experience, of the anxiety of the native inhabitants of all their possessions to withdraw themselves from their authority,* and to seek the mild and fostering rule of the English. During the revolts in the Moluccas in the year 1817, which nearly ended in the expulsion of the Dutch from those islands, the brave but unfortunate islanders not only fought under an English flag, but constantly declared their intention of placing themselves under the protection of the British.

The rapid progress made by this settlement is truly astonishing, and fully demonstrates the sagacity by which the measure was conceived. In the first two months no less than one hundred and seventy-three vessels are stated to have arrived there. Its central situation with respect to India and China, from the latter of which it is distant only five days' sail; its position in regard to Java, the great islands of Borneo and Sumatra, and the Eastern Archipelago; its physical advantages, being placed on a rich soil, surrounded by fertile tracts of land, that bid fair to become hereafter a vast commercial and agricultural establishment perhaps only inferior to Calcutta, are circumstances which, when duly considered, lessen in some degree our wonder at the influx of trade, especially when combined with the freedom from imposts.

In little more than a twelvemonth after the settlement was formed (which was placed under the direction of Major, now Colonel Farquhar, formerly Resident at Malacca), Sir Thos.

Raffles gave the following statement of its condition, in a letter to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated April 15, 1820:

"The rapid rise of this important station, Singapore, during the year that it has been in our possession, is perhaps without its parallel. When I hoisted the British flag, the population scarcely amounted to two hundred souls. In three months the number was not less than three thousand; and it now exceeds ten thousand, principally Chinese. No less than a hundred and seventy-three sail of vessels of different descriptions, principally native, arrived and sailed in the course of the first two months, and it has already become a commercial port of importance. I consider myself extremely fortunate in the situation, and in not having had to complain of any one of the almost invariable difficulties attending the establishment of new settlements. The establishment has more than equalled my anticipations; and its effects have been more marked and sudden than I could have contemplated, though not more so than I wished.

"If our object in the Eastern Seas and in China is commerce, and commerce alone, I am not aware of any plan so easy of adoption, or so unobjectionable, as that of making our station *free ports*. In a political point of view, it will have the effect of preventing and deterring other European nations from settling on the neighbouring coasts; for our continental possessions will enable us to do that, without considering it as a loss, which no other nation could do, except at a dead loss, in consequence of the greater distance of their power: this is particularly applicable to the French, Russians, and Americans. We can not only afford to maintain our Eastern stations without levying duties at them, but by doing so we improve the general trade, and consequent prosperity of our continental possessions. No other nation could afford

* By a communication received at Singapore, 1st October last, from the Dutch Commissioner at Borneo, the trade with Sinkawang is interdicted, on account, it would appear, of the revolt of the whole Chinese population, amounting to 20,000, against the Dutch Government.

to maintain such stations without levying duties.

"In a few years, if the system on which I have commenced is followed up, the whole of the Eastern Archipelago will be clothed from Great Britain; and I see no reason why Ava, Siam, Cochin China, and even a large portion of China, may not follow the example."

A very interesting and minute detail of the state of the settlement is given in a letter, dated Nov. 1, 1821, published in a Calcutta paper, from whence the following particulars are extracted:

A large population of various races were comfortably settled upon the island, whose soil furnishes an inexhaustible quantity of every requisite for building, of excellent quality. A well-built town is fast rising along the banks of the inlet which penetrates into the interior. This inlet is about three hundred feet wide towards its mouth; has regular tides, and is capable of admitting vessels of two hundred and fifty tons.

Between the inlet and a parallel rivulet, at the distance of a-quarter of a mile is a square plain, faced with a high sandy beach, free from surf, and terminated on the inner side by a steep hill, of a sufficient elevation to possess a beautiful and commanding view of the surrounding country and the Straits. On the further side of the inlet is, on one hand, a regularly built Chinese town; and on the other, beyond the rivulet, an extensive plain, in front of which the sandy beach stretches into an inner bay, and whence another inlet, resembling a river, encompasses it behind. The nearer part of this plain is marked out for a European town, and intersected by roads at right angles to each other. That more remote is partly occupied by natives; and it is there the Sultan resides.

The interior of the island, which, from a late general survey by the Resident, is found to be several times

larger than was supposed, or is laid down in the charts, consists of undulations of hill and dale, and is adapted to the growth of various and valuable commodities. Plantations of gambier, pepper, and spices are already making their appearance in many parts; cultivation is also extending to the neighbouring islands, which, from a nest and harbour for pirates, may soon be expected to become the abode of industrious and civilized people. An overland communication is meditated between Singapore and the interior of some of those Malay states on the east side of the peninsula, whose ports are shut up during the violence of the north-east monsoon.

The writer declares, that greatly as his expectations were raised by all he had heard respecting this much talked of settlement, they met with no disappointment; and he expresses his astonishment at finding so large a population of Malays, Bugueses, Chinese, &c., industriously employed upon a spot, that for ages past had been covered by impenetrable forests.

The advantages possessed by Singapore are not confined to those we have already enumerated; its facilities and resources are in many other respects admirable. Goods may at all times be shipped and landed; wood may be procured in abundance; the water is excellent; the soil rich and fruitful; the temperature surprisingly cool; and such is the salubrity of the climate, that the inhabitants have been almost totally exempted from sickness of any kind. Whilst that scourge of the human race in the eastern world, the *cholera morbus*, was ravaging most of the surrounding stations, and had approached its immediate neighbourhood, by visiting Malacca on one side, and Lingon on the other, Singapore was scarcely molested by it; a circumstance which, it seems, the natives attributed to the *good luck* of the English. The only drawback is what might be expected from a rapidly increasing settlement,

the dearth of all provisions except fish.

The latest account we have seen is from a gentleman who halted at Singapore on his way to China, who was so charmed with the place, that he intimated his probable design of returning thither from China, instead of proceeding to England; and he had already secured some land at the settlement whereon to plant coffee-trees, &c.

The competition for land is represented to be very great, and the prosperity of the place in every respect most encouraging. Bengal produce was greatly in demand, and likely for a long time to continue so, particularly piece-goods and coarse chintz; and the returns were certain and favourable. Pepper, gold-dust, tin, betelnut, rattans, and even tea, which can be procured there from Europe vessels always cheaper than from China. "In short," adds the writer, "a more fortunate spot was never selected; and when the resources of Siam, Cochin-China and China are considered, it is difficult to calculate the extent to which, through a free intercourse with these vast kingdoms, the commerce of Singapore may rise." Sir Thomas Raffles was expected there to establish his government at the settlement, instead of Bencoolen, if the sanction of the Court of Directors could be obtained for that measure.

We shall conclude this sketch with the following description of the port of Singapore, by Capt. Ross, of the Bombay marine, which accompanies a chart of the harbour and vicinity, from a survey taken February 1819.

"Singapore harbour, situated four miles to the N.N.E. of St. John's Island, in what is commonly called the Singapore Straits, will afford a safe anchorage to ships in all seasons, and being clear of hidden danger, the approach to it is rendered easy by day or night. Its position is also favourable for commanding the navigation of the Straits, the track which the ships pursue being distant about five miles; and

it may be expected from its proximity, to the Malayan Islands and China Seas, that in a short time numerous vessels will resort to it for commercial purposes.

"At the anchorage, ships are sheltered from E.N.E. round to north and west, as far as S. by W. by the south point of Johore, Singapore, and many smaller islands, extending to St. John's, and thence round to the north point of Batang, bearing E.S.E., by the numerous islands forming the south side of Singapore Strait; the bottom, to within a few yards of the shore, is soft mud, and holds well.

"The town of Singapore, on the island of the same name, stands on a point of land near the western part of a bay, between which there is a creek, in which the native vessels anchor close to the town, and it may be found useful to European vessels of easy draught to repair in. On the eastern side of the bay, opposite to the tower, there is a deep inlet lined by mangroves, which would also be a good anchorage for native boats; and about north from the low sandy point of the bay there is a village inhabited by fishermen, a short way to the eastward of which is a passage through the mangroves, leading to a fresh water river.

"Ships that are coming from the eastward, have nothing to apprehend in rounding the small peaked island which is in the east side of St. John's, as the reef does not extend above a cable's length off it; and just without that the depth of water is from twelve to fourteen fathoms.* Having rounded the peaked island, at half a mile, a north or north by east course will lead to the anchorage, and twelve or fourteen fathoms be the depth; but when at one mile and a half from the island, it will decrease to five or four

* Capt. Ross has not noticed in his description the extensive shoal, reported by the natives to be a very dangerous one, extending, in his chart, from the N.W. corner of the island, in a S.W. direction, many parts of which are stated to be dry at spring tides.

and three-quarter fathoms at low water, on a flat which is two miles and a half long, and is parallel to the coast: there is no danger whatever on this bank, being soft mud. Continuing the north or north by east course, you will deepen into a channel of twelve or thirteen fathoms, and again shoal rather quickly to six fathoms on the shore bank, after which the depth decreases gradually to the shore. Large ships will find the best anchorage to be with Peaked Island, about south by west; and the eastern extreme of Singapore Island about north-east by east, in five fathoms at low water, where they will have the tower, bearing N.W. by W., distant one mile and a half. Ships of easy draught can go nearer into three fathoms at low water, with the Peaked Island bearing S.W., and Johore hill on, with the eastern extreme of Singapore Island, where they will be distant about three-quarters of a mile from the tower, and

about half a mile from the eastern low sandy point of the bay.

"The coast to the eastward of the town-bay is one continued sandy beach; and half a mile to the eastern point of the bay, or two miles and a half from the town, there is a point where the depth of water is six or seven fathoms, at three or four hundred yards from the shore; and at six hundred yards a small bank, with about three fathoms at low water; the point offers a favourable position for batteries, to defend ships that may in time of war anchor near to it.

"The tide during the neaps is irregular, at two and three miles off shore, but close in it is otherwise. The rise and fall will be about ten or twelve feet, and it will be high water, at full and change, at 8 h. 30 m. The latitude of the town is about $1^{\circ} 15' N.$, and the variation of the needle observed on the low eastern point of the bay is $2^{\circ} 9' E.$ "

EMBASSY TO SIAM.

We find, by more recent accounts of the Embassy to Siam than those which supplied us with the information contained in our last number, that although the result of Dr. Crawford's mission has really been unsuccessful, yet the particulars attending his visit to Siam, and the treatment he experienced there, have been misrepresented in the *Calcutta Journal*. It appears, moreover, that the mission proceeded, in fact, to Cochin China, and

we are in possession of copious details respecting Dr. Crawford's reception there as well as at Siam, and of the respective countries, which it is our intention to lay before our readers as soon as we can authenticate them, for our confidence in Indian intelligence has, by the circumstance just adverted to, been somewhat shaken. Probably in our next number we shall be able to furnish an article upon this subject.

East-India College at Haileybury.

EXAMINATION, May 30, 1823.

On Friday, the 30th May, a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Result of the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Deputation, on their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him

and all the Professors and the Oriental visitor. Soon afterwards, being joined by several visitors, they proceeded to the Hall, the Students being previously assembled, where the following proceedings took place:

The list of the Students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read; also a list of the best Persian writers.

Mr. J. S. Lushington read an English Essay, "The Character of Individuals has been one of the most powerful Causes of the Prosperity or Decay of Nations."

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental Languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman to the Students, according to the following list :

List of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable Distinctions, at the Public Examination, May 1823.

Students in their Fourth Term.

L. Wilkinson, medal in classics, mathematics, prize in Hindustani, drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

H. Morris, medal in political economy, Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. S. Lushington, medal in Persian, the prize for the English essay, and highly distinguished in other departments.

E. Currie, medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

D. B. Morrieson, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their Third Term.

Geo. A. Malcolm, prize in classics, Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

A. J. Cherry, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. Walker, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. Truscott, prize in political economy, drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. H. Robinson, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. W. Alexander, prize in Persian, Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

R. Hall, prize in law, and with great credit in other departments.

H. F. Dumergue, prize in Persian writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their Second Term.

C. J. Brown, prize in Persian, Hindustani, Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

H. Pilcock, prize in history, Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. Grant, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

T. J. W. Thomas, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

C. G. Udny, prize in law, and with great credit in other departments.

Students in their First Term.

C. Edison, prize in mathematics, Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

F. J. Halliday, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

A. Reid, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

G. T. Lushington, prize in English composition, and with great credit in other departments.

J. N. Walker, prize in drawing.

The following Students were highly distinguished :

Mr. Neave,
— Ogilvy,
— Burnett,
— S. Crawford,
— Beale,
— Edmonstone,
— Pringle,
— G. Alexander,
— Campbell.

And the following passed with great credit :

Mr. Hare,
— Dunbar,
— Wells,
— Tyler,
— Conolly,
— D. Reid,
— Birdwood,
— Douglas,
— Stainforth,
— Maitland,
— Thompson,
— W. Crawford,
— Anderson,
— Heyland.

Best Persian Writers.

1. Dumergue,
2. S. G. Smith.

The rank of the Students finally leaving the College was then read, being as follows :

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's Service in India.

BENGAL.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Currie,
2. — Morrieson,
3. — Lushington.
2d Class.—4. — Hare.
3d Class.—5. — Dunbar,
6. — Wells,
7. — Neave.

MADRAS.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Morris.
3d Class.—2. — Underwood.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Wilkinson.
3d Class.—2. — Pitt,
3. — Talbot,
4. — Corsar.

Notice was then given, that the rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within six months after they were so ranked, or by the first regular ships that may be dispatched to the Presidency to which the Student is appointed after the expiration of the said six months; and that should any Stu-

dent delay so to proceed, he would only take rank among those Students classed at the examination previous to his departure for India, and would be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

It was then announced, that the next term would commence on Monday the 28th July, and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, be assigned for the delay, otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then shortly addressed the Students, congratulating them on the highly favourable Report which he had that day received of the literary exertions of the past Term, as equally creditable to themselves and honourable to the institution.

He also expressed great satisfaction at the regularity and discipline which had distinguished the Term, and wished to impress upon their minds the value and importance of a due preservation of order, on all occasions and in all situations of life.

From those who had to return to the

College, he looked for a continuance of those exertions which had gained them so much honour during the present Term.

He was sure that those who were finally leaving the Institution would excuse him for reminding them of the arduous duties that would soon devolve upon them; that not only the interests of the Company, but the well-being of the natives of India, whose language and habits were at variance with their own, would be committed to their charge.

He looked with confidence for a favourable Report of their progress in the service from the constituted Authorities in India; and assuring them of his fervent wishes for their present and future prosperity, in the name of the Court, he bade them farewell.

The business of the day here concluded.

Wednesday the 16th, and Wednesday the 23d, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions from Candidates for admission to the College next Term, which commences on Monday the 28th July.

New Publications.

Journey from Riga to the Crimea, by way of Kiev, with some Account of the Colonization, and the Manners and Customs of the Colonists of New Russia. To which are added, Notes relating to the Crim Tatars. By Mary Holderness. 8vo.

The Siege of Jerusalem, a Poem By Charles Peers, Esq. 8vo. 12s.

Judah, a Sacred Oratorio, the words selected and written, and the music originally composed and adapted to the compositions of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. By William Gardner. Price 3l. 3s. elegantly printed, in full score, and adapted to the Piano-forte.

Grammaire de la Langue Arménienne, où l'on expose les Principes et les Règles de la Langue, d'après les meilleurs Grammairiens et les Auteurs Originaires, etc. Par J. Ch. Ciribied, Arménien, Professeur de la Langue Arménienne, 1 vol. in-8vo. Paris, 1823.

Eléments de la Grammaire Turke, a l'usage des élèves de l'école royale et spéciale des Langues Orientales vivantes; par M. P. Amédée Janbert. 1 vol. in-4to. Paris, 1823.

The Seventh Division of the World, in Miniature, containing a Description of the Manners, Customs, Diversions, Religion, Character, &c. of the Inhabitants of the Chinese Empire. 2 vols. Thirty coloured Plates. 12s.

In the Press.

A Memoir of Central India (including Malwa and adjoining Provinces), with the

History and Copious Illustrations of the past and present Condition of that Country. In two volumes 8vo., with an Original Map, Tables of the Revenue and Population, a Geographical Report and Comprehensive Index. By Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., &c.

INDIAN.

The seventh Number of *The Friend of India*, Quarterly Series, has just issued from the Serampore Press, and contains the following articles:—1. Reply to "Missionary Incitement and Hindoo Demoralization," by John Bowen, London, 1821." 2. On Indian Beneficence.—3. On the Native Character.—4. A View of the Marquess of Hastings' Administration, in reference to the intellectual and moral improvement of British India.

A Poem in Five Cantos, entitled *Heera, the Maid of the Dekhan*, has been published at Calcutta, by the Author of "Saffires in India," and other poetical productions. The tale is taken from Scott's Translation of Ferishta's History of the Dekhan.

The Bengal Racing Calendar, from the year 1817 to 1821-22, will be published at Calcutta, as soon as sufficient subscribers are obtained to cover the expense.

A new Portuguese Paper has been established at Macao, under the title of *A Abetha da China*, or *The Chinese Bee*. The first number was published in September last.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, June 10, 1823.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors two resolutions of the Court of Directors of the 27th of May, having for their object the erection of a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, the making certain alterations in the provisions respecting the pensions allowed to the Judges of the Indian Courts of Judicature, and the framing new regulations as to the allowance of the Bishop of Calcutta, and the retiring pension granted to the said Bishop and the Archdeacons in his diocese.

JUDICIAL PENSIONS.

The minutes of the preceding Court having been read.

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq., M.P.) proceeded to state, that the Court was summoned specially to consider of a resolution of the Court of Directors, for establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the room of the Recorder's Court at that Presidency; and also for making sundry alterations in the existing provisions as to the Pensions to the Judges of the Indian Courts of Judicature on retirement; and as to granting a Pension to the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island on retirement. The Report from the Court of Directors would be now read.

The clerk then read the document, which was as follows :

" At a Court of Directors held on Tuesday, the 27th May 1823,

" Resolved, That having had under consideration the expediency of establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the room of the Recorder's Court at that Presidency; also of making sundry alterations in the existing provisions as to Pensions to the Judges on retirement, and of granting a Pension to the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island upon retirement; this Court is of opinion that a Supreme Court should be established at Bombay in the room of the Recorder's Court; and that the said Supreme Court should consist of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, with the same salaries as are attached to those stations at Madras, viz. the Chief Justice 6,000*l.* per annum, and each Puisne Judge 5,000*l.* per annum, payment to be made at the rate of two shillings and sixpence the Bombay rupee, as now fixed for the salary of the Recorder.

" That this Court is of opinion, that the existing provisions of the Legislature
Asiatic Journ.—No. 91.

" respecting the grant of pensions to Judges should be repealed, and that in lieu thereof the following should be enacted, viz.

" That hereafter each Judge be entitled to a pension after he shall have served for a period of ten years on the Bench in India (with the exception which will be hereafter noticed as to the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island).

" That any person who shall have served five years of the said period of ten years as Chief Justice at either of the Presidencies, shall be allowed the following Pensions, viz.

" If at Calcutta 2,000*l.* per annum.

" Madras 1,600 do.

" Bombay 1,600 do. and

" That every Puisne Judge, after a service of ten years in that station, shall be entitled to the following Pensions, viz.

" If at Calcutta 1,500*l.* per annum.

" Madras or

" Bombay 1,200 do.

" That with respect to the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, this Court is of opinion, that in the event of his being transferred to the Bench either at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, his period of service as Recorder should be permitted to count in the proportion of five years to three, to entitle him to the pension of a Puisne Judge.

" That he shall be granted a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum after ten years' service as Recorder; and

" In the event of his transfer to the Bench at either of the three Presidencies above-mentioned, and of his being from circumstances obliged to retire before he shall have served a sufficient time to entitle him to the pension of a Puisne Judge, that he shall also be entitled to the pension of 1,000*l.* per annum, if his service as Recorder and as a Puisne Judge shall have been for a period of ten years in the whole.

" That these Resolutions be submitted for the approbation of the General Court of Proprietors, and the confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, previously to the same being brought before Parliament."

" At a General Court, held on Tuesday, the 10th June 1823,

" Resolved unanimously, That this Court concur in opinion with the Court of Directors expressed in their Resolution of the 27th ultimo, as to the expediency and propriety of establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.
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"bay, in the room of the Recorder's Court at that Presidency, and of making the alterations recommended in the said Resolution in the existing Provisions as to the Pensions to Judges of the Courts of Judicature in India on retirement, and also of granting a Pension of 1,000*l.* per annum to the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island upon retirement after ten years' service; subject to the confirmation of another General Court."

"At a General Court, held on Friday, the 15th June 1823,

"Resolved unanimously, That this Court confirm their Resolution of the 10th instant, approving a Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 27th ultimo, for establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the room of the Recorder's Court at that Presidency, and also for making the alterations recommended in the said Resolution of the Court of Directors, in the existing Provisions respecting Pensions to the Judges of the Courts of Judicature in India on retirement, and granting a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum to the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island upon retirement, after ten years' service."

The *Chairman* said, the Report from the Court of Directors being so full and explicit, he did not deem it necessary to make many observations in favour of the proposition which was now laid before the Court. They must all feel how desirable it was, that the Judges at the different Presidencies should be provided for, on their retirement, in a manner commensurate with the high situation which they had been selected to fill. As the law at present stood, the judges were entitled to contingent pensions; which, it was provided should not exceed, in the whole, £6,000 at Calcutta, and £5,000 at Madras. The Court of Directors wished, however, to make a certain provision for those learned persons; and with this view they proposed that, after ten years' service, they should be entitled to a specific pension, not at all depending on any contingency. He conceived this to be nothing more than a measure of equity towards gentlemen, who give up their prospects in this country for the purpose of administering the law in the Company's territories. With respect to the establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the room of the Recorder's Court, the alteration was, he believed, generally approved of. The present system was found to be extremely inconvenient. The late Recorder had lost his life in the anxious discharge of a public duty, which was too great for any individual; he did not, therefore, anticipate any objection to the

proposition now submitted to the Proprietors, and he should, without further preface, move—"That this Court concur in the opinion of the Court of Directors as to the expediency and propriety of establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the room of the Recorder's Court at that Presidency; and also in making sundry alterations in the existing provisions, as to the pensions to the Judges of the Indian Courts of Judicature, on retirement; and in granting a pension to the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, on retirement, after ten years' service."

The *Deputy Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq., M. P.) seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson said that, doubtless as had been anticipated by the Hon. Chairman, the resolution which he had offered to the Court would not be opposed. At the same time it must be admitted, that the alterations which they were required to sanction at this particular juncture, were of such a nature as called for some remark; especially as they must now apply to Parliament for legislative powers to carry them into execution; and if it should appear that any other alterations were necessary, it would be conceded to him: that the present was the proper moment for effecting them with success. The alterations now before the Court were material in two respects: 1st, in fixing the period which the judges should serve before they were entitled to their pensions at ten years; and next, in making their pensions certain, instead of being, as they were at present, contingent. By the qualifications now introduced, the chief justice and the puisne judges must fill the situation as judges for ten years before they were entitled to a retiring provision. When the judicial system was first adopted in Madras and Bombay, a much smaller period of service (a period of five years) was inserted in the bill which was then proceeding through Parliament, as that which should entitle a judge to his retiring pension. That proposition, which would have had the effect of greatly increasing their pension-list failed them, for reasons which became daily more urgent; for it was of very great importance, and it became every day of more importance, as their power and influence increased in India, and as their functionaries multiplied in consequence, to take care that their pension-list did not become so onerous, as to render it difficult by and by to contend with. When the judicial system for Bengal was first introduced, it was proposed that the judges should be entitled to a pension after five years' service. The Court applied to be heard by counsel against the measure proposed by Government. He (Mr. Jackson) had the honour of being sent, together with the Company's

standing counsel of that day, to argue the case before each House of Parliament. It was argued with success; and, instead of five, the period of service was extended to seven years. It was now proposed, by the alterations before the Court, still farther to extend the period to ten years, before a judge should be entitled to a pension. It was true, the individual who had made up his mind to remain for seven years, might at first feel an unwillingness to continue for ten years in India: but it must be recollected, that a considerable advantage was gained by the new system, since the amount of pension no longer depended on a contingency. The fund out of which the judges at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay were paid being contingent, they were heretofore obliged to be content with such pension as the state of that fund was able to meet; and the increase of their allowance depended on the increase of the fund by lapse of time. As one proof of this fact, he believed he might state, that the late chief justice had only £1,300 a-year instead of £2,000. He, therefore, had no doubt, that the judges would feel much better satisfied to fill their high office for ten years, when their pensions, at the termination of that time, were reduced to a certainty, than to perform their judicial functions for only seven years, and then to retire on a contingent pension. If that, however, were not the case, as the Court of Directors, after due consideration, had determined that ten years was a proper time, he felt bound to support the motion. It was, he understood, proposed at the West end of the town, that the chief justice should be excepted from this rule: but he thought that the Court of Directors acted prudently and properly in resisting that suggestion. They had good reasons for the course they had adopted; and he, as a friend to India, was glad they had so proceeded. They had made a qualification with respect to the chief justice, of which he entirely approved; namely, that where he had acted for five years as a puisne judge, that period should be reckoned as a portion of the ten years' service which entitled him to the pension of chief justice. As to the propriety of forming a supreme court at Bombay, there could be but one opinion. Those who contemplated the increasing consequence, extent, and jurisdiction of that mighty settlement (which was becoming every day more important than before, it being now the only vulnerable part of India), must accord with the Hon. Chairman in thinking, that it was wise and prudent to institute a supreme court in that Presidency. At the same time, he most cordially concurred with the minister for the affairs of India in the view he took of this subject, and he was confident the

Court must approve of the conduct of the Executive Body, in giving way to his opinion, and preferring the appointment of three judges instead of two. The minister had objected to the latter number, not merely that it was inconvenient to allow one to have a casting voice in a Court consisting but of two, but that, in case of the death of one of the two judges, all the power of the Court would, for a time, be placed in the hands of the survivor. In answer to that it was said, that in the Recorder's Court there was but one judge. It ought, however, to be recollected, that he was to be constitutionally assisted by three magistrates, and had but a single voice in that Court. He was, in fact, only the assessor of the Court. It would, therefore, appear, that great inconvenience must arise, if there were but two judges, and one of them died. The public would, in that case, be left in a very disagreeable situation, unless some provision were made for that emergency; this might be done by calling one of the judges from Bengal, otherwise the consequence would be, that the remaining judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay would be absolutely without that check, and could not receive that aid, by which the single judge in the Recorder's Court was now benefited. He, therefore, owned, that though the appointment made a difference of £5,000 a-year, that sum was very well laid out. They must, in conceding a pension, on retirement, to the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, view it, to use the expression of the minister for the affairs of India, as a proposition founded on justice: for, while all the other legal functionaries of the Company were provided for, on retirement, this gentleman, who was in an arduous and responsible situation, and who was exposed to a great degree of privation, was the only person without a pension on his retirement. This anomaly was now removed, and in a manner the most proper. It was extremely just, in case that individual was raised to the dignity of a judge in any of the presidencies, that every year he had filled the office of recorder, should tell in the proportion of five years for three towards completing the period at which, as a judge, he would have a right to retire on a judge's pension. He observed, that one of the evils of which the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island complained, was the unfavourableness of the course of exchange. He merely threw this out generally, for the consideration of the Court, who would, no doubt, do every thing in their power to mitigate the evil: although, do what they would, he feared the grievance could not be wholly removed. The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island stated, that the course of exchange was so much against India, that it reduced the salaries

of their public servants very considerably ; and he saw that the Court of Directors had, in their consideration of the case of the Bishop of Calcutta, regarded that as one of the circumstances which induced them to make the proposed alteration, as he inferred from the papers which had been laid before the Court. At all events, they knew that a very large body of the Company's servants, and those the most defenceless, sustained much injury by the course of exchange ; and certainly every qualification that could be introduced should be adopted, to prevent their young military and civil servants from suffering, as they at present did, by the unfavourable course of exchange. At Ceylon, he believed the evil had been remedied, and, as he understood, it had received the attention of the Government of Bombay ; and certainly it was of importance, that those individuals in the Company's service who had children to educate, or parents or relatives to aid or maintain, should not be deprived of a considerable part of the means by the course of exchange, and be thus prevented from devoting a part of their incomes to purposes so sacred as the instruction of their offspring, or the comforts of those who gave them birth. All he had said was uttered sincerely, in approbation of the resolution which had been submitted to the Court ; but still, as he thought, it would be well to consider whether something farther might not be beneficially effected with respect to the Courts in India ; he would take that opportunity of advertg to the subject. He referred particularly to the mode of admitting practitioners into the Courts of India. They knew, that by the constitution of the Courts at Madras and Bombay, individuals could not practise there, unless they received the license of the Court of Directors ; and that license was only conferred on men who had been regularly called to the bar of this country, or who had been admitted attorneys. These latter were called on, as a preliminary step, to state with whom they had served their respective clerkships, and to produce certificates of their legal ability, and their moral conduct. The Court of Directors, in granting licenses, confined themselves as to the number of practitioners whom they allowed to go out. This was a wise measure ; and by adopting it, they prevented the practitioners from being too many for each other, or, what was of more consequence, too many for the Company. On every principle of wise caution, they were right in thus proceeding : for he knew of nothing more dangerous than to allow men of his profession to resort, *ad libitum*, to the courts of law of any country. When they were permitted to do so, extensive litigation was likely to be the consequence. It was said of his profession,

perhaps with some degree of truth, "that if lawyers do not find suits, they will make them." (*A laugh.*) Therefore, great caution was first observed as to the rank and character of the persons who were permitted to proceed to India, to practise in the two courts to which he had mentioned. But supposing these precautions to be wise and necessary, as they assuredly were, what would they say when they found that no such precautions were adopted at the principal Presidency, great as it was in population, wealth and commerce, and therefore holding out every inducement to that evil spirit of litigation, which ought always to be discouraged ? They knew that the Supreme Court at Calcutta insisted on its right, and acted on that right, of admitting persons to practise without the license of the Court of Directors. They did not hold themselves even bound to admit persons who came out with the license of the Court ; while they, of their own volition, admitted individuals who were not only unsanctioned by the authorities at home, but who were not regularly bred to the profession of the law, nor clothed with any of those forms which were necessary for a legal practitioner in the courts of Madras and Bombay. He knew, that the zeal, ability, and inflexible integrity of the present Chief Justice would prevent any very extensive mischief arising from this injudicious practice ; that learned person would no doubt take as much care as possible to prevent the introduction of improper persons to his Court. But authorities might change, and a time might come when the practice had grown to such an extent, as would render it difficult, if not impossible to correct ! When it had acquired strength by lapse of time, much discontent would necessarily be excited if any attempt were made to resist it. It was perfectly well known, that many persons were allowed to practise as attorneys in the court of Calcutta who were never bred to that profession ; some of them, indeed, denominated "people of colour" (and he used the phrase without any invidious meaning,) who had never set their feet on the shores of Europe. It was impossible for the statesman and the philosopher not to contemplate with trembling apprehension the extent to which this practice might be pushed, and the dangerous results to which it might lead, especially when they took into consideration the peculiar state of the press in India. It was an extremely delicate question, to decide as to the extent and degree to which this right of admission should be carried. In making these remarks, he was not blaming any person, because the existing law gave to the Court of Calcutta, owing to the omission of a few sentences, which subsequent experience had

inserted in the charters of Madras and Bombay, the right of admitting persons to practise without the sanction of the Court of Directors. The charter under which the Supreme Court of Calcutta acted was about fifty years old—it was framed in 1773. It provided, that the Court should admit barristers and attorneys to practise; but it did not declare that the parties applying for admission should first have the consent of the Court of Directors. Now, it must be conceded to him, that it was a wise step to call for this preliminary consent before persons were permitted to go out to India as legal practitioners: because, if it were not, such a provision would not have been inserted in those charters which bore but recent date. He took it for granted, that it was the impolicy of the practice pursued at Calcutta which occasioned the provision relative to the obtaining a license from the Directors to be inserted in the charters of Madras and Bombay. In 1773, the Court of Calcutta being an infant Court, the probable effect of leaving it such a power as he had described, not unnaturally escaped observation at that period; but, supposing it to be thought necessary that some alteration should take place (and he drew the attention of the Directors to the subject, that they might take it into consideration) was not the present the only moment at which it could be effected? Surely the Court of Calcutta could not feel disparaged by being subjected to the same regulation which had been provided for Madras and Bombay? Confident he was, that it would add to the safety of that settlement, and to the respectability of that Court, if some limitation were provided with respect to the number of persons admitted to practise as barristers and attorneys, and a strict regulation laid down as to the character and qualifications of those who applied for admittance. It was sometimes argued, that in cases where authority had been given to the Crown, the East-India Company ceased to have any right to interfere. He denied this position. It was their bounden duty, if they perceived that any Act of Parliament, or any patent, operated mischievously towards the interests of India, to stand forward and declare that it did so operate. Suppose the Court of Calcutta, having the power to admit attorneys *ad libitum*, allowed desperate and factious characters to practise, would they not be justified in going to Government, pointing out the danger, and demanding their interference to prevent it? He therefore called their attention to this point, and begged of the Court to consider whether it was not of importance now to ask for regulation? The patent for the Court of Ceylon, although that settlement belonged to the Crown, was drawn up with precisely the same cau-

tion as those for the Courts of Madras and Bombay. No person was allowed to practise there as a barrister, or attorney, who was not licensed by the Government at home, just as the Court of Directors licensed those who went out to practise in Madras and Bombay. By the charter, the Court of Calcutta were empowered to admit barristers and attorneys-at-law. It then became a question, whether they had not exceeded their power? He contended that they should confine themselves strictly to the terms of the charter, and that they had no right to introduce any persons who were not regularly called to the bar, or admitted as attorneys in the King's Courts. No man could be an attorney-at-law, who had not been admitted into the King's Courts at Westminster. If this indiscriminate admission of unqualified persons were allowed to continue, it would be most difficult to remedy the evil after the proposed Act should have passed; but, if the subject were now taken up, it would be easy to adopt a principle of wholesome and salutary caution. On that account, and on that account alone, he had taken the liberty of submitting these observations to the Court.

Mr. Gahagan said, he fully concurred in what had fallen from his learned Friend; but as the question was one of considerable interest, he begged leave to offer a few remarks to the Court on it. Nothing could give him greater pleasure than the information, that a Supreme Court of Judicature was about to be established at Bombay; because the increasing importance of that settlement clearly demanded the adoption of such a measure. But when, in making this arrangement, Prince of Wales' Island, was, in some degree, put on a level with Bombay, he could not avoid stating his opinion of the former establishment. It would appear, that, in acceding to this new plan, sufficient consideration had not been given to the situation of Prince of Wales' Island. When Lord Melville first projected the establishment at Prince of Wales' Island, he entertained the most sanguine hopes of its ultimate usefulness, which had not been realized. All those dreams had vanished: for the establishment had not been productive of all the advantages, as a naval depot, and in other respects, that had been anticipated. The Court of Directors gave a very good reason for instituting a Supreme Court at Bombay: the increasing population, and the increasing extent of territory. But Prince of Wales' Island never could be more extensive than it was, being about twelve miles in diameter, forming an area of not more than fifty square miles; and, as to the population, that was almost stationary. Why, then, should there be an establishment there? Though, under a mistaken idea, an esta-

blishment had been formed in that island, why was it to be continued? That was a matter for the consideration of the Court. He would refer them to the island of Sumatra. There the Company had an increasing territory, and an increasing population; and there a great necessity existed for a judicial establishment; they might, therefore, transfer the establishment from Prince of Wales' Island to Sumatra with very great propriety. When he looked at the Recorder's Court at Penang, it appeared to him to be almost unnecessary, almost a useless thing; at the same time he did not mean to say that the Recorder might not, in consequence of straitened circumstances, as well as with reference to any duty he might have to perform, deserve the pension which was now proposed. He could not avoid noticing the difference of salaries between the Judges of Bengal and those of Bombay and Madras. In former times, it was said that difference of rank ought to be marked by difference of emolument: but that doctrine ought to be exploded; and, where there was an equality of duty, there should also be an equality of emolument. When the Judges of Madras and Bombay have as many, and as important duties to discharge, as the Judges of Bengal, why should they not receive the same salary? With respect to the observations of his Learned Friend on the subject of the admission of persons to practise as attorneys, he was extremely glad that he had called the attention of the Court to a point of so much importance. It was a crying evil in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. If the Hon. Chairman would look to the *Red Hook*, he would perceive that the number of attorneys spontaneously admitted by the Judges there was equal, if it did not exceed, the number of those who were sent from England with the permission of the Court of Directors. This might in future be prevented, by the introduction of a few words in the new Act. He knew an instance of rather an extraordinary nature, which had lately occurred at Calcutta. An attorney-barrister, or a barrister-attorney, a sort of amphibious character, was now practising there, but he knew not in which line he practised; neither, he believed, did the gentleman very clearly understand himself. He had acted as a barrister here; but he had procured a license to go out to India as a solicitor. He (Mr. Gahagan) saw their Learned Counsel in his place, but he did not mean to ask his opinion as to this proceeding. Under the rose, he doubted much whether the Court had the power to admit this individual to go out, and to act as a solicitor, he being at the time a barrister. He was, however, placed in a most awkward situation: for when he attempted to have his name enrolled amongst the solicitors, they said,

"No, we won't have you; you are too great a man for us;" and when he afterwards applied to the barristers, they also rejected him, alleging that "he was too low for them." (*A laugh!*) He knew not, therefore, in what capacity he was acting. Certainly, as a barrister, he could not accept of the situation of a solicitor, because it was, in the first place, *infra dignitatem*; and in the next it was contrary to the established usage of the Courts. With respect to the propriety of appointing three Judges in preference to two, he entertained not the smallest doubt. Many gentlemen about him, who had been at Madras some years ago, must have seen the necessity for having three Judges. He spoke of the time when the discontent and dissatisfaction of the Madras army threatened such lamentable results. At that period questions arose, in the discussion of which the judicial bench itself was not free from the general agitation and warmth of feeling which generally prevailed—for *humanum est errare*; and Judges, as well as other men, were not always able to controul their passions and affections. If there had been but two Judges at that time, whose opinions were opposed to each other, the general feeling would probably have been more inflamed: but there were three Judges, and it was by an absolute majority of two against one that many points were decided. Where there were only two Judges, and, in case of a difference of opinion, the voice of the higher authority was to prevail, it would be looked upon, after all, as undecided, since it was only one opinion opposed to another; but where there were two voices against one, the decision was no longer considered as a doubtful point. He would, however, consign those matters to that oblivion in which they had long slept. The evil, however, to which he had adverted, was not one of a mere visionary nature, and therefore he had alluded to those circumstances, which could be substantiated by gentlemen on his right and left.

Mr. Tront concurred in the justice of the observations which had fallen from the Hon. and Learned Gent. who had first risen on this question. With respect to the appointment of improper persons to act as attorneys, every man of experience must admit that some regulation was necessary on that point. Individuals practising as attorneys were rather numerous in Calcutta, and he believed some of the persons so appointed were not distinguished by those correct feelings, which were desirous in those who pursued that calling. But it was more necessary that they should adhere to those feelings in India than in this country, because the natives were naturally not so well acquainted with the principles which ought

to regulate the practice of those individuals as the people of England were; consequently they were more at the mercy of attorneys than the inhabitants of this country, although he believed even they were sufficiently so. He could speak on this point with a good deal of confidence; for, having been employed in the revenue department in Calcutta, he had been in the habit of receiving letters from attorneys which were written on behalf of natives, but related to matters with which the attorneys had no concern, a fact which they must have known; those letters appeared to be written for the mere purpose of extorting money from the natives. He mentioned this, because he was certain that the character of the Company required that the administration of justice, in all its branches, should be rendered as pure and beneficial to the natives of India as possible. With respect to the question as to the power and constitution of the Supreme Court he thought this would be a fit occasion to consider that subject generally, for undoubtedly very great inconvenience had been found to arise from the formation of the Court as it at present existed. The 13th of Geo. 3, cap. 63, enacted, "that it shall be lawful for the Governor-general and Council, from time to time, to make and issue such rules, ordinances, and regulations, for the good order and civil government of the said United Company's Settlement at Fort William, and other factories and places subordinate, or to be subordinate thereto, as shall be deemed just and reasonable; such rules, ordinances, and regulations not being repugnant to the laws of the realm," &c. This provision had created considerable difficulty, and was likely to produce equal inconvenience in future; because it was quite clear, to those who knew India, that it was calculated to place the chief settlements of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal in a different situation from the rest of the country. It tended to create a law of a mixed kind, part operating on British and part on native subjects. He might particularly mention the question of the press. A native subject might write and publish whatever he pleased, without any sort of restriction or restraint on the part of the Government; but this was not the case with a British subject, who was liable to a very severe visitation. Now he would put it to the Court whether such an anomalous state of things was not calculated to produce unpleasant consequences. There were several points of minor consequence, which must create a degree of collision exceedingly inconvenient to the Judges of the Court. They had, on all occasions, shewn a strong disposition to smooth every difficulty which stood in the way of justice; but that clause being left in the Act, it was found

utterly impracticable, in some instances, to carry into effect such regulations as the state of the Court required. One of the Judges himself had pointed out a case in which the state of the law operated most inconveniently. They all knew that the Judges of the Court must administer oaths according to the codes of the different religious sects; but the Government were not placed in the same circumstances as the Judges, and they had, from time to time, made certain alterations, and introduced particular modifications, which were extremely beneficial. By the Hindoo law, sixteen was the age of majority; by one of the Government regulations the period of majority was advanced to eighteen. The Judges of the Supreme Court would be glad that it should stand at that age; but many difficulties opposed themselves to its general adoption. As much inconvenience was experienced under the present system, it became a matter for consideration, whether it would not be proper to apply to the Legislature for such remedies as the law might require.

The *Chairman* said he was happy to find that there was no objection, on principle, to the resolution of the Court of Directors. He was extremely obliged to the Learned Gentleman for calling the attention of the Court to the subject of the admission of persons to practise as attorneys in the Supreme Court of Calcutta; that point should receive the best consideration of the Court of Directors. It was not, however, new to them, but had heretofore engaged their attention. They were aware of the fact, that the attorneys of Calcutta were exceedingly numerous; indeed he had heard, that an eminent inhabitant of that city had stated the number was so great as to be seriously prejudicial. He did not think, however, that the legal profession was at present likely to be much increased there; he understood that it had become a very bad speculation for barristers. He begged leave to take that opportunity for stating, that the Court would give their serious consideration to this subject.—(Hear!)

The resolution was then unanimously approved of.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL PENSIONS.

The *Chairman* stated that the Court was further made special to consider a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 27th ult., for altering the time which the Bishop of Calcutta shall serve in India to entitle him to a retiring pension, and to provide for the expense of his visitation and residence; and also for making certain regulations, as to the time of service in India which shall entitle the several archdeacons in his diocese to claim retiring pensions. The report of the Court of Directors would be read to the Proprietors.



The clerk read the following report:—

A Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 27th May 1823,

Resolved, That advertising to the 50th clause of the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, which provides that “the salaries of the Bishop of Calcutta and the Archdeacons are to be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, and advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received, or taken in any manner, or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid:—This Court is of opinion, that some allowance should be made, to meet the expense incurred by the Bishop, on account of his visitation to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; and also that a suitable residence should be provided for his lordship: and that, accordingly, this Court should be empowered, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to authorize such a disbursement as they may see fit, to meet the above-mentioned charges, on account of visitation and residence.

“That this Court is further of opinion, with reference to the 54th clause of the Act of the 53d Geo. III., whereby the Bishop and Archdeacons are required to serve fifteen years to entitle them to the pensions of their respective ranks, that the said term is too protracted, and that accordingly the period of service be reduced from fifteen to ten years.

“That with respect to the Archdeacons (who are chosen by the Bishop from the chaplains on the establishment in India), the period of service of a chaplain who may be nominated an Archdeacon shall count in the proportion of five years to three, so far as five years of the ten which he is to be required to serve as an Archdeacon, to entitle him to the pension of his rank.

“That these Resolutions be submitted for the approbation of the General Court, at the same time with those relative to the Supreme Courts of Judicature, and subsequently for the confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and that the same, when approved and confirmed, be submitted for the sanction of Parliament.”

At a General Court, held on Tuesday the 10th June 1823,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court concur in opinion with the Court of Directors, that the period which the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Archdeacons in his diocese, are required to serve, should be reduced from fifteen to ten years; and that the period of service of a chaplain who may be nominated an

Archdeacon should count in the proportion of five years to three, so far as five years of the ten which he would be required to serve as an Archdeacon, to entitle him to the pension of his rank; and also that the Court of Directors should be empowered, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to authorize such a disbursement as they may see fit, to meet the expenses incurred by the Bishop on account of visitation and residence, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.”

At a General Court, held on Friday the 13th June 1823,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court confirm their Resolution of the 10th instant, approving a Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 27th ult., for making the alterations therein recommended in the existing law with respect to retiring pensions to the Bishop of Calcutta and the several Archdeacons in his diocese; and for empowering the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to authorize such a disbursement as they may see fit, to meet the expenses incurred by the Bishop on account of visitation and residence.”

The *Chairman* said he rose for the purpose of proposing that the Court should agree to the resolution of the Court of Directors which had just been read; and he hoped he was not too sanguine when he said, that he expected the same unanimity with respect to this resolution as had been manifested towards the former. He thought the Court would agree with him, that the individual who filled the important office of a Bishop should possess the most unexceptionable, the most exemplary character, great zeal, and great ability. The reverend gentleman who had, in the first instance, been appointed to the see of Calcutta, possessed those estimable qualifications in a very eminent degree; and he had no doubt but that his successor would be found equally worthy. The period of fifteen years, at the expiration of which the Bishop became entitled to his retiring pension, was considered as too long, and it was therefore thought advisable to reduce it to ten years. With respect to the Archdeacons, they also, as the law now stood, were obliged to serve fifteen years before they could receive their pension; besides which, the law with respect to them was defective, as it did not include in that fifteen years any part of the time during which they had officiated as chaplains to the Company. The Bishop was necessarily restricted, by the nature of his appointment, to serve the whole of the stipulated term in the capacity of Bishop; but with respect to the Archdeacons, who were selected from the Company's chaplains, it

was thought proper that, in future, they should be allowed to count for a portion of the time during which they had actually performed duty as chaplains, three years for every five they had so served, towards the completion of the ten years duty, which would hereafter entitle them to their retiring pension. He now moved "That the Court do approve of the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 27th ult., for making sundry alterations in the existing law with respect to allowances to the Bishop of Calcutta, and as to pensions on retirement to the Bishop and the several Archdeacons in his diocese."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson said, after the vote to which they had recently come, he felt it to be equally his duty to agree with the present proposition, for although it operated in an inverse ratio, it was founded upon the same principle, equity. He thought, after a gentleman had discharged such an anxious important duty in India as that of a bishop, for a period of ten years, he merited a liberal provision, to enable him, at the close of a well-employed life, to return to his friends and country. It should also be observed, that the ten years which a bishop must pass in India was accompanied by no qualification, as in the case of a chief justice. If the chief justice had passed five years of his time as a puisne judge, that period was reckoned as part of the ten years which entitled him to the larger pension. But there was no subordinate ecclesiastical situation to which the bishop could, in the first instance, be appointed, the time passed in which might merge in the ten years service which he must fulfil before he could retire on his pension. He must serve his ten years, fully and unequivocally, as a bishop, before he could retire with the stipulated provision. That period of service was certainly long enough for a person holding so high and venerable a station, especially when they considered the time of life at which he would have probably arrived before he was appointed. At the end of that time, when the present Rev. Prelate, having during his ministry (as he was convinced would be the case) followed the example of his excellent predecessor, no person could think that the pension on which he would then retire was undeservedly granted. With regard to the archdeacons, by the law as it now stood they also were obliged to serve for fifteen years, before they could claim their retiring pension, and no portion of the time they had served as chaplain was counted as part of that period of service. It was now proposed to allow them to retire at the end of ten years; and he observed, with respect to them, in the papers laid before the Court, a qualification that, under certain modifications, with re-

spect to the extent of time they had served as chaplains, whether under or above ten years, every five years so served should tell as three towards completing the stipulated term that entitled them to the retired archdeacon's pension. But there was one point with respect to the archdeacons which he thought it right to submit to the attention of the Court, because it might lead to a practice not consistent with the general government of the Company. The Legislature, when it empowered the institution of those archdeacons, placed their appointment in the hands of the crown. The bishop was, however, the individual by whom they were now nominated; and he believed it was received as a recognized power, that the bishop might appoint to the office, when vacant, any one of the Company's chaplains he pleased, without any regard to seniority. In touching on this subject, he was not in any degree influenced by a paper which had been recently circulated, in which an individual complained of what he (the complaining party) deemed to be a great hardship. He noticed this right of nomination without regard to seniority, because he thought it might lead to the introduction of a principle, contrary to that which was generally acted on throughout the Company's service. The general principle of the service was that of seniority. In that house it was, generally speaking, attended to; and it was equally the prevailing system in India, where men did not expend fifteen or twenty years of their lives with impurity to their health and constitution. He conceived that it was not strictly right to advance a young man of the humblest grade, and place him in the highest situation, over the heads of his senior brethren; the youngest chaplain in the presidency might, however, be exalted by the bishop over the heads of men of high character and long standing: a proceeding which would undoubtedly operate with a considerable degree of hardship. It was admitted that seniority was the general principle of the service. It was so in the military and medical departments; the whole constitution of their civil servants gave, according to act of parliament, capacity for attainment of higher emoluments and honour, in proportion to seniority; and in their present charter of justice for Bombay, under which magistrates who were to act in the most responsible situations, as judges of liberty and property, of life and of death, were chosen according to seniority. That principle had, therefore, the general sanction of their whole establishment; the subject might also be looked at in an economical point of view. If a gentleman were appointed to an archdeaconry, after fifteen or twenty years' service, it was doubtful if he would stay long enough (even if he were allowed

to count a certain portion of the time which he had served as chaplain at the rate of five years for three) to enable him to claim the pension of £800 a-year, and, therefore, in point of saving, the principle of seniority was the best. He did not mean to cast any blame on a bishop who should appoint his own friend his archdeacon; he would do the same thing himself; it was in human nature to endeavour to serve the man you loved, and to whose friendship you were endeared. But he could not conceal from himself, that the adoption of such a principle, and the abandonment of the old principle of seniority, were likely to create a great deal of heart-burning and discontent. The question then was, if the difficulty should arise, how was it to be remedied? Where the crown made the appointment, the Local Government could not interfere. But, supposing that the bishop chose the archdeacon from the junior chaplains, he should propose that, in such a case, the appointment should also be sanctioned by the Local Government; this would prevent much of the discontent which would otherwise be produced by a system so unsatisfactory. If the bishop had the unqualified power of appointing junior chaplains to this office perhaps of a few months' standing, and thought fit to exercise it, it would be absolutely heart-breaking to those gentlemen who had toiled for fifteen or twenty years in India. His appointment should at least have the confirmation of the Local Government, to whom he might show, that his reasons were not those of favoritism. These observations he threw out for the consideration of the Court, still adhering to his original declaration, that he entirely approved of the resolution, and would support it.

The *Chairman* said, that if the question now before the Court involved a proposition for altering the mode of nominating the archdeacons, the observations of the learned gentleman would have been correct and relevant; but the law had settled that point by providing, that when a vacancy occurred, the bishop should have the power of nominating from amongst the Company's chaplains a person to fill that vacancy; and, unless they could alter the law, that power must remain. The learned gentleman was in error when he laid it down as a proposition, that the Company invariably adhered to the principle of seniority; this certainly was not the case. In the military service, with respect to appointments on the staff, it was not attended to; it was overlooked both in the civil and medical departments; and in selecting members of council, seniority was never made the rule or guide of employment. It would be most unwise, impolitic, inexpedient, and in every respect contrary to the best interests of the Compa-

ny to do so. In this instance, also, he thought it would be objectionable to act on the principle of seniority; it was proper that the bishop should have the power of selecting the individual who seemed to him to be the best calculated to perform, efficiently, the duties of an archdeacon. The Learned Gent. had introduced the subject of economy as connected with this principle of seniority, and he seemed to argue as if the bishop would select some junior chaplain, some friend of his own, to fill the situation of archdeacon, who would, at a comparatively early age, be enabled to claim the pension; how, it should be observed, that the chaplains were appointed by the Court of Directors; and therefore it was fair to suppose, that the bishop would perform his duty properly, impartially, and conscientiously.

Mr. R. Jackson said, the Hon. Chairman had been pleased to state that he (Mr. Jackson) had laid it down as a proposition, that the principle of seniority was the invariable rule on which the Company acted. He believed, however, he had only stated that seniority was the "general principle" on which the appointments of the Company proceeded.—(Hear!) He still continued to entertain the opinion, that such was the general principle of the Company.—(Hear!)—and that those exceptions to which the Hon. Chairman had referred only proved the general rule. He thought those exceptions were wise and proper, because no Government could go on if the principle of seniority were constantly and invariably followed up; but still he looked upon that principle as one which ought not to be needlessly or wantonly departed from, and he had therefore suggested a check to prevent it in this instance.

The *Chairman* said it might be supposed, from the observations of the Learned Gent., that the bishop was likely to confer the appointment on some favoured individual, if some check were not provided; and the Learned Gent. had, he believed, adverted to the circumstance of the bishop having recently appointed an archdeacon. If, however, he (the Chairman) had rightly read the letter alluded to, he considered the bishop had not nominated an archdeacon; he must further say, that it did not appear to him to apply to the Learned Gent.'s argument, neither did he think that it contained fair ground of complaint. If the bishop had nominated an individual before leaving this country, his conduct certainly would not have been so discreet as he could have wished.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he had carefully guarded himself from being liable to the supposition that he had that letter at all in his mind when he introduced the subject; indeed he had said, in the course of his observations, that, under the same circumstances, he would have acted precisely as

the bishop had done. His was an abstract proposition, having nothing to do with any particular case.

Mr. Traut said, that Government had clearly affixed a condition to the power which the bishop possessed, by directing that the archdeacons should be selected from the Company's chaplains, who were appointed by the Company as part of their establishment. He entirely concurred in the propriety of the reasons stated for altering the regulations with respect to the bishop and archdeacons. He only wished that the Court of Directors had gone a little farther. He found the Government of Bengal had granted to the late bishop an allowance on account of his visitations, which, he was sorry to see, had not been sanctioned by the Court. Now he must say that the salary of the bishop, considering the unfavourableness of the exchange, was not sufficient for the due and proper maintenance of that hospitality, or for the indulgence in that extensive charity, which the dignity of so high an ecclesiastical functionary required. The bishop was placed in a very exalted rank: Indeed he was next in gradation to the chief justice. The first was the governor-general, next the commander-in-chief, then the chief justice; after whom came the bishop. He was placed above the members in council, and therefore he thought that, under such circumstances, 5000*l.* a-year, calculated at 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, was an inadequate salary, even with an allowance of 10,000 rupees (the sum advanced to the late bishop) for his visitations, which were triennial. He was prevented, by the insufficiency of his salary, from upholding the dignity of his situation; nor was it possible for him to do justice to his family, if he happened to have one. The late bishop had not a family, and therefore did not feel the pressure of circumstances so much as others might hereafter. Considering all the circumstances of the case, he put it to the consideration of gentlemen behind the bar whether it would not be better to go a little farther, and to improve the salary. The agent of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta had shewn him that Rev. Prelate's account, and at the end of his life there was not a single rupee left. Now he could answer for it that the late bishop lived in a style of plain, unpretending hospitality; in that style of hospitality which befitted his rank, but nothing more; there was no splendour, no extravagance. He thought the Proprietors would not wish a gentleman to leave his country, his friends, and his prospects in England, for the purpose of visiting an inhospitable climate, and performing duties which inevitably tended to shorten life, without such arrangements being made as would enable him to

insure a respectable provision for his family; they could not desire that any person should enter their service under such circumstances. He stated this, because it was the general remark at Calcutta—it was a fact distinctly admitted—that the bishop was placed in worse circumstances than any other officer under the Government, considering his high rank. This was the more particularly remarkable, if they looked to the situation of the bishops in this country. In every part of the kingdom the bishops were provided with residences—palaces he believed they were called; and certainly it was fitting that the Bishop of Calcutta should also have one. He urged this very strongly on the Court, because he thought their feelings as men, their sentiments as Christians, their regard for the church establishment (which he was glad to see beginning to be placed on a proper footing), should prompt them, on this first experiment, to grant a proper sum to the Bishop of Calcutta, to enable him to support the dignity of his office in a manner commensurate with its importance. That the allowance was insufficient was stated strongly by the Indian Government, in a correspondence which arose from a complaint made by the late bishop relative to the loss he sustained by the rate of exchange. They expressed their earnest regret, in answer to his statement, that the rate of exchange should so far impoverish his resources; and, finding in consequence that his income was inadequate, they granted him a sum to defray the expense of his visitation. When the Government of India felt so strongly the representations of the bishop, was it not clear that an increase of allowance was necessary? There were many gentlemen in that Court who could corroborate what he had stated. He hoped, therefore, that the executive body would take those circumstances into consideration, and that they would be inclined to accede to an act which their Government abroad had considered as one of indispensable necessity, in order to enable the bishop to maintain that proper degree of hospitality and charity which were essential to the dignity of his situation. It would be much better not to send him to that country, it would be much better not to make the appointment, than so to stint him in his salary and allowances, as to render it impossible that he could do justice to his high situation or to his family. Was he, because he was a Bishop, to be left to the performance of his duties under circumstances which did not enable him to provide for his family, who, at his death, would be cast on the wide world without any provision whatever? The Government abroad had felt that the Bishop was placed in embarrassing circumstances, and

they had defrayed his visitation expenses, including his passage by sea, and his journey by land, over an immense extent of territory. The Directors thought it necessary to make provision for his residence when at the other presidencies; but he conceived it to be fit and proper that he should also have a residence when at his own particular station. He believed it would be necessary, before long, to make a second appointment; indeed it was stated by persons in India that the jurisdiction was entirely too large. He would not, however, enter on that subject; but he could not sit down without a strong expression of his opinion, that it was highly necessary to make some farther provision for the Bishop of Calcutta.

The *Chairman* said, it would appear that the Hon. Proprietor had only read some part of the documents because he had argued a great deal on the circumstance of the late Bishop not having a house; if, however, he had read the resolution, he would have found that provision was made for a residence. The grant of a pension of £1,500 after ten years' service, instead of fifteen, was of itself a considerable boon; but the resolution farther stated "that the Court of Directors were to be authorized and empowered to make such disbursements of money as might seem fit and reasonable, on account of the expense of visitation and residence." Residence here applied to a house in Calcutta, and not to any other presidency in which the Bishop might happen to be. When the Bishop was allowed a sum to defray the expense of his necessary visitations to Madras and Bombay, and was provided with a residence in Calcutta, he conceived that an income of 5,000*l.* a year, independent of those advantages, was a very fair appointment. The Hon. Proprietor had touched on a subject to which the learned Gentleman had also recently adverted, he meant the rate of exchange—a subject which, in his opinion, had better have been left alone. If any regulation on this point were made with reference to the Bishop, what would be the consequence? Why the young servants of the Company, who held subordinate situations, would complain that the Company were willing to do something for those who filled high stations, but that they left out those who most needed assistance. But the loss occasioned by the rate of exchange did not occur on 5,000*l.* payable in India, or in an equivalent number of rupees laid out there; therefore, according to the Hon. Proprietor's own shewing, it did not apply to the late Bishop, because he spent all his money in India; if he had saved some, the argument would have applied to any portion which he might have sent to England. The Court of Directors, in consid-

dering this question, had been guided strictly by a sense of justice. It was their desire to do that which was right, both with respect to the individual and the Company.

Mr. *Trant* said he was misled by a passage in one of the documents that had been laid before the Court.

The *Chairman* observed, that the Hon. Proprietor referred to letters which had passed between the Court of Directors and the Government abroad; that correspondence had nothing to do with the resolution now before the Court, which alone was to be acted on. The resolution, as he had before observed, plainly provided for a disbursement of money by the Court of Directors, on account of the expense incurred by "visitation" and "residence."

Mr. *Trant* had thought "residence" applied, not to Calcutta, but to the bishop's "residence" at other places, during his visitation.

Mr. *Forbes* was of opinion that there was very great room for complaint on the subject of the rate of exchange, particularly when it was recollected, that the course of exchange was not regulated on the same principle at the other presidencies as it was at Calcutta; at Bengal it proceeded on a different principle from that which was adopted at Bombay and Madras. At Bombay, a salary of £5,000, estimated at 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, gave 40,000 rupees; but considering the exchange between that place and England, it would not realize more than 32,000; and it was too much that one-fifth of a man's salary should be struck off on account of the exchange. He thought that all classes should be placed on the same principle; and, to prevent any question hereafter on the subject of the exchange, he should suggest whether it would not be advisable to allow a certain portion of the salaries of the Company's officers to be paid in England. They should be entitled to receive it in English money, as was the case, in many instances, with reference to persons employed in the West-Indies. He did not think the remarks of the Hon. Chairman with respect to the late bishop, who he said could not have suffered by the rate of exchange, did apply. Had the exchange been in a favourable state, though he might not have saved money, he certainly would have had a greater number of rupees to spend. The salaries of the judicial officers he conceived to be too small. They were placed in a very high, and he might add a very expensive situation. The Chief Justice took precedence of the chambers of Council, and certainly ought to be as well off in point of salary as they were. He also thought that the salaries of the Civil servants of the Company ought to be increased; they were too small, when compared with the

salaries of the Members of Council. Any increase, under that head which the Court of Directors might think fit to propose would, he had no doubt, be cheerfully agreed to, especially when the immense expense attendant on living in India at the present moment was considered. He therefore was of opinion, that some addition to the salaries of their Civil servants, going out to India, was extremely desirable. With respect to the provision for the Bishop of Calcutta he would now make a few remarks. It appeared that the Bishop was to serve in that office for ten years, before he could retire on his pension; and the archdeacon was to serve the like number of years previously to his retirement on a pension. Now, he thought the period of service ought to be more equally apportioned. He looked upon seven years' service to be sufficient for the bishop, who, in all probability, would go out at a late period of life, and who, by so doing, was sacrificing his prospects of advancement in the church here. He ought, under these circumstances, to be allowed to retire on his pension after seven years' service. To such a man as he had described, seven years' service would be more than equal to the ten years' service of an archdeacon. And why? Because the archdeacon was chosen from amongst the chaplains, who entered the service at an early period, and he was allowed to count a portion of the time during which he had officiated as chaplain as part of the ten years which entitled him to his pension; so that, in many instances, he might be enabled, at the age of forty, to quit India; while the bishop, an old man perhaps when he undertook the office, for he must have gained some previous distinction, was obliged to serve full ten years without the least abatement. If an individual performed his duties properly as a bishop, he considered a service of seven years, which would probably bring him to fifty or fifty-five years of age, was fully sufficient; it was, in truth, a very serious length of service. To a young man who entered on the discharge of his functions at twenty-five or thirty years of age, even fifteen years' service was not more than equivalent to seven when the person commencing his career was forty or forty-five: for those who at forty-five proceeded to the discharge of duties in the East-Indies, would find the climate acting on them every hour with accelerated force.

Mr. Trant said, on looking over these papers, he had every reason to be satisfied with the benevolent intention of the Directors. He observed, that the Government of India had granted 10,000 rupees for the visitation expenses of the late bishop, and he wished to know whether that was the amount of the sum which was hereafter to be paid.

The *Chairman* answered, it was doubtful whether that was a legal gift, and the present resolution had nothing to do with it. The resolution expressly stated, "that the Court of Directors should be authorized and empowered to make such disbursements of money as might seem fit and reasonable, on account of the expense of visitation and residence." It would then, under the Act of Parliament, be the duty of the Directors to write to India, to settle what it would be proper to grant. The validity of the grant made to the late Bishop was doubted; but what might in future be advanced, would be distinctly given under the authority of an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Trant inquired, whether the sum of 10,000 rupees, mentioned in the documents as having been granted to the late Bishop, included the visitation expense and the expense of a residence.

The *Chairman* answered, that the Appendix would give the Hon. Proprietor every information as to what had been done on that point, but it had no connexion with this resolution. The Court of Directors were "to be empowered to make such disbursements of money as seemed to be fit and reasonable," for the purposes stated; and to settle what was fit and reasonable, they must write out to India.

Mr. R. Jackson said, it had not escaped his observation, on reading the papers, though it did escape his memory when he was delivering his sentiments on them, that that part of the Bishop's expense about which he was extremely anxious, namely, the visitation expense, instead of being limited to 10,000 rupees, was left to the discretion of the Court of Directors. He, for one, felt the same anxiety on this subject which appeared to operate on the Hon. Proprietor who spoke from the other side of the Court (Mr. Trant). Looking to the provision of the resolution, it would seem at first sight as if there would be a considerable diminution of the grant, whatever it might be, on account of residence. That was not, however, the case. both the expense of visitation and of residence were to be defrayed separately. He understood that some time back the late Bishop represented the great expense he incurred for residence; and the Indian Government took on itself, without the direction of the Court, to make him some allowance for residence. That act had not, he believed, been revoked. He wished to know whether any intention of that kind existed.

The *Chairman* ordered an extract from the Ecclesiastical Letter of the 27th April 1817, addressed to the Indian Government, to be read. It set forth, "In conformity with the direction communicated to you, we cannot sanction the allowance

granted to the Bishop of Calcutta on account of rent, &c.; but as it seems that you have yourselves discontinued the practice, we shall make no further observation on the subject."

Mr. R. Jackson.—The Court had, it appeared, provided for the expense incurred by the visitations to Madras and Bombay, and they had also determined that the Bishop should have a residence at Calcutta. Looking to this arrangement, he was very far indeed from wishing to excite any difference of opinion as to the provision which had been made. But, considering the rank which the Bishop had to maintain, recollecting that he stood second or third in the grade of precedence, that he ranked, according to his recollection, next to the chief justice, and above the members of council; he, as an individual, did think that he ought to be placed, in point of salary, on a level with the puisne judges. He was to be allowed 5,000*l.* a-year, but they ought not to forget that he was obliged to keep up a considerable style of hospitality; he had to entertain the chaplains, and various persons connected with the ecclesiastical establishment. Considering the exalted rank he held, the hospitality he was obliged to display, and the charity which his functions must lead him to indulge in, he (Mr. Jackson) owned, that he should like the salary of the Bishop to be 6,000*l.* a-year rather than 5,000*l.* With respect to the provision which was to be made for the expense of the Bishop's visitations, he was extremely glad that the Directors had taken such a step. He hoped the allowance would be liberal, because, under a worthy, zealous and religious man, those visitations were of the last consequence to the preservation of the Church in India. The clergy, knowing that they were subject from time to time to the grave examination, vigilant inspection, and severe scrutiny of their venerable and dignified superior, would feel the necessity of conducting themselves with the most exemplary propriety. He should be exceedingly sorry, if that individual were so restricted in his visitation expenses, as to be compelled to perform his duties in a shorter time, or with less warmth or fervour, than would be the case if his allowance were sufficiently liberal. So long as it was in the power of the Directors to administer such assistance as was calculated to render these visitations really useful and truly effectual, he hoped they never would lose sight of an object so very important. He felt most strongly the remarks of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant), who had passed so much of his life in this very settlement, who had held a high station there, who so well knew every circumstance connected with its government, who stated the result

of his observation, and favoured them with the advantage of his long experience, in that plain and open way which attached double credence to all that he said. He was much struck with that gentleman's observations, which were so properly addressed to that Court, where they had the power to discuss, to recommend, and to resolve; and, considering all that had been adduced, he must declare, that he should rather grant to the bishop an income of 6,000*l.* than of 5,000*l.* a-year.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman.—"Before I move the question of adjournment, I beg leave to state, that the Court will be summoned on Friday, to confirm these resolutions."

NEW ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Mr. Gahagan was anxious, before the Court adjourned, to call its serious attention to a proceeding in another part of the town. The Asiatic Society had been for a short time established; it was in an incipient state, but promised already to be productive of extensive benefit. As it was not wealthy, he thought it would well become the Court to make a voluntary contribution to the funds of that Society.

No observation was made on the subject.

EAST-INDIA TRADE BILL.

Mr. Forbes inquired, whether it was the intention of the Court to call the Proprietors together for the purpose of considering of a bill now pending in Parliament, the object of which was, not only to admit ships of all classes and sizes to proceed from this country to India, and back again, but also to participate in the coasting trade of that country. This last provision appeared to him to be one of the most improvident that could be brought forward, as affecting the interests of the natives of India.

The Chairman.—"The Hon. Proprietor alludes to a bill which stands for a second reading this evening. The Court will be made special on Friday to lay that bill before the Proprietors, and also another, for the punishment of mutiny and desertion amongst the Company's troops."

Adjourned.

East-India House, June 13.

A Special General Court of the Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of confirming the two resolutions of the Court of Directors of the 27th ult., which were approved of at the last General Court, relative to certain alterations in the laws respecting the pensions granted on the retirement of Judges in India; and also with reference

to certain new regulations respecting the allowance to the Bishop of Calcutta, and the pensions to be granted to him and his archdeacons on retirement.

JUDICIAL PENSIONS.

The minutes of the preceding Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq. M.P.) stated the purpose for which the Court was specially summoned; and after the resolution relative to the Judges' Pensions was read by the Clerk, moved "that it be confirmed by the Court."

The *Deputy Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq. M.P.) seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson said, after the enlightened exposition on this subject with which the Hon. Chairman had been pleased to favour the Court when it was last assembled; after the explanation which had been entered into of the provisions contained in this resolution, and which were ultimately to be embodied in a bill; after the intimation which had been distinctly given, that the suggestions which fell from that (the Proprietors') side of the bar, were not thrown away, but would be made matter of serious consideration; he thought, he confessed, that the Court of Directors, pursuing the same open and candid line of conduct, would this day have afforded the Proprietors some idea as to how far those suggestions, which had been declared worthy of deep attention, had been, or were likely to be, acted upon. In the absence of information from such a quarter, it would be a gross dereliction of every idea he entertained of public duty, if he suffered this resolution, which was finally to become an act of the Legislature, to pass, without stating the objection he felt against such a measure, unless it were accompanied by some of those provisions to which he had formerly called the attention of the Court. On one of them he was free to say, he considered the welfare of their Indian empire might hereafter in some degree depend. He adverted to the circumstance that, according to the supposed constitution of one of their courts of justice in India, an indiscriminate and unlimited number of persons might be admitted to practise; that great danger might eventually arise from the exercise of such an authority; because, should any future bench of judges be inattentive or indifferent as to admissions, those who were not qualified for the situation, either by study, fortune, rank, character, or education, would find their way into the court. This subject, when coupled with considerations of a political nature, could not be safely overlooked. The present was the only moment when, if they wished to make such alterations as would remedy the defect, they could easily do so. In

the charter of justice for Calcutta, which was granted in 1773, it was not surprising that a provision was omitted, which had obtained a place in every charter since that time. That was the first charter for a supreme court that ever went out to India; and those who attended to the Company's affairs must know, that it involved the Supreme Court and the Local Government in such disputes, as rendered it necessary to introduce another bill into Parliament for the purpose of altering and amending it. It was not, therefore, pretended to be a perfect work; it was admitted, almost in the outset, to be a fallible measure; and, among other over-sights in that charter, was the omission of two or three lines which had been inserted in subsequent ones of Madras and Bombay, in which it provided, that parties wishing to be admitted to practise in the courts of justice at those presidencies must previously apply for, and obtain, the approbation, leave and license of the Court of Directors. In the same way, also, individuals who were desirous of practising in the court of judicature at Ceylon were obliged to obtain permission from the King's Government. If it were found wise to introduce such a provision in acts and charters, subsequent to that of 1773, surely the same necessity existed for making a similar provision in the bill about to be framed. The same reasoning applied equally in each case. He had conversed with no man who was acquainted with India, that did not concur with him on the subject. He had met with no person who did not tremble at the danger which must result from an indiscriminate admission to the courts of justice in India, and who did not connect it with the question of the press, and a hundred others of great interest and importance. As this was the case, he conceived that the Directors ought to apply to Government to introduce a few lines, to put an end to such apprehensions. It could not be considered as in any degree disparaging to the Supreme Court of Calcutta, the respectability of which it would tend to support. He knew the learned judge who presided there, and he believed the interests of justice were never confided to a more honourable or enlightened individual. The other judges were already known to them, and he had reason to think that those learned persons would not object to such a restriction.

The *Chairman* said, he had not thought it necessary to make any observation on what had fallen from the learned Proprietor at the last Court, because he did not suppose the learned Proprietor had any objection to the principle of the resolution. The learned Proprietor had, on that occasion, thrown out certain hints, to which both he and his hon. Friend, the late

Chairman, had turned their attention. He was very glad that the learned Gent. and another hon. Proprietor (Mr. Gahagan), who had much local experience, had stated their view of the subject, and he could assure them that their suggestions would not be lost on the Court of Directors. Only two days had passed since the last meeting of the Court, and on both those days he had had conversations on the subject. Another opportunity would occur, when the bill was laid before the Court, to state what regulations would be necessary. There were, however, some difficulties in the way of the proposed alteration. One of these was, that the regulations of the Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay were not under legislative enactments, but under charters from the crown. He trusted, however, that means might be devised to obtain, substantially, the benefits of such a regulation as the Learned Proprietor wished for; and he could assure him that no time should be lost on his part in accomplishing the object which he had in view, if it were possible.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The resolution was then confirmed unanimously.

ECCLESIASTICAL PENSIONS.

The Chairman stated that the Court was further made special, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the General Court of Tuesday last, approving of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 27th ult., for making sundry alterations in the existing law with respect to allowances to the Bishop of Calcutta, and as to pensions on retirement to the bishop, and the several archdeacons in his diocese. The observations made at the last Court by an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Forbes), who was not at that moment in his place, with respect to the portion of time which archdeacons should be allowed to count, out of the period they had served as chaplains, were under consideration; but, as the subject involved matters of detail, the result would be laid before the Court, when the bill was introduced which would be necessary to carry this resolution into effect. The Hon. Chairman then moved, "That this resolution be confirmed."

The Deputy Chairman seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he had, on the former day, called the attention of the Court to two points connected with this resolution. The first related to the power which the bishop possessed of appointing archdeacons, without any regard to their length of standing as chaplains; and the second respected the pecuniary allowances about to be granted to the bishop. The

Hon. Chairman had explained that the bishop's residence at Calcutta was a distinct boon accompanying this resolution. He viewed the grant of a residence to the bishop as one of those things which their government in India thought it right and necessary to carry into effect, and it had his hearty concurrence. With respect to the visitation expense, it was one of those points of which, in reality, no correct judgment could be formed except by local experience; and he thought the Court of Directors acted wisely in reserving to themselves authority to act according to circumstances. The present bishop was, in consequence of the provision of this resolution, placed in a considerably better situation than his predecessor: they had reduced the period of his filling the office, before he could claim his retiring pension, from fifteen to ten years: this was in itself a considerable advantage, though a wise regulation. Under these circumstances, if his Hon. Friend (Mr. Forbes) had moved to amend the resolution, by reducing the period of service from ten to seven years, he could not have agreed to such a proposition. When they recollected the number of their public functionaries in India who were entitled to provision after a certain period of service, and how that number would probably be increased, they would pause before they shortened the dates, the completion of which entitled persons to retiring pensions. If they did not, they would soon find that their generosity must be circumscribed to such limits as would, upon many occasions, create very painful and unpleasant feelings, and materially disappoint that hope of reward for honourable service, which was undoubtedly a great stimulus to the energetic performance of public duty. He thanked the Court of Directors for having provided the bishop with the means of making his visitation as effectual as possible. As a member of the established church, and feeling how important it was to keep up religious feeling from one end of their Indian territories to the other, no less by the example than by the precepts of the clergy, he must say, that he knew of no mode by which that object could be so well effected as by the bishop fulfilling the duties of his periodical visitations. He had also observed, when the subject was last discussed, that considering the high rank held by the bishop in the presidency, that his income was scarcely adequate to meet the expenses which he must necessarily incur: for not only was he subject to considerable expenses for an establishment suitable to the dignity of his station, but those who were locally conversant with Calcutta must be aware, that scarcely a subscription was opened (and he need not

remind the Court how ready their fellow-subjects in India were in subscribing towards every good and kind object, at the head of which the name of the Bishop was not expected to be placed, in order to induce and encourage other persons to stand forward. He had been told, that the late bishop had expended a very large portion of his stipend in this praiseworthy manner. He should sit down, perfectly satisfied with this proceeding, and highly gratified with the care which the Court of Directors manifested for the interests of the Church in India.

Mr. *Traut* said he felt it necessary, after what had fallen from the learned gentleman, to make a few observations on this subject. There appeared to be a very general feeling on both sides of the bar as to the inadequacy of the allowance which was originally given to the bishop. He held in his hand an extract of a letter from a friend, who was a civil functionary in India, which strongly corroborated this opinion. He said, "the income fixed for the bishop is quite inadequate to the expense. While he was at Madras, he was obliged to use the strictest economy, to enable him to meet the calls of humanity which were daily made on him." Now the Court having agreed to increase the emoluments of his successor in the office, the general feeling must be, that the only person nearly connected with the late bishop, and now surviving him, he meant Dr. Middleton's widow, should be considered (she having suffered by the inadequate allowance made to her husband) as having claims on the Court, which should not be disregarded. It was perfectly within his own knowledge, that the late bishop had been quite unable to make any saving whatever.

Mr. *J. Watson*.—Considering the feeling which seemed to pervade both sides of the Court, he trusted the statement of the Hon. Proprietor would meet with due attention. That statement was perfectly correct, and was in all respects entitled to consideration. The Court ought to make that provision for Dr. Middleton's widow which was necessary for her comfort. If, however, it were at any time the disposition of the Court to do so, they must not expect that her claim would be preferred *in forma pauperis*, but that it would be brought forward as a demand founded on justice, and which was, in fact, recognized by themselves in the resolution now before the Court. Nothing could be more wise than the resolution they had come to; and nothing could be more just than to discharge the claim of this lady, which extended over that term of years during which the late bishop was obliged to provide himself with that residence, which was now granted permanently, and without expense, to his successor.

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The *Chairman* felt it right to state, in consequence of what had just been said, that the case of the late bishop was not at all connected with that now before the Court; this was a resolution founded on a general consideration of the subject, and not resting on any particular instance. Of Dr. Middleton's merits he had a very high opinion. He was but slightly acquainted with him, but he greatly respected his character. This, however, was a general question, and must be taken in a general point of view; he could not, therefore, encourage the claim which had been made.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

EAST-INDIA TRADE BILL.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that it was further made special for the purpose of considering a bill now pending in Parliament, entitled "A Bill to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company, and for making further provision with respect to such trade." He believed it would save the time of the Court, and the matter would be more clearly comprehended by the Proprietors, if, instead of making any observations, he directed the papers connected with this question to be read.

The clerk then read the correspondence between the Secretary of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.—(See the end of the Debate.)

The *Chairman* moved, "That this Court agree to the bill, under the terms mentioned in the letter of Mr. Courtenay of this day."

The *Deputy-Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *R. Jackson* felt every disposition to meet the whole of this question with all the candour which he hoped belonged to himself, and with all the attention which the importance of the subject demanded; but still he would ask, whether the Court of Directors ought, in fairness and respect to themselves, to call on a body of gentlemen, at a few minutes' notice, to deliver themselves up to the operation of one of the gravest measures that was ever submitted to that Court—a measure connected intimately, perhaps vitally, with the welfare of India? Neither did he think they were in order, in laying the East-India Trade Bill alone before the Proprietors; because in the course of the correspondence, they referred to another bill, denominated "The Registering Bill," as containing provisions of great importance to the India trade; and yet that bill was not laid before the Court. They were bound by the terms of the By-Laws to lay before the Proprietors every bill which was

brought into Parliament, if it were connected in any way with the interests of the East-India Company. No bill could be more important than the Registering Bill, which was quoted in the correspondence; where it was distinctly stated, that certain defects in the one bill were to be supplied by the other. When the very dates of the letters were considered, some of them having been written this day, yesterday, and the day before, it would at once appear that it was impossible to comprehend papers of such magnitude in a space so short as had been given. He should propose, as they were to meet in General Court on Wednesday next, that that Court should be made special for the purpose of considering those bills; and that, in the mean time, this correspondence, of which he had heard enough to be convinced that it was of great importance, should be open to the Proprietors. If this were not done, they would be obliged to put such a series of interrogatories to the Hon. Chairman, in order to arrive at a full exposition of the nature of the bill, as would be extremely embarrassing. There were two modes of proceeding—one connected with the question of order, for he contended that they ought to have the two bills before them, and that delay ought to be given for that purpose; the other, to request the Court of Directors to excuse them, if they endeavoured to procure the necessary information, by asking such a number of questions as would be unpleasant to propound, and perhaps not very convenient to answer. When it was considered that the Court of Directors had this subject before them ever since last July, surely the Proprietors were not asking too much if they requested a postponement from Friday till Wednesday, to enable them to decide upon it.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman observed, that the Learned Proprietor had laid down two propositions: the first was, that the question ought to be adjourned to Wednesday next, to which he felt not the least objection—(*Hear, hear!*) But the Learned Proprietor had gone further, by stating, in the next place, although indirectly, that the Court of Directors had not attended to the By-law with respect to the Registry Bill. Now he thought they had acted with strict regularity, and that no charge could be made against them on that point. The By-law only related to bills which affected the rights and interests of the East-India Company. As it was not intended by the Registry Bill to have interfered with East-India built ships, where was the necessity under the By-law, for producing that bill to this Court? Such was the original intention; but, as there was a doubt on the subject, the President of the Board of Trade is prepared with a clause to remove that doubt." And this

is stated in the letter from the Board; and therefore, in point of form, he saw no necessity for laying the Registry Bill before the Proprietors; as that bill related generally to ships in this country, and did not touch East-India built ships.

Mr. R. Jackson thanked the Court for having conceded to him the point of adjournment. As they saw no objection to the adjournment, it would be silly to go on with the discussion at present; but when the Hon. Chairman said that no irregularity had been committed with respect to the By-law, because a certain statement was made in a letter which had been received from the Secretary of the India Board, he must beg leave to dissent from that statement; no letter from any individual, however respectable, could contravene the provision which he found in one of the clauses of that bill, a clause which nearly affected the interests of India. That clause ran in the following words: "Provided always, that no ship or vessel registered by such collector or other person in India, shall be entitled to the privileges and advantages of British ships, in any trade between the said United Kingdom and any place in America; or in any trade with any of the colonies, plantations, islands and territories in America to his Majesty belonging." Now either this clause was a dead letter, or he held a bill in his hand containing a provision so broad, as almost to decide the fate of India. There stood in print the justification of what he had said. The Proprietors had not the honour, till within a very few minutes, of knowing of this correspondence; and, with all the respect he felt for the Secretary of the India Board, and he believed him to be as honest a man as lived, he could not suffer his note, nor the note even of a Secretary of State, nay, even if it were signed by every one of His Majesty's Ministers, to countervail the operation of a law in print, as he then held it in his hand. Let the correspondence be laid before them, and a short time be given for the consideration of the subject, and he had no doubt but that they would bring the matter to a very proper conclusion.

The Chairman said, if the Court of Directors had considered the bill in question as affecting in any degree the rights and interests of the Company, they would have laid it before the Proprietors; but the bill did not touch the registry of India-built ships; it was a bill to consolidate the several acts relative to the registration of British vessels. It had been pointed out to the framer of that bill, that there was a provision in it which created a doubt with respect to East-India ships, and a clause had been prepared to remove that doubt. It was a question which affected the country, but did not touch the Company.

Mr. Bassett said, he believed the Regis-

try Bill would be brought forward that evening in the House of Commons for a third reading: perhaps, therefore, it would be in the power of the Court to lay it before the Proprietors for their perusal. It would be of use to them to be made acquainted with its contents prior to their voting on this question; this was peculiarly necessary, as provisions were mentioned, which, if enacted, would be the means of introducing great alterations with respect to India shipping. These clauses were not yet before them; and unless they were submitted to the Proprietors, they could not know what extent of register would be granted to their ships. With respect to the East-India-Trade Bill, he understood that a part of it was liable to be affected by the General Registry Bill; therefore, in conformity with the suggestion of the Learned Gentleman, he conceived that bill ought to be laid before them, that they might satisfy themselves as to the way in which it would operate. There was, it appeared, some connection between the two bills, of which he and others who were interested in the trade could know nothing, unless the two bills were laid before the Court.

Mr. R. Jackson said, that in the correspondence the one bill was spoken of as being in some degree an exposition of the other.

Mr. Bassett observed, that an apprehension existed as to the operation of the Register Bill with respect to India ships; it would therefore, he thought, be proper not to proceed with the consideration of Mr. Wynn's Bill, until they saw the Register Bill.

Mr. Grant said, the proposition of the Hon. Member who had just sat down was very different from that of the Learned Gentleman, and he for one had no objection that the Court of Directors should make application for the Registry Bill and lay it before the Proprietors. But the Learned Gentleman had charged the Directors with want of attention to their duty, in not placing the Registry Bill in the first instance before the Court.

Mr. R. Jackson.—“ I merely stated that the Directors had acted inadvertently; I never meant to charge them with intention.”

Mr. Grant proceeded.—He should be very sorry indeed if any of the Directors were in the least degree inattentive on such an occasion as the present; but to shew that they had acted with strict propriety, he would read the By-law to which the Learned Gentleman referred. It provided, “ That all proceedings of Parliament, which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the con-

sideration of a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law.” Now, he (Mr. Grant) must contend, that in the course of the last twenty years the question of the registry of British shipping never had been considered as at all affecting “ the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company.” He never recollected any bill of that description to have been laid before the Court of Proprietors, although during the last twenty years many such bills had been brought into the House of Commons. Certainly the Court of Directors did not think it a matter of duty that the present bill should be called for from the House of Commons, and read to that Court; they did not conceive that it came within the terms of the By-Law, and therefore they did not procure it. Under these circumstances, he thought the Learned Gentleman had rather overshot the mark in his observations; and perhaps, when he reflected a little, he would be of the same opinion. As to the proposition of the Hon. Member (Mr. Bassett), he saw no objection to it. The bill should be asked for, and laid before the Court on Wednesday. It was, however, one thing to do an act as a matter of duty, and another to perform it as a matter of favour and courtesy.

Mr. R. Jackson said, those who did him the honour to attend to him, must be convinced that he did not make a charge against the Court of Directors, but that he had attributed to inadvertence the circumstance of their not having laid this bill before the Court. He stated, that by the law where a bill trench on the privileges of the Company, the Directors were bound to submit it to the Proprietors; and if they contended that the bill which he held in his hand did not affect those privileges, they took a view of it which the clause he had read did not warrant; The bill contained matter, as it now stood, which was in complete contradiction to this correspondence. According to the provision which he had read, a vessel manned with negroes might sail from Barbadoes to the East-Indies; but a vessel manned with lascars could not proceed from the East-Indies to Barbadoes while that clause remained: he therefore differed, *toto cælo*, from every person, be he whom he might, who contended that this bill did not affect the interests of the East-India Company.

Mr. Forbes stated, that to say this bill did not affect the interests of the Company, was to assert that the interests of the East-India shipping were not considered by the Court of Directors as being under their protection. This Registry Bill did affect the India shipping; and therefore the interests of the natives of India, in a very great degree. His Learned Friend had read one part of the Registry Bill, which

refused, in distinct terms, to India shipping privileges which were granted to British shipping. He admitted that the correspondence before the Court contained every thing that could be wished (*hear, hear!*) as to the registering of Indian-built ships, and putting them on a footing with British ships; but unfortunately the general register act and the private trade act did not agree with that correspondence. He would not, however, after the proposition for an adjournment which had been made, and which was very properly conceded, enter fully into this subject; but he could not forbear from remarking, that those various measures of the Legislature, interfering with each other, and counteracting each other, as in many instances they did, formed such a misshapen mass of legislation, as was extremely discreditable to those by whom the conflicting acts were introduced; and those who wished to examine them, would find the greatest difficulty in discovering their intent and bearing. With respect to this Registry Bill, of which they had heard nothing, was it to be believed, that it stood for a third reading that evening? Yes, in three or four hours from that time, it would probably pass the House of Commons! No doubt it would be pushed forward that night with the utmost celerity; but he would not remain long enough in that Court to prevent him from being on his post elsewhere. (*A laugh.*) There were now only three hours before the Registry Bill would be passed, discussing the nature of that measure, without being able to come to an understanding as to how far it affected the interests of the Company. There was one very material clause, which appeared to have escaped the framers of the Registry Bill, and which perhaps had also been overlooked by the Directors; that bill went to repeal all those parts of the 55th of Geo. III. cap. 116, which related to the registry of India shipping. What was the effect of that repeal? It rendered null and void the 5th clause of the Act of the 55th of George III., which, although it contained but four lines, was most important, not only to the general shipping of India, but to their own shipping built in India. It went to deprive India-shipping, shipping in the service of the Company, of the benefit of British register. These were the words of the clause, in the 55th of the late King, to which he alluded: "Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed in any manner to affect the privileges of any ship already registered, or the right of any ship now built or building in India, to British register." By this clause, all India ships which had already received register, and all ships building in India on the 25th of June 1815, when the bill passed, had the right of registry secured to them. He,

with the assistance of an Hon. Friend (who, he hoped, would support him on the present occasion) had procured that clause to be inserted by which the benefit of British registry was extended to all keels laid in India on the 25th of June 1815. But the repeal of those few lines by the Registering Act, of which they were now speaking, deprived them of that advantage; and no provision whatever had been introduced into the East-India Trade Consolidation Bill, to preserve so important a privilege. This was one instance in which a point of very considerable importance had escaped the framers of the bill: for it was impossible to suppose that they could intentionally commit so glaring an injustice, and immediately afterwards enter into this correspondence. He saw a great deal in that correspondence of which he entirely approved, and of which, until he heard the papers read, he was perfectly ignorant. He would ask why the correspondence should have been withheld from them for near a month after it had commenced? It began on the 23d of May, so that three weeks had elapsed before the attention of the Proprietors was drawn to the consideration of this important consolidation bill by the Executive Body. He could not avoid expressing his regret that so long a period should have been allowed to pass, during which a correspondence of the utmost interest was going on, without the Proprietors having been called on to take notice of it; and now they were asked to take it into consideration at forty-eight hours' notice. Some of the Proprietors, no doubt, had paid attention to the subject; he, for one, had been making himself master of it, as far as he could; but there were many in that court who had not directed their minds to the question. In his opinion, this correspondence should have been noticed ten days or a fortnight ago; at that period, the Directors could have stated the probable issue of it, and they might have given reasons for the course they had pursued. The Court of Directors having made up their minds to agree to the principle of the East-India Trade Bill, by which British shipping of all denominations will be allowed to proceed to the east, he thought they might have stated the fact to the Proprietors a little sooner. They might have given the Court some information on the subject, before the bill which recognized the principle of admitting British vessels of all classes to trade with India had gone to a second reading. He approved entirely of the adjournment which was proposed; for he knew, from experience, that a great deal of time was necessary to consider this question. If he might judge from the labour he had bestowed on the subject, night and day, for some time past, he feared there were not many who would un-

dergo the toil. There was such a mass of acts relating to East-India trade and shipping created during the last five years, that he found it almost impossible to get through them, keeping at the same time the regular link of the chain, although he believed his mind was not deficient in acuteness. The Register Bill stood for the third reading to-night, and the bill for consolidating the laws respecting trade carried on within the limits of the Company's charter stood for the second reading. The latter bill he found to be the same substantially, in all its regulations, with that which they had the good fortune last year to throw out of the House of Commons; and as to the Registering Bill, it was now nearly the same as it originally was. But they should not lose sight of that alteration in the bill which had the effect of shutting out all India ships, of whatever denomination, whether Company's ships or those of individuals, from enjoying those advantages which had already been conceded to them, and which also deprived of the same advantages all ships the keels of which had been laid in India since the 25th of June 1815, and which, by the 55th Geo. III., they had a right to claim. With respect to lascars, as that question was touched on in the correspondence, he meant to throw out an idea or two relative to it. He wished the lascars in this country to be considered as they were in India, British subjects; as men entitled to all the rights and privileges of British subjects. Let them come to this country, and return to India, as free as any other set of people. Let them come here as the negroes and mulattos did from the West-India Islands. Those individuals were considered as British seamen; as such, they were sent on board his Majesty's ships, and they had never heard of any inconvenience having been experienced on that score. He would maintain that it was the regulations for the protection of the lascars in this country which produced the very evils they were intended to avert. Let those people be perfectly free; let them come here, and find their way back, as other seamen did; let them come to this country in merchant-ships, and remain in it if they pleased. Were they thus left completely under the guidance of their own discretion, gentlemen might rest assured that they would soon find the means of returning to India of their own accord; it would be seen that those men had a sufficient feeling for their own interest to get back again to India. But as the system was now regulated, they came to England; and being pleased with the novelty of the scene, they remained just as long as they thought proper, knowing that in the end they must be sent back, and being well assured that the Court of

Directors would take good care of them. In the first instance they would, after they arrived in this country, refuse to go away; but possibly in the course of a few weeks, when the ships had sailed, they would proceed to the agency-houses, make a complaint that the ships had sailed without them, and make a demand for maintenance, and for their passage back to India. This happened every day, and would happen every day, while the Court of Directors were so feelingly alive to their comforts. He, however, did not consider the lascars as that simple, innocent race of beings, who required this protection. They were mostly men of good sound sense—of good natural abilities; they had understanding enough to take special care of *number one*. There were many gentlemen in the Court who could contradict him if he were in error; but he would maintain that, taking the lascars generally, they were a very acute, sensible set of them. There undoubtedly were exceptions: but those exceptions were no others than the individuals who wished to remain here after the ships had sailed. If they were left entirely to their own guidance, it would save the Court and the ship-owners from that annoyance to which they were now subjected, and it would also remove a very considerable expense. He would not say to the lascars, "you shall return to India in the ships in which you came over;" but he would make the masters enter into regular articles with them as if they were British seamen, and those articles both parties should be compelled to fulfil. He did not contend for this mode in preference to the other which he had pointed out; but he adverted to it because it would obviate all the inconvenience that was now experienced. His idea was, that the lascars should be treated in every respect as British subjects: a boon to which they had an equal right with our fellow-subjects in the West-Indies. They could not give to India shipping that reciprocity which they very properly stood up for, without allowing to the lascars the rights of British seamen, as was the case with the negroes and mulattos of the West-Indies. As the case now stood, an India ship could not proceed to any port of this kingdom, or of the world, without being navigated by British seamen, if they were to be had. It was necessary, before any others were allowed to be employed, that the Indian Government should be satisfied that British seamen could not be procured. Now, when they were about to deprive the natives of India of almost the only benefit that was left to them, namely, the coasting trade, when by this new bill they admitted ships of every size to proceed to India, ought they not to grant to them, in return, every advantage they possibly

could? He did not mean to say that they could give the natives of India an equivalent for that of which they deprived them, but they ought to give them every boon which it was in their power to grant. It was quite ridiculous to suppose that the native seamen of India could come here, and take the same part in our coasting-trade that British seamen would take in the coasting-trade of India. Would they then deprive those people of the last remnant of employment, and grant them nothing in lieu of it? They ought to give them freedom in every respect—they ought to allow them freedom of trade. That principle gained ground fast, and made such rapid strides, that it would not be possible to stop it, even in that house. He bowed with pleasure to that general principle; and, though the natives of India must suffer by the proposed system of reciprocity, still, the general principle being acceded to, he was willing to submit to any partial inconvenience it might produce. It was quite out of the question to think that the natives of India, their own coasting trade having been taken from them, would come round the Cape for the purpose of enjoying a coasting-trade here. It was well and truly said, by an Hon. Friend of his, that it was quite ridiculous to think of putting India seamen on a footing with British seamen, so as to injure the latter: it was a mere nominal matter; they might as well compare the Indian horses with the horses at Newmarket. It was clear, therefore, as the natives of India were likely to suffer from the contemplated reciprocity, that the Company should do every thing that could be done in affording them, if not an equivalent, at least as many advantages as possible. As the bill recognized the general principle of free trade, he would agree to it, though in some respects it would injure their Indian subjects.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, the Hon. Gent. who had just sat down had entered so fully into the question before the Court, that he began to think the Hon. Gent. saw no reason for acceding to the proposition for adjourning the discussion to a distant day; though it appeared that he had no objection to putting it off till Wednesday next; on the contrary, he stated that course to be the most desirable; and, therefore, it would perhaps have been better if he had not made those remarks until the regular occasion arrived. He (the *Deputy Chairman*), holding the situation which he had the honour to fill, deemed it necessary to say a few words in consequence of what had fallen from the Learned Gent. with whom this discussion originated. He must contend, that the Court of Directors were not justly liable, he would not say to "the charge," but to "the observation,"

which the Learned Gent. had made with respect to them, for not laying before the Proprietors a copy of the Registry Bill. The words of the by-law were these:—"That all proceedings of Parliament, which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law." Now, undoubtedly, in the opinion of the Court of Directors (which opinion he did not pretend to say was not infallible), the bill in question did not come within the operation of that By-law. He hoped he might be allowed to say, that such had been, and such at present was, his conscientious opinion. The determination of Government to proceed with the East-India Trade Bill was announced to the Directors by the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, who stated that Mr. Williams Wynn intended to bring it into Parliament, and the Court of Directors had, as the correspondence fully proved, entered thoroughly into the subject, and they now submitted the whole of the proceedings to the Proprietors. In the course of the correspondence, a reference was made to a portion of the Registry Bill: but that portion, which had some relation to India ships, having been withdrawn, the bill need not be placed officially before the Court; and with respect to the particular clause in the East-India Trade Bill, he thought the Court of Proprietors might rest satisfied with the conclusion of Mr. Courtenay's letter of the 23d of May, in which, after stating that the whole subject had been seriously considered, he ended with this declaration, "It is since thought convenient, by other departments of His Majesty's Government, that the Registry Bill should be so framed as not to alter the condition of East-India ships, and all the provisions with respect to those ships will be inserted in the East-India Trade Bill." Why, then, should the Registry Bill be laid before the Proprietors, when the official declaration of the Secretary of the India Board distinctly informed them that that bill should contain no clause "to alter the condition of East-India ships;" and when the question of registering East-India ships would be discussed in the India Trade Bill? On these grounds, he conceived the Directors to have been perfectly justified in not bringing the bill under the consideration of the Court of Proprietors. In the course of the remarks made by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Forbes) he had said, that the Directors had been for three weeks in a state of hesitation with respect to the East-India Trade Bill, during which period an important

correspondence was going on; and he seemed very much dissatisfied with the Executive Body for not having called the Proprietors together on the 23d of May, for the purpose of availing themselves of their advice and assistance. Now, with all the respect which he felt for the Court of Proprietors, he really thought it was much better that the correspondence should be entirely managed by the Executive Body. Here again he thought he had successfully defended himself and his Hon. Friends behind the bar, not from the "charge," but from the "observation" that had been thrown out. In yielding to the deferment of this question until Wednesday next, the Court of Directors had, he conceived, fulfilled every object which the Proprietors could possibly have in view; in the mean time, they must derive great satisfaction from the explicit declaration of Mr. Secretary Courtenay, that if, from any cause, the provision for extending the right of British Registry to India ships should be defeated, the clause of the 53d of Geo. III, preventing ships of less burden than 350 tons from participating in the East-India trade would be re-enacted. It was only on this understanding that the point had been conceded; and he thought that nothing could be more satisfactory to the parties concerned.

Mr. Robertson said it appeared to him that they were differing rather as to a matter of form than of substance. From what had fallen from behind the bar, it appeared that the principle which Government wished to establish had been conditionally conceded. There was no doubt that the Registering Bill, which now stood for the third reading, would go on; but he did not see how that affected them, as every thing relative to India shipping was to be introduced in the India Trade Bill. Now, he would ask whether it would not be better if they placed full confidence in the Directors, and left the question to be settled by them, rather than to take it up themselves? If, as the principle had been conceded, they felt a disposition to leave the question in the hands of the Directors, he would venture to make a few observations on the modifications that ought to be made.

Mr. R. Jackson rose to order. If the Hon. Proprietor meant to oppose the adjournment of the question, he ought to do so distinctly; but to say, after the gentlemen behind the bar had agreed that it was wise and fit to adjourn the question, that it ought to be left with the Directors themselves—to place it, under these circumstances, on a footing so invidious, and to take that opportunity to make a speech, embracing the whole subject, was a direct departure from order: he hoped, therefore, that the Hon. Proprietor would either

agree to the adjournment, or openly oppose it.

Mr. Robertson said he did not mean to make any motion on the subject; all he intended to do was to offer a few observations on the Bill, if the Court thought proper to hear him.

The Chairman. "The Hon. and Learned Gent. had, at an early stage of the proceeding, inquired, whether there was any objection to adjourning the discussion of the question. I answered that there was not; but no motion for that adjournment has been made, and therefore the Hon. Proprietor is perfectly in order in addressing himself to the original motion. I have only farther to state, that if this conversation or discussion goes on much longer, it will perhaps be better to settle the question to-day, rather than to have two days' debate on the subject; because I think the matter contained in Mr. Courtenay's letter reduced the question within a very small compass. The motion now before us is, "That this Court agree to the East-India Trade Bill, under the terms of the letter of Mr. Courtenay, of this day." The Directors have given way to the general sense of the Court, and are willing to postpone the discussion; but I will put it to the Proprietors, whether, if they wish to adjourn the question, it is consistent with that determination to continue the present debate?"—(Hear!)

Mr. Robertson was proceeding to address the Court, when

Mr. R. Jackson rose, and said he believed the question of adjournment took precedence of all others.

The Chairman.—The Hon. Proprietor had commenced speaking on the original motion before the question of adjournment was put, consequently that question could not be moved until he had delivered his sentiments, if he were so inclined.

Mr. Weeding was anxious to save the time of the Court. Undoubtedly there was a distinct understanding that the discussion should be postponed to Wednesday.

Mr. Robertson said he felt himself called on to make the few observations he had intended, for this reason, not that he wished unnecessarily to take up their time, but because the business would go on elsewhere, notwithstanding any adjournment of that Court. There were many parts of the East-India Trade Bill which he liked very much. In page 4 he found a provision, "allowing the Company to carry "on any trade which his Majesty's other "subjects may carry on." This might be acted on very beneficially for the country, by carrying on a trade with the West-Indies, in addition to the trade to the East-Indies. The claims of India were so strong on this country, in consequence of the change which had taken place with

respect to her manufactures, that he would urge as a boon the most, the entire intercourse between the East and the West-Indies. This was formerly contemplated: but the apprehension that sugars would find their way from Calcutta to this country in consequence of that intercourse, and that the West-India distilleries would sustain much injury in consequence, prevented the project from being carried into effect. He thought the apprehension was unfounded, and he was of opinion, that if the most extensive intercourse took place, it could not, in any respect, be injurious to either party. He was desirous that the Court of Directors should give up every thing to facilitate the commerce of this country which was not absolutely essential to the interests of the Company. He should hold most sacred that which belonged to their own character, as sovereigns of India; and he should be desirous to give even more security than at present existed against a promiscuous intercourse of Europeans with all their ports. He would, however, alter the system farther: he would curtail the operation of their charter to their actual territories. He would leave the Birman empire and the Malay peninsula open to the trade of this country. There were 20,000,000 of people there, and it was understood by the embassy from Siam, that they were ready to carry on trade to a great extent. From that trade the English merchant was excluded, while the Americans, the French, and the people of all other nations were free to traffic there. There was in page 6 a clause relative to the duty on articles of silk, hair, and cotton-wool: was it not a matter worthy of consideration, whether they could not establish a reciprocity of trade, with respect to cotton between this country and India? Hair and silk were out of the question, since these were prohibited, in order to protect our own manufactures. He thought they should shew a little more liberality towards their unfortunate subjects in India; unfortunate, because they were pressed down by the regulations adopted in this country. We took from them their cotton, their raw material, and sent it back manufactured, to clothe them; but we did not, in return, allow any of their fabrics into our market. He did not approve of the clause in page 8, directing lists of persons on board private ships going out to India to be delivered in on oath, either to the Collector of Customs, if the ship were about to sail from a port in this country, or to his Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul if from a foreign port; this multiplication of oaths he held to be worse than unnecessary. Besides, this clause gave to the Consuls on foreign stations a right of interference with ships which they ought not to have. Why, with respect to the list of passengers, could not

the same system be adopted as was acted on when the master of one of the Company's ships gave in an account of the quantity of arms and ammunition he had on board? In that case he merely drew up a statement, which was signed by himself and his first and second officer. It was well known that an oath would not bind a rogue; but even a rogue would feel some qualms of conscience, before he could bring himself to ask his chief and second officers to sign what he knew was not true. These were the few observations he had to make on the Bill; and he would be very glad, elsewhere, to support any alterations that were calculated to render it more perfect.

Mr. R. Jackson.—The Hon. Proprietor having now left the Court open to him, he felt himself bound to say, that if it were possible for human ingenuity to give one reason more strong than another for the motion of adjournment which he meant to propose, that reason had been given by the Hon. Proprietor. He had expressed a natural and strong desire that there should be a mutual reciprocity of trade between the East and West Indies; but, in the present crude state of those bills, according to their present wording, it was quite clear, as he had before observed, that though a vessel manned with negroes might proceed from Barbadoes to the East-Indies, an East-India ship navigated by Lascars could not proceed to Barbadoes. As that clause stood, there could be no reciprocity between the East and West-Indies. He relied, however, with confidence on the correspondence; and he believed in his conscience, that when they considered the subject on Wednesday next, they would all concur in the bill, as it would then stand amended, and feel perfectly satisfied of its justice and utility. But he deprecated most strongly, as he must always do, the forcing a body of intelligent gentlemen, some of whom as merchants were interested in the bill, while he and others, as proprietors, were no less interested in it, on account of the population of India, to come to a hasty and premature decision. He should move that this question be taken into farther consideration on Wednesday next.

Mr. Basset seconded the motion.

Mr. Trant wished to say a few words as to the point of order which had been mooted by the Learned Gentleman early in the debate. The reasons which had been stated by several of the gentlemen behind the bar, for not having laid the Registering Bill before the Court, were unanswerable. He was perfectly satisfied that the Directors had done their duty. They were *recti in curia* with respect to this matter. When individuals entertained and expressed a doubt, whether those gen-

lemen had acted according to the strict line of their duty, and that doubt was fairly removed, it certainly became them to say, as he now did, that they had perfectly cleared themselves.

Mr. Bassett.—"Do I understand that the correspondence will be submitted to our inspection in the interim?"

The Chairman.—"Certainly."

Mr. Forbes.—"And a copy of the registry bill?"

The Chairman.—"As soon as we obtain it. With respect to the India Trade Bill, it will be read a second time to-night; it will then be committed, and the necessary alterations being proposed in the Committee, it will be printed; the bill, in its amended form, can then be laid before the Court."

Mr. Forbes said, he believed they had all agreed to the principle of the Consolidation Bill, which, coupled with the assurance contained in the last letter of the Secretary of the India Board, rendered it unnecessary for him to offer any opposition to the second reading of the Bill to-night.

In answer to a question from *Mr. R. Jackson*,

The Chairman said, he should not be able to lay a perfect bill before the proprietors until it had gone through the Committee, and was printed.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that the third reading of the General Registering Bill stood for to-night, and he wished to know whether it contained the clause to which his Hon. Friend (*Mr. Forbes*) had alluded, repealing a very important provision of the 55th Geo. III. cap. 116.

The Chairman answered, that a copy of the bill had been put into his hands by *Mr. W. Wynn*, but he had not yet examined it. He had no doubt, however, from the assurance contained in the correspondence, that it was not intended to retain any clause that affected India shipping.

Mr. Lowndes said, when he considered the important consequences that were likely to flow from this bill, he was astonished that the Directors had not called their attention to it before. It threw open the trade of India to ships of 70 or 80 tons burden, navigated by lascars; and the consequence would be that this country would be inundated by the worst population of India. The Hon. Proprietor (*Mr. Forbes*) had told them that the lascars were a very acute and cunning set of people; no doubt of it, and so much the worse; because when once they entered this Canaan, this land flowing with milk and honey, the devil himself would not be able to get them back.—(*Laughter*.) This was a subject of great importance, and he hoped they would allow him to speak on a question that nearly touched his pocket. If the owners of ships, to save money, engaged lascars at a dollar a month, when

a British seaman would cost them £2 why should he be called on to give up part of his stock to send those lascars back again? This bill was also fraught with mischief to the revenue, because those small vessels would draw very little water, and therefore, with respect to smuggling, they had a decided advantage over vessels of 350 tons burden. Besides, it was difficult to find out the owners of small ships, which could very easily be converted into smuggling vessels. He really was astonished that a gentleman of his Hon. Friend's good sense, did not see the danger of admitting lascars to the privileges of British subjects. As to the negroes, they had a variety of places to go to: they might proceed to Africa, to America, or to the West-Indies; but there was only one spot to which a lascar could be sent, and if they could not find out the owners of those vessels which landed lascars here, were the Proprietors to pay for sending them back? or were they to be an additional burden on the poor's rates of this country, by being placed on a footing with the English poor? Three weeks, he found, had elapsed since this correspondence had commenced, and yet the Proprietors were not informed of the business until it was all settled. He hoped, before they admitted lascars to remain in this country, that they would pause, and reflect on the mischief they were likely to do; it would be the means of renewing that discontent on the part of the agricultural interest, which he was happy to say was now subsiding. If they saddled them with the lascar poor, they would have good reason to complain.—(*Question!*)—He should assert his right to speak; and he would maintain, that no British merchant, to save the difference between English and lascar labour, should be allowed to burden the Proprietors of East-India stock with a heavy expense. He knew the fact from a British merchant, who told him that when a British seaman demanded £2 a month, a Lascar could be procured for a dollar. If the owners of small vessels were allowed to participate in the India trade, and to bring to this country as many lascars as they pleased, they ought to be obliged to find a merchant of respectability as a guarantee that they should furnish the means of sending those people home again.

Mr. Forbes assured his Hon. Friend, that he could prove to him, at this moment, that it was much more advantageous for owners of India ships to employ British seamen, if they could get them, rather than lascars. The statement that the lascars received only a dollar a month was wholly fallacious; they received ten or fifteen rupees a month, and the charge in the aggregate, looking at every expense, was greater than for British sea-

men. In his opinion, they might safely be permitted to come to this country without incurring any expense here—all that, he thought, might be easily obviated; and he believed there were gentlemen near him who could state the same fact, if they gave their opinion. If the Hon. Chairman would put the question to them, he would find that he (Mr. Forbes) was right. He would venture to say, that if these protecting enactments did not exist, if the Directors consented to remove them, they would see no lascars, except perhaps, an odd straggler, in this country. But it was the Company who, with their eyes open, encouraged them to loiter here.

The *Chairman* said he felt it necessary, from the few observations which had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor, to make one or two remarks. He did not mean to enter generally into the question, but merely to give an answer to the point to which his attention had been called. He apprehended that it was the duty of the Court of Directors, as the protectors of the Indian population, to adopt the most humane course with respect to those natives who were left in England. Although he had never been in India, he felt as warmly in behalf of the natives as any one of those gentlemen who had been there; and he must say, it was with extreme surprise that he heard the Hon. Proprietor's observations on this occasion, because the Hon. Proprietor had always been, in that room, the great advocate for the natives of India: yet nothing could be further from their interest than the plan which he now proposed. He would allow any individual to bring these people to England, to leave them even in the cold climate of the north of England, to find their way back without assistance. The Hon. Proprietor said, if the Court of Directors would follow his advice of leaving them to themselves, the lascars would return to India: he hoped, most sincerely, that the Court of Directors would always do their duty, as they had done it heretofore, namely, by protecting and watching over those people; and he trusted that, if they failed in discharging it, the Court of Proprietors and the public at large would call on them to fulfil it.—(*Hear!*)—In many instances, where the Court could not learn how those individuals came into this country, they had been obliged to interfere for the purpose of preserving them, and had expended several thousands in returning them to India. Under these circumstances, they could not consent to give up the regulation with respect to lascars.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. Forbes said, he was sure that he and the Hon. Chairman had the same object in view, although they wished to arrive at it by different means. He had stated his opinion very shortly on this sub-

ject, and it was a truly conscientious one, although perhaps it did not carry so much weight as the opinion of other gentlemen. The Hon. Chairman had referred to cases where the Court of Directors had sent back a number of lascars; now it was that very power which, he thought, created all the evils, all the troubles, and all the expense of which the Directors complained. He hoped the Hon. Chairman would not, on reflection, think that any thing he had said was inconsistent with the feelings of anxiety which he had always expressed for the welfare and interest of the natives of India.

Mr. Lowndes declared that he had never supported any measure that appeared to be inimical to the interests of the British merchant. So far from not wishing to open the trade, he had, for the last twenty years, supported that object; he had said, let the merchants of England have at least the same privilege which was extended to foreigners. In the late war, the Americans sent no less than 100 sail of ships to India, while the British merchant was shut out from the trade. What, would they open the trade to rivals, to Americans, to men who were their greatest enemies, to a people who opposed them in commerce, and yet keep it shut against their own fellow-subjects? Would they open it to republicans, and not to monarchy men?—(*Cries of Question.*) If there were any inconsistency greater than another, it was that of shutting the ports of India against the British merchant, and opening them to all the radicals of Europe—to men who carried assistance to the most powerful enemy this country ever had to deal with.—(*Question.*)

The *Chairman* rose to order. The Hon. Proprietor had already spoken, and what he was now saying was not, directly or indirectly, an explanation.

Mr. Lowndes said, the present bill was for throwing open the trade to India, and therefore his observations were strictly correct.

The *Chairman* observed, that the Hon. Gent. had spoken before, and if any part of his speech had been misconstrued, he had a right to explain it, but he was not entitled to make a second speech.

Mr. Lowndes again proceeded to address the Court, amidst loud cries of "Order."

The *Chairman* said he felt it to be a painful duty to call the Honourable Proprietor to order. He must confine himself to explanation. The Hon. Proprietor would recollect, that though his argument was not strictly applicable to the question before the Court, yet he had been allowed, in the first instance, to speak as long as he liked.

The motion for the adjournment of the discussion till Wednesday was then agreed to.

EAST-INDIA MUTINY BILL.

The *Chairman* stated, that the Court was further made special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their consideration, the draft of a Bill now pending in Parliament, to consolidate and amend the laws for the punishing of mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East-India Company. He moved, "That the Court approve of the said bill."

Mr. R. Jackson wished the consideration of this bill to be also postponed until Wednesday next. He found, in the very commencement of the bill, a clause by which persons accused of capital crimes at a certain distance from the presidencies were to be tried, not as heretofore, in the King's Courts, and by a Jury, but by a Court-martial. This might be a very wise measure, but no gentleman in that Court had been afforded an opportunity of forming a judgment on it. Perhaps the Hon. Chairman would rise and explain the general nature of the bill. It certainly was not right that they should go on in this way; the country ought to see that they did not accede to measures of which they knew nothing.

The *Chairman* said, this bill was founded on the 27th of Geo. II. and the Annual Mutiny Bill. It contained the provisions that were to be found in both bills; to which were added five new clauses, applicable to the peculiar situation of the troops in the East-Indies. The first of these clauses provided, "that soldiers charged with capital offences, at the distance of 100 miles and upwards from the Presidencies, may be tried by Court-martial." He apprehended that on general principles of justice no objection could be offered to this clause, when they considered that at present, besides the accused party, individuals who were summoned as witnesses in cases of murder, robbery, &c. were obliged to attend at the Presidencies, a distance perhaps of 500 or 800 miles from their homes. This was undoubtedly punishing the innocent with the guilty. By another clause, the Governor-general or Governor in council had the power to suspend the proceedings of a Court-martial. Another clause provided, that His Majesty might grant the power of pardoning persons, sentenced under this act, to the Governor-general in Council and Governors in Council: that provision appeared to him to be extremely necessary. By another clause Courts-martial were empowered to take cognizance of the debts of soldiers: to this he conceived no objection could be offered. He believed he had stated all the new clauses, and he could not perceive any thing in them which the circumstances of the case did not require. They were submitted for ap-

probation to the Horse Guards: where they were not only fully approved of, but the Commander-in-chief had signified his intention that similar provisions should be applied for the government of His Majesty's troops serving in the East-Indies.

Colonel Doyle inquired whether the bill contained any clause for commuting the punishment of death for that of transportation in cases of desertion?

The *Chairman*.—"The Commander-in-chief has, at the different presidencies, under certain circumstances, the power of commuting punishment of death to transportation."

Colonel Doyle.—"I know the Commander-in-chief has that power; but I ask, can the Court-martial itself, before whom the deserter is tried, commute the punishment in the first instance?"

The *Chairman* said, he believed the power to commute punishment was precisely as it stood under the Annual Mutiny Bill. The present bill was founded on the 27th of Geo. II. and the Annual Mutiny Bill; and special care had been taken that nothing new should be introduced, except the clauses he had read. These clauses were called for and recommended by the Supreme Government of India, and were approved of by the highest military authority at home. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief was willing, as he had before stated, that the new provisions should be extended to His Majesty's troops in India.

Mr. Forbes inquired whether the bill contained any provision as to the extent of corporal punishment that might be inflicted.

The *Chairman*.—"In that respect I believe the bill is perfectly similar to the Annual Mutiny Bill. As I before observed, the bill is founded on the 27th of Geo. II. and the Annual Mutiny Bill. It has been drawn up with great care by the learned Serjeant, who has made the clauses as nearly as could be done to the Annual Mutiny Bill. The only difference between the present bill and the two acts to which I have referred consists in those clauses, which were expressly recommended to the Court by the late Governor-General, and which will be introduced into the next Mutiny Bill with reference to His Majesty's troops serving in India."

Major Carnoc asked whether the Bill had any reference to corporal punishment? as he desired to call the attention of the Court to the fact, that while the existing regulations of his Majesty's service humanely limited corporal punishment by line and regimental courts-martial, the Company's forces remained subject to the old system which did not restrict the number of lashes. He conceived that the Bill ought not to go forth without being attended, at all events by regulations similar to those introduced into the King's service, which limited flogging; and he offered

the suggestion in the conviction that the Court of Directors would readily adopt it if circumstances should allow.

Mr. Tucker wished the bill to be postponed, as he had not read it.

The *Chairman* said, that course would be peculiarly inconvenient. It was a bill of great importance, but it contained nothing that was new in principle; and it would be discussed, it should be recollected, in a place where there were many gentlemen more cognizant of the military law than were to be found in that Court. The bill, which stood for a second reading that night, had already been postponed in courtesy to this Court.

Mr. *Trant* inquired whether this bill affected the native troops?

Colonel *Raillie* said, it had nothing to do with the native troops of India; the Company's code was quite different. This bill had no reference, directly or indirectly, with the native forces.

The *Chairman*.—"The code for the discipline of the native troops is left untouched by this bill. It is expressly provided, 'That nothing in this act contained shall in any manner impeach or affect any matters enacted or declared respecting officers or soldiers being natives of the East-Indies.'"

Mr. *Trant* wished to know whether, when Acts of Parliament were advertised to be submitted to the consideration of the Proprietors, such Acts were or were not open to the perusal of the Proprietors, as other papers were, before they came into Court? Two Acts were mentioned in the advertisement, and by courtesy he got a sight of them; but he understood that, as a matter of course, he had no right to ask for them. If this were the case, gentlemen must provide themselves with documents of this nature as well as they could.

The *Chairman* said, it was always the wish and intention of the Court of Directors that the Proprietors should see all such documents, and have a full opportunity to examine them. He hoped that opportunity had been afforded on this occasion. When bills were to be laid before the Court, it was proper that they should be left open for the previous perusal of the Proprietors.

Mr. *Trant* said, he had only had time to make a very short extract from this bill. It was necessary, he thought, that the bill should be postponed. It ought not to go forth to the public, that an important bill had gone through that Court, with the provisions of which the Proprietors were unacquainted.

The *Deputy Chairman* said that, most undoubtedly, every facility ought to be given to the Proprietors to enable them to inspect documents of this kind. If there were but one or two copies of the bill in the reading-room, it was an omission which

should not occur again. There was, however, nothing new in this bill, except those clauses which his Hon. Friend had read, and therefore he hoped there would be no objection to letting it pass one stage this evening. It was a measure that had occupied much of the Court's attention; much pains had been bestowed on it; it had met the views of the Commander-in-chief, and indeed all parties agreed in the wisdom of its provisions; he therefore hoped that no objection would be given to the second reading of the bill. On Wednesday next it would be again open to any observations which gentlemen might be pleased to bestow on it, and it would not then be too late to offer any suggestions to the House of Commons that might appear necessary.

Mr. *R. Jackson* did not doubt that the incorporation of the two acts to which allusion had been made would be found extremely convenient; but, when he looked to the provision contained in the very first clause, he could not consent that the measure should be approved of as a matter of course. He did not wish for any unnecessary delay; he was only intreating the Court of Directors to give him time to consider the bill, before he committed his character in approving or disapproving of it. What did this clause provide? It provided that, for the trial of persons accused of certain crimes, namely, "murder, theft, robbery, rape, or any other crime which is capital by the laws of England," the Commanding-officer should be empowered to appoint General Courts-martial. This enactment would take from a very considerable mass of people the privilege of trial by jury; it would take them out of the protection of our mild law, and deprive them of the benefit of that merciful feeling which distinguished those who administered justice in our courts. Crimes of the description enumerated in the bill, if committed at the distance of 100 miles from the Supreme Court, which were now tried before a jury, would in future by this enactment be submitted to a Court-martial. The offender must be tried, not by a jury, but by a body of officers. He did not argue that such a provision was not called for: he thought if they were allowed till Wednesday next to examine the bill, the Court would accord in the sentiments of the Directors, and agree to it as a proper measure; but when they called on him to concur in this act at a moment's notice, he could not consent to it. Was there a gentleman who heard him that could look his country boldly in the face, and say, "I am quite prepared at this moment to depart from the privilege of trial by jury; I am ready to forego the principle of mercy which prevails in the King's Courts, with respect to persons charged with the enormous crimes of murder, rape and robbery,

because those persons happen to be at a certain distance from the Presidencies?" He certainly could not abandon trial by jury in so summary a manner.

Colonel *Baillie* said, that those persons who had lived in India, those more especially who were connected with the military service, were perfectly aware of the fact, that crimes had often been committed by our soldiers against the natives, in order that the offenders might be brought to Calcutta for trial. This had become so frequent, that it was necessary to take some step to check the evil. The present law would, he was sure, be eminently useful in putting down crime; it was calculated to diminish, beyond calculation, the growth of grave and serious offences. The more it was considered the more it would be approved of; the more it was examined, the more beneficial it would be found; he therefore had no objection to the postponement required.

Mr. *Tucker* said, he found in the bill a considerable alteration with regard to the principle of the administration of justice in India towards their military subjects, therefore he could not allow the measure to pass as a mere matter of form; time should be allowed the Proprietors, that they might make themselves acquainted with the bill. With that impression he should move, "That the discussion be adjourned till Wednesday next," unless it could be shewn that some very great inconvenience would be the result of the postponement, which for his own part he could not foresee. By adopting the motion of the Hon. Chairman, they would be giving a certain sanction to this measure; for him as an individual to do so would be quite absurd, because he had not read the bill, he should therefore persist in moving the postponement.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, the government of India was, to all intents and purposes, a military government, while the government of England was purely civil; he could not, therefore, argue as if they were both alike; and those who wished the government of the two countries to be administered in the same way, committed a palpable mistake: where the government was military, laws must be framed to meet that system; where it was civil, laws of a different kind were necessary. The safety of India depended on their governing it well, but with a firm hand; half measures would ruin—only produce ruin; in legislating for India, they must act with the firmness of honest men, and with a due regard for the safety of their Indian empire. An honest and firm man would say, "I wish to act with the utmost humanity, but if I take the rein off altogether, will it not be detrimental to the public good?" The present bill was framed in that way which was suited to a military government; and thus it ought to be framed,

because their military government in India was paramount to their civil government. As they were surrounded by military governments, they were obliged to assimilate their forms to the forms of those governments. It was this very circumstance which gave rise to the late war; when France became a military despotism, all Europe rose against her, because it was quite clear that if she were left in such a situation, her neighbours must also new model their governments on a military principle. (*Question.*) On a similar account the French army had now entered Spain, in order to put down the radicals: for if they were suffered to succeed, radical principles would soon be spread all over Europe. (*Cries of Question, and Order.*) He must be suffered to say, that it would not do to have a radical government in one country, and a monarchical government in that which was next to it. (*Order.*) Therefore he must contend, that any attempt to assimilate the laws of India to those of this country would betray a great degree of weakness. They must not have a legislative bed of Procrustes; they must not chop off the legs to fit the bed, they must make the bed fit the legs. They would not act with humanity towards the natives of India themselves, if they gave them laws like those of England. The Hon. Proprietor was proceeding to offer some remarks on the course which France had adopted towards Spain, when

Mr. *Trant* rose to order. The question before the Court had nothing to do with the governments of Europe; and he put it to the Hon. Proprietor whether he had not better proceed to the real business of the day.

Mr. *Lowndes* continued.—So long as there was a military government in India, so long must they keep up military laws to a certain degree. They must govern that country in such a manner as to cause their government to be respected. When he spoke of radicals, he hoped he should be allowed to say, that he had known radicals who were very good men. (*Laughter.*) But how? Why because they squared their conduct to their principles; and he must respect a man who did that, even though his politics were different from those which he (Mr. *Lowndes*) professed; but he looked upon a fellow who pretended to adopt one set of principles, while he really cherished another, as a contemptible scoundrel. (*Cries of Order and Question.*)

The Chairman said the question before the Court was that of adjournment, and he would press on the Hon. Proprietor who made that motion the propriety of withdrawing it. There was nothing new in principle in this bill—nothing but what his Majesty's troops at Gibraltar and Malta were subjected to; it was therefore, only the extension of a principle,

which was already recognized by the English Legislature. At this late period of the session, he thought it was most desirable, when the bill stood for a second reading, that it should proceed without opposition. If the Proprietors would give it their sanction, it would be read this night a second time; and then, according to Parliamentary usage, it would go through a Committee. It was an important bill, and the subject had been under consideration in the Court of Directors for months. He pressed the Hon. Proprietor not to persist in his motion of adjournment; he did so entirely on a public principle, because he thought the adjournment was likely to have injurious effects.

Mr. R. Jackson said, if the adjournment to Wednesday would prevent the bill from being read a second time that evening, the observations of the Hon. Chairman might apply; but the adjournment could have no such effect. The question, and the only question for the Court was, had they a right, by their approval of this measure, to take, as far as they could by that proceeding, the privilege of trial by jury from a large portion of their fellow-subjects? Had they a right to turn them over to the jurisdiction of a court-martial without having read and considered the bill? It appeared from what the Hon. Chairman had said, that this measure had been for months under consideration in the Court of Directors—it had been the subject of the most profound inquiry; and yet the proprietors were asked, with scarcely any notice, to decide on a bill which had cost the Executive Body so much trouble to examine; which it had taken up so much of their time to consider, and the framing of which had demanded the most serious attention and the most watchful care that their legal functionaries could bestow upon it.—(Hear.) Instead of granting them proper time for consideration, the proprietors were desired to look down the margin of the bill; and, without further preparation, they were then asked to take from a large body of their fellow-subjects the privilege of trial by jury.

Mr. Trant said that if, in consequence of the delay called for, it would be impossible to have the bill passed during the present session, he should vote against the adjournment. At the same time, if he did, his conduct should not be construed as tantamount to a full and unqualified approval of the bill, because, with the greatest disposition on his part to make himself master of every subject that came before the Court, he had not had an opportunity of reading this bill and weighing its different clauses. What he had read was undoubtedly satisfactory, but he did not wish it to pass the Court until he had

read the whole; if, therefore, the Court of Directors could assure them, that by allowing it to go on now, they did not pledge themselves to the bill, but that it would be open to them to make any observations on it hereafter, it would be as well perhaps not to press the adjournment; but if by carrying the motion they should be precluded from further discussion on the question, or that they should be prevented from remonstrating with effect, then he thought the adjournment ought to be pressed.

The Chairman.—The Hon. Proprietor had just stated that what he had read of the bill was satisfactory. If that were the case, why should he vote for the adjournment, when the only part of the bill that had been objected to was contained in the second page, which it was to be presumed the Hon. Proprietor had read? He could not say, that if a delay took place in that Court the bill would not therefore pass this session; such, however, might be the case. All he could state was, that the bill stood for a second reading this evening; and so jealous was he of the privileges of the East-India Company, that he did not like a measure connected with their interests to pass the House of Commons without having received the sanction of the Proprietors.—(Hear.) That might be the case if they delayed now, he therefore pressed on them the propriety of granting that sanction.

Mr. Trant said he had not read half the bill.

The Deputy Chairman.—“The matter objected to is in the commencement of the bill.”

Mr. Tucker.—“I have read none of it.”

Mr. R. Jackson was glad the bill was no farther forward than the second reading, because if delay were now granted, any suggestion for amending the measure could be offered in very good time. Situated as they were, he must say, that even if this bill were one of the wisest and most beneficial measures that ever emanated from a deliberative body, still they would disgrace themselves if, without being properly acquainted with it, they gave it their sanction. It would be declaring to the world that they were so over-confiding, so extremely implicit, so gregarious, that it was only necessary to call on them, and they would without hesitation vote for a measure which they did not understand. In the remarks of the Hon. Chairman with respect to the necessity of pressing this bill through Parliament there was a little inconsistency, when those remarks were contrasted with what he had previously said. Two hours had scarcely elapsed since the Hon. Chairman had told them that the consolidation bill should be read a second time, that it would then go through a committee, and that on Wed-

nesday they would see it to much greater advantage in its amended shape. What danger, he demanded, could result from delay in one case more than in the other? Why should they be so servile, so tamely implicit—why should they so stultify themselves, as at once to agree to a measure, which it was avowed on all hands they had not read? Why should they thus precipitately sanction a bill, which deprived a considerable portion of their fellow-subjects of trial by jury, and consign them over to the rigour of martial law, without discussion or investigation? He repeated, that they would disgrace themselves if they sanctioned the bill at present.

Mr. Nesbitt denied that he could disgrace himself if he gave a conscientious vote.

Mr. Forbes said, that from information he had received since he came into that court, this bill appeared to him to be a most desirable one, not only for the promotion of the ends of justice, but for the protection of the natives of India. It was a very serious inconvenience to the natives to be removed twelve or fourteen hundred miles from their homes to the presidencies, nominally as witnesses, but really as prisoners. This bill would remedy that grievous evil: it would protect those poor individuals; and therefore he approved of the principle on which it was founded, the justice and equity of which could not be denied; and he hoped nothing would be done in that Court to prevent its being read a second time in the House of Commons. He supposed it would be open to gentlemen to make what observations they pleased relative to it on Wednesday next; but they must perceive that adjourning the debate now would not be likely to stop its progress to-night. What then was the necessity for such a proceeding? He supposed there would not be the least objection to allowing this bill to be placed in the same situation as the consolidation bill.

Mr. Tucker said it was highly probable that the bill was every way desirable: but he did not know that, because he had not read it. What was the effect of the resolution they were requested to pass—was it not to approve of the measure? That approbation he could not give, because he had not perused the bill. It would be most absurd in him to approve, by his vote, of that with which he was unacquainted. He should be sorry to do any thing to create unnecessary delay, or to express any hostility to the bill: but certainly he could not be a concurring party, when he was ignorant of its provisions.

The Chairman said, he would again go over the new clauses. The first he would advert to was that which provided, that courts-martial should take cognizance of the small debts of soldiers when they were beyond the jurisdiction of the civil courts. This proposition was so extremely clear

and simple, that any person might, without hesitation, form an opinion on it. There was next a clause by which his Majesty might grant the power of pardoning offenders to the Governor-General in Council or the Governors in Council. Surely, if his Majesty thought proper to give up a part of his Royal prerogative, that was no ground for objection. A third clause gave to the Governor-General or Governor in Council the power to suspend the proceedings of courts-martial; he thought it was most desirable that this discretion should be placed in the hands of those individuals; if they were not entitled to that degree of confidence, they certainly were not fit to hold their situations. A fourth clause provided, that sentences of courts-martial should not be carried into execution until confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and approved by the Governor-General or Governor in Council of the Presidency: to this provision he apprehended there could be no objection whatever. Then the whole business came to this question, whether persons who had committed atrocious crimes at a distance from the presidencies should be tried by court-martial, or whether they should be sent together with the witnesses (who must experience the most painful inconvenience) a distance of seven or eight hundred miles to be tried at Calcutta? When the proposition was stated, holdly and broadly, by one who knew the fact, that crimes were committed for the purpose of the offender being taken Calcutta, he thought there could be no hesitation on the propriety of the clause. Beyond that, when it was recollected that the Commander-in-Chief approved of it, he thought he did not ask too much when he pressed the Court to grant their sanction to it. There was nothing new in the principle of the measure, since the British troops at Gibraltar and Malta were subjected to a similar measure. He also had it under the handwriting of Ministers, that these provisions were entirely approved of by them; and provisions of the same nature would be sent out to India for the government of his Majesty's troops there. He should certainly, therefore, press the adoption of the Bill; and he should do so with the less reluctance, because the Court on next Wednesday would be a Quarterly General Court, and, by the rules of the Company, the Learned Gent. would then be at full liberty to offer any observations or to make any motion he might think proper; therefore, if he conceived the Bill to be objectionable, he might submit a motion to the Court on Wednesday.

Mr. Nesbitt again referred to the expression of Mr. R. Jackson, "that they would disgrace themselves if they agreed to the motion," and declared that he dissented from any such proposition.

Mr. R. Jackson.—He did not say that the Hon. Proprietor would disgrace himself if he voted for this Bill; on conviction, perhaps he (Mr. J.) might ultimately vote with him; but he applied the phrase to himself, and to the Hon. Proprietor, and to every man who could stand up tamely, and without any knowledge of the measure, but on the contrary avowing his ignorance of it, and yet give his assent to a Bill which took away the privilege of trial by jury from so considerable a body of his fellow-subjects.

Mr. Lush thought no inconvenience could result from a delay of a few days.

Mr. Lowndes observed, that it would seem as if this Bill were to be smuggled through the Court, and that word carried a great deal of slander with it. He liked everything to be fair and above board. He agreed with his Learned Friend, that this Bill was of such magnitude as demanded an adjournment. If they would allow him to read a few lines from a valuable publication, it would clearly shew them the necessity of keeping up a strong government in India. The author observed, "that the Company had made beggars princes, and princes beggars; and, of course, those whom they injured could not feel any affection for the hand that plundered them. The Hon. Proprietor was proceeding, when

Colonel Doyle rose to order. They were called on to give an opinion on a most important Bill which was now in Parliament, and a motion for adjourning the discussion until Wednesday had been made. Now, he should be glad to know whether the publication which the Hon. Proprietor was quoting had any thing to

do with the question of adjournment? If it had, let him point it out. In fact, he might have read, with equal, if not more effect, a chapter of Gillies' History of Greece, or the whole book of Joshua. The question before the Court was of a most grave and serious nature; and it ought not to go forth to the public that it had been treated as a matter of mere sport. It was a question which nearly affected the lives, liberties, and properties of thousands of their subjects, and it should not be rendered ridiculous by the light remarks and frivolous jests of the Hon. Proprietor. The clause which had occasioned so much observation should receive his earnest support, because he conceived that such a provision was very much wanted.

The Chairman decided that the Hon. Proprietor was out of order, and expressed a hope that he would confine himself to the question.

Mr. Lowndes then argued, that where 40,000 Europeans kept 80,000,000 of natives in awe it was necessary that the Company should govern with great strictness, if they hoped to govern at all. The Hon. Proprietor was proceeding to contrast the present with the former Government of India, when

Mr. Tyant rose to order. He contended that what the Hon. Proprietor was saying had no reference, not even the remotest, to the question before the Court.

The amendment was then negatived; and it was carried in the affirmative, "That this Court do not object to the said Bill."

Adjourned to Wednesday June 18; which day's debate will be given in our next number.

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN PRECEDING DEBATE.

Correspondence between the Secretary of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.—(Referred to in p. 49.)

India Board, May 23d 1823.

Sir:—In reference to my letter of 4th July last, I am by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, that it is the intention of Mr. Williams Wynn to introduce a bill into Parliament for consolidating and amending the several acts relating to trade with the East-Indies.

It is the opinion of His Majesty's Government as well as of this Board, that it would be advisable to repeal the 13th section of the Act of 1813, and at the same time to place vessels built within the British possessions in India on a similar footing in every respect with British-built vessels, so that both descriptions of vessels may freely carry on any lawful trade, whether in India, in Europe, or elsewhere.

The Board are therefore desirous of

knowing whether the Court would object to the repeal of that 13th clause so accompanied.

It is intended that, in other respects, the provisions of the bill should be generally the same as those of the bill of last year, with the addition of the re-enactment of sections 17, 18, and 19 of the Act of 1813, and of the provisions of that act relative to the ports of importation in the United Kingdom.

Provision will be made for an intercourse between the East-Indies and his Majesty's Colonies in America and the West-Indies, not so however as to permit the importation into those colonies of any articles of foreign produce which cannot now be imported there.

With respect to lascars, it has not been finally decided whether or not to re-enact the provision of the 6th section of the Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 116, whereby such persons are declared not to be British seamen. Upon this subject, and upon the

regulations to which, in either case, the Lascars should be subjected, the Board will be glad to receive any suggestions from the Court.

In reference to the provision of the intended bill, whereby all vessels are required, in the first instance, to clear at one of the Company's four principal settlements in India, it has been represented to the Board, that from the great length of coast lying between Bombay and Madras, traders might be occasionally subjected to inconvenience if compelled to resort to one of those ports, and that great facilities would be given to the trade from England, if some one port on that line of coast under the government of the Company, or belonging to a dependent prince, being first provided with a fitting establishment, were placed for that purpose only on the footing of a principal settlement. To this point also the Board desire to call the attention of the Court.

I am, &c.

(Signed) THOS. P. COURTENAY.

J. Dart, Esq.

East-India House, 28th May, 1823.

Sir:—I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, stating, for the information of the Court, that it is the intention of Mr. Williams Wynn to introduce into Parliament a Bill for consolidating and amending the several Acts relating to trade with the East-Indies, similar to the bill submitted to Parliament last session, and adverted to in your letter of the 3d May 1822.

I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that the Court continues to be of opinion that the consolidation of the Acts relative to the East-India Trade is a desirable measure.

The Court, in accordance with the opinion expressed in my letter of the 23d May 1822, have no objection to the repeal of the 13th section of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, by which the restriction as to the tonnage of ships engaged in the India trade will be removed; nor to the proposition for placing ships built within the British possessions in India on a similar footing in every respect with British-built vessels, so that both descriptions of vessels may freely carry on lawful trade whilst in India or Europe, or elsewhere. Neither do the Court see any objection to admitting the British colonies to a participation in the India trade, either directly or circuitously, as well as to and with places in amity with His Majesty.

The Court have derived satisfaction from the intimation that clauses 17, 18, and 19 of 53d Geo. III. are to be re-enacted.

The Court are decidedly of opinion,
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with reference to the welfare of the natives of India, that the provisions of the 55th Geo. III., cap. 116, respecting lascars, should be re-enacted.

India ships being placed on the same footing as British ships, and the admission of the British Colonies to the India trade, will open such an extended field for the employment of Lascars, as, in the opinion of the Court, to call for an enforcement, if not for an enlargement of the existing provisions; and it is extremely desirable that some law should be framed whereby the Company may be enabled to recover in a more summary manner the penalties of the bond provided for in the 2d and 3d sections of the 54th Geo. III. cap. 134, and in the 13th section of the 57th of his late Majesty, as insurmountable obstacles have presented themselves to their recovering the expenses which have been incurred in the maintenance and return of lascars, and which amount since the passing of the act to a very considerable sum.

The last point to which the Court's attention is drawn is that of fixing upon some port between Madras and Bombay, which should be placed upon the footing of a principal settlement, and to which vessels might resort on their first arrival in India.

To secure the advantages which were sought, by enacting that all ships should in the first instance touch at a principal settlement, would involve a large and expensive increase of establishment, for unless the same checks existed at the intermediate port, the prospect of more easily evading the regulations would render such port the place of the greatest resort, and the policy which has led to the existing provisions, as stated in my letter of the 3d May, 1822, would be defeated; under these circumstances, the Court are of opinion that it is undesirable to alter the law on this point.

The Court conclude that the same provisions will be inserted in the present bill as were proposed in the bill of last session relative to the resort of individuals, the penalty of commanders for taking unlicensed persons on board, and for prohibiting the exportation of military stores without the sanction of the Court.

I am to request that the Court may be put in possession of the draft of the bill at as early a period as possible, in order that they may be enabled to consider and lay the same before the General Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. DART, Sec.

T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

India Board, 4th June 1823.

Sir:—I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you a printed copy of the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by
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Mr. Williams Wynn, "to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company, and for making further provision with respect to such trade."

The Court will observe that no new provisions respecting lascars are contained in this Bill. This omission has not arisen from any disregard of what the Court have offered upon this subject, in your letter of the 28th ultimo, but from the consideration, that if it should be determined to continue the system of laws whereby these people are deprived of the character of British subjects, and subjected to peculiar protection and restraint, some alterations will be required in the details of the act of 1815. These alterations are necessary, not only with the object referred to in your letter of protecting the Company, but also for defining the authority of the ship-owners over the lascars, for whose maintenance and return to India they are answerable while they have no legal power to compel them to re-embark.

The Board are therefore desirous of knowing what the Court wish in regard to the first branch of the subject, and they will also be glad to receive any suggestions from the Court upon the other point, upon which they are also in communication with persons engaged in the trade.

Upon the point of the fourth part, the Board have caused a proviso to be prepared, to which, as it leaves the question of appointing an additional port within the power of the Court, they apprehend that there will be no objection.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) THOS. P. COURTENAY.

J. Dart, Esq.

East-India House, 12th June 1823.

SIR:—I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting for the Court's information, by desire of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, a printed copy of the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Williams Wynn, "to consolidate the several laws now in force with respect to the trade to and from India."

Most of the principles which the bill in question embraces have been subjects of correspondence between the Board and the Court, in the past and present years. There is one point, however, to which the Court's attention has been particularly directed, and to which they request the attention of the Board before the General Court on Friday next the 15th instant, which has been summoned for the purpose of laying the Bill before the Proprietors.

By the proposed repeal of the provisions of the 55th Geo. III., the Court conceive

lascars will be placed on the same footing, and are to be considered as British seamen.

It may be unnecessary for the Court to advert to the policy which has hitherto been observed with reference to the encouragement of British seamen; but they cannot contemplate the repeal of the provisions above referred to, without the most serious apprehension as to the misery to which the comparatively helpless natives of India will thereby be subjected. Even in this country, where regulations have been framed for the care and maintenance of lascars, distressing cases have very frequently occurred when they have been placed on shore at some distant seaport. But when the Court view the largely extended field which it is intended to throw open for their employment, and their consequent transport to countries where no such provisions exist; where the communication with India, and consequently the opportunity which will be afforded them of returning to their native country, will be far less frequent; and when they may be exposed to all the severities of a northern climate, the Court cannot refrain from earnestly pressing upon the Board that motives of humanity, if not of policy, imperatively call for the re-enactment of such part of the 55th of the late King, as provides that a due portion of British seamen shall be employed on every ship engaged in the India trade.

Another objection, though of less moment when compared with that above-mentioned, presents itself to such a measure, viz. the expense to which the Company will be exposed for their maintenance while here, and on account of their return to India.

The Court direct me to state, that this is not an imaginary grievance, for some thousand pounds have been expended by the Company on this account, without their having been enabled (from the obstacles which presented themselves), to recover any portion thereof under the bond provided for in the 54th Geo. III., c. 134; under any circumstances therefore, but more especially with reference to the contemplated change, the Court feel it to be their duty to propose a clause for empowering the Company to recover in a more summary manner the charge to which they may become liable from the above-mentioned cause.

With reference to that part of your letter which states, that the Board will be glad to receive any suggestions from the Court as to the powers which should be given to the owners, to enable them to compel the lascars to re-embark, I am to request you will represent to the Board, that the Court feel quite incompetent to suggest any measure for that purpose, without entrenching upon the rights to which the natives of India, as the Court

apprehend, become entitled as British subjects on their arrival in this country; and this difficulty presents, in the opinion of the Court, an additional reason for leaving the existing laws as to lascars unaltered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. DART, Sec.

T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

India Board, June 12th, 1823.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of yesterday's date, concerning the East-India Trade Bill, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to apprise you, that it is the intention of Mr. Williams Wynn to propose, that the provisions of the act 55th Geo. III. c. 116, respecting lascars shall be renewed in the present Bill, with such modifications as may be found advisable.

I am also to acquaint you, for the Court's information, that the duties which it is proposed to levy upon East-India produce and manufactures imported into the British Colonies in the West-Indies and America, will correspond with those which similar articles pay upon importation into those colonies from the United Kingdom.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

Joseph Dart, Esq.

East-India House, 12th June 1823.

Sir:—The attention of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company having been directed to the Bill now before Parliament, to consolidate and amend the several laws as to the trade with India, I am commanded to state, that they do not observe any provision therein for the admission of India-built ships to British registry, which they were led to expect would have been the case from the intimation conveyed in your letter of the 23d ultimo, and to which the Court replied, in my letter on the 29th of that month. I am therefore instructed to request you will bring the same to the notice of Mr. Wynn, in order that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman may be enabled to state what are that gentleman's intentions on the point in question to the General Court, which is summoned for to-morrow, to consider the provisions of the said Bill.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. DART, Sec.

T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

India Board, June 13th 1823.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors, that when the East-India Trade Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Williams Wynn, it was intended that the Bill for

the registering of vessels, brought in by the President of the Committee for Trade, should contain all necessary provisions for giving to vessels registered in India the privileges of other registered ships, upon the principle stated in my letter of the 23d ultimo.

The East-India Trade Bill, therefore, referred generally to ships "registered and navigated according to law;" an expression which, if the other Bill had contained the expected provision, would have included India-built ships in common with British and colonial vessels.

It has, however, been since thought more convenient by the other departments of His Majesty's Government, that the Registry Bill should be so framed as not to alter the situation of India-built ships, and that all provisions respecting the trade to be carried on by those ships should be included in the East-India Trade Bill. The proviso, of which a draft was on the 11th instant put into the hands of the Chairman by Mr. Williams Wynn, will accordingly be made to the Registry Bill, and it is the intention of Mr. Williams Wynn to propose such amendments to the East-India Trade Bill as will admit East-India-built ships to all the privileges of British registry. If from any cause this object should be defeated, a clause in the terms of the 13th section of the Act of 1813 will be inserted, in conformity with the clear understanding between the Board and the Court, that it is only in the event of the India-built ships being placed on the footing of British that the restriction as to the tonnage of vessels sailing eastward of the Cape is to be removed.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

Joseph Dart, Esq.

*Abstract of a Bill (as amended by the Committee) to consolidate and amend the several Laws now in force with respect to Trade from and to Places within the limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, and for making further Provision with respect to such Trade.—N.B. The Clauses marked * were added by the Committee.*

Whereas it is expedient to comprise in one Act of Parliament certain provisions of the Act 53 Geo. 3, and all the provisions of the Act 54, 55, 57, and 59 Geo. 3, and 2 Geo. 4, and to make further provision for the trade, be it therefore enacted, that the said Acts be repealed, and be it further enacted, that—Trade may be carried on in British vessels with all places, except China, within East-India Company's Charter.—Company may carry on any Trade which his Majesty's other subjects may carry on.—Goods may be imported into the

United Kingdom under this Act, from all ports or places within the Company's Charter (except China).—Act not to permit trade without the limits of the Company's Charter, which cannot now legally be carried on.—Military Stores not to be carried without a special license.—Vessels not to proceed to any Port between the Indus and Malacca, until admitted to entry at one of the principal settlements in India.—If Court of Directors do not comply with application for leave to go to minor ports, the same shall be referred to Commissioners for Affairs of India.—* Ports or places between the Indus and Straights of Malacca to be considered as one of the principal settlements of said Company for this act.—Act not to permit trade with China.—Articles of silk, hair, or cotton-wool, only to be entered for exportation.—Such articles may be removed to port of London for sale.—Charging duties on such articles.—Goods only to be imported into ports having warehouses or docks.—List of persons on board any ship or vessel engaged in trade under the authority of this Act, to be delivered in.—Ships engaged in southern whale fisheries to be subject to restrictions of this act.—Goods imported into any possessions of his Majesty may be re-exported.—* Duties of customs to be paid on importation of goods into America and the West Indies, 3 G. 4, c. 45.—Not to affect powers vested in his Majesty, with regard to the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius; nor to affect certain acts.—Not to repeal provisions of 53 G. 3. as to resort of persons in India.—Not to affect provisions for pre-

venting clandestine trade.—Commanders of vessels unlawfully taking persons on board, subject to penalties.—* Ships built in India to have same privileges as British built vessels.—* Lascars and natives of India not to be British mariners within the meaning of 34 G. 3. c. 68.—* A proportion of British seamen to the tonnage of any ship, partly manned by lascars, sufficient, although not amounting to three-fourths of the crew.—* In cases where in India a sufficient number of British seamen cannot be obtained, Governors may license the ship to sail for Europe.—* Act not to require British seamen on board vessels employed in trade between port and port.—* 54 G. 3. repealed so far as relates to Asiatic sailors &c. except as to the recovery of money due on bonds.—* Governor of Fort William to make rules, &c. with respect to masters, &c. of vessels trading under this act.—* Such rules and regulations to be observed in like manner as if they had formed part of this act.—* Masters of vessels to make out list, upon oath, of every lascar, &c. on board, before such ship shall be admitted to entry.—* Penalty for breach of regulations relative to lascars, &c.—* Form of conviction.—* Recovery of Penalties.—* Lascars, &c. convicted of vagrancy to be shipped on board of vessels bound to the place from whence brought.—* Proceedings not to be quashed for want of form.—* Actions to be commenced within three months.—* Company to supply all necessaries for distressed lascars, &c. and recover the amount from the persons who brought them to this country.

Asiatic Intelligence.

SUNDRY ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, PREVIOUSLY TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

ADDRESS FROM MADRAS.

To the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings,
K. G., G. C. B., &c. &c.

Madras, December 18, 1822.

MY LORD:—The British inhabitants of Madras have requested me to transmit the accompanying Address to your Lordship. In complying with their wish I perform a public duty, in which I gratify my private feelings, and I beg leave to join with them in the expression of admiration of the talents by which your Lordship's long and prosperous administration has been distinguished, and of regret at its close. I have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

(Signed) THOS. MUNRO.

To His Excellency the Most Noble Francis, Marquess of Hastings, K. G., G. C. B., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in India, &c. &c.

MY LORD:—We the undersigned British Inhabitants of Madras beg leave to approach your Lordship, with the expression of our sincere regret at the loss which the British Empire in India is about to sustain, by your relinquishment of your high office.

The talents and virtues which have distinguished your Lordship's administration of the Supreme Government during nine years, comprehending periods when the security of the empire required and elicited a display of the most profound wis-

dom, combined with the most consummate military skill, call for our unfeigned admiration.

We offer your Lordship our hearty congratulations on the result of that administration, as manifested in the tranquillity of the country, the general development of its resources, the flourishing state of the finances, and the ameliorated condition of the people.

With ardent hope that your Lordship's valuable life may be extended for the happiness of your family and for the benefit of our country, we have the honour to be, with highest respect, your Lordship's faithful and humble servants,

(Signed by 76 of the Inhabitants.)

REPLY.

Honorable Sirs and Gentlemen:—I ought to take pride in the address with which you have honoured me: and I do so. The testimony borne by you to the extensively beneficial effects of the late military operations is decisive, from the advantage afforded by your position for observing them accurately. It is not a usual consequence of war, that it shall have bettered the condition of a vast population; while, even in the actual effort of extinguishing the predatory system which desolated Central India, its traces display no such character of disregard to the comforts of the peaceable inhabitants within the area of those exertions as too often attends martial enterprise. This is an honest triumph for the British arms; at the same time, the solidity of what has been achieved for the interests of our country is manifested, as you truly observe, by an augmentation of resources, already productive beyond expectation, yet promising still ampler supplies to the Honourable Company. I have said that I indulge pride from the share which you assign to me in these successes: whatsoever exaggeration there may be in that measurement, the very exaggeration is a just cause of pride. I cannot but be vain of enjoying your partiality in the degree which prompts an over-rated estimate; therefore, I entreat you to accept, for such an expression of your favourable opinion, the unfeigned gratitude of your faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Calcutta, Dec. 30, 1822.

ADDRESS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 26, 1822.—At a meeting held this day, pursuant to a resolution passed at a former meeting, the following Address, prepared by the Committee, was read and approved of.

To the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings,
 &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned British Inhabitants of the Presidency and territories of

Bombay, beg leave to convey to your Lordship the high sentiments of respect and admiration which we entertain for your Lordship's character and conduct, as exemplified in your administration of the Government of India, and of which your Lordship's late retirement from that Government calls forth from us this public expression.

We feel bound by a sense of public justice and gratitude, to acknowledge in this manner the great wisdom and ability, as well as the justice and impartiality with which you have administered the important office committed to your charge, and sustained for a period of nine years the burthen of our Indian empire. During that period most signal and interesting events have taken place, most serious crises have occurred: but in all, the result has uniformly redounded to the honour and reputation of your Lordship's government, and to the permanent benefit and advantage of the dominions beneath its rule.

As a wise and experienced statesman in domestic, as an acute and able politician in foreign relations, you are equally entitled to our unqualified praises; and to the military glory which illuminated the name of Moira, the Indian laurels of Hastings have added a wreath not the least brilliant and unfading that surrounds it.

The causes of our admiration of your Lordship's character now supply the sources of our deep regret; and the more we reflect on your various high qualifications as a ruler, the more sensible we and every inhabitant of this vast peninsula must feel the loss we shall incur when the councils of India are no longer under your controul.

Your Lordship, on returning to your native land to aid the counsels of your Sovereign, whose hereditary adviser you are, will carry with you our earnest wishes for your continued enjoyment of life and health, in the bosom of your family and your country.

ADDRESS FROM CANNORE.

To His Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquess of Hastings, K.G. and G.C.B. Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:—We, the British Inhabitants of the Station and District of Cannore, beg leave to express to your Lordship our deep and sincere regret at your approaching departure from a country, which never enjoyed a period of more general and uninterrupted prosperity, than that for which it has been indebted to the ability and moderation so eminently displayed during the whole course of your Lordship's long and successful administration.

To review the great occurrences of the eventful period of your Lordship's rule, or even to recapitulate the leading and

most prominent of those achievements, which, planned with wisdom and executed with energy, have given an unprecedented firmness and stability to this vast dependent empire, and converted what were previously regarded as contributing to its weakness, into pillars of its strength, would be a grateful and pleasing, though in us, we fear, a presumptuous undertaking.

Measures that have obtained their appropriate reward, in the gratitude of the millions most deeply interested in their issue, and have been crowned with the applause of our native country, we contemplate with admiration which it would be superfluous to express. Still, in the course of your Lordship's splendid career, there is one point whereon we may be permitted to dwell with feelings of a peculiar and local interest.

We allude to those humane, prudent, and skilful arrangements whereby this district, together with the rest of the ceded and conquered provinces situated contiguous to the scene of operations, were protected throughout the whole of the late campaign, not only from invasion or disturbance, but even from apprehension or alarm.

We may also be permitted to bear testimony to the effect of those events, and to record what, placed in the heart of India, we have daily the opportunity of witnessing, namely, the important benefits which your able and judicious administration has conferred upon its inhabitants.

The benefits we contemplate are not confined merely to the deliverance from oppression of multitudes of our fellow creatures, or to the comfort and security which have been afforded them by the defeat of hostile native powers, and the annihilation of those predatory hordes, by which India was infested on your Lordship's arrival in this country; but they extend also to the manifold blessings resulting from mild and equitable government, from the dissemination of knowledge, from the establishment of benevolent and charitable institutions, and, in short, comprehend all the advantages derivable by a people, from the most earnest desire, and the most successful endeavours on the part of our enlightened and beneficent ruler, to promote their improvement and happiness.

In adverting to the benefits resulting from your Lordship's administration, we should be deficient in gratitude, and do injustice to our own feelings, were we to omit mentioning the regard which your Lordship has evinced for the most important interests of the European part of the community, by public and private contributions towards the building of churches at several stations, and especially by your immediate compliance with the wishes of

this society, in authorizing the erection of suitable places of public worship at Cawnpore.

Under these circumstances, permit us, at a moment like the present, to assure your Lordship, that while we participate in the feelings of admiration and applause excited throughout the British empire by your great and splendid actions, your dignified yet courteous affability has conciliated the esteem and regard of all among us who have been so fortunate as personally to experience its influence; and that, in offering our best wishes for your future prosperity and welfare, it is with sentiments of sincere respect that we subscribe ourselves, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed by 91 of the Inhabitants of the District.)

Cawnpore, Dec. 2, 1822.

REPLY.

To the Gentlemen Subscribers to the Address from Cawnpore.

Gentlemen:—Be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honour conferred upon me by your Address. Cawnpore is too well known by me to allow my receiving with indifference so obliging a compliment; I meet it, indeed, with every cordial feeling. It touches a string which vibrates to it acutely, when you mention the augmented prosperity of the neighbouring countries; your central position enables you to command precise information, so that you cannot be deceived in the pleasing picture which you present. When you reflect how much of the preparation was with admirable secrecy and efficiency fashioned at Cawnpore, for the enterprize which has proved in its result so beneficial to humanity, you are entitled to view with superior complacency the comforts you pourtray. I thank you warmly for the credit which you allot to me in the operation; and I earnestly pray that each of you may long enjoy the elevating contemplation of that security against rapine and oppression which he has contributed to bestow upon millions.

I have the honour, gentlemen, to be your faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

ADDRESS FROM THE BRITISH INHABITANTS OF PENANG.

On Tuesday the 26th November, Major Coombs, Town-major of Fort Cornwallis, waited upon the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, deputed by the Hon. Mr. Phillips, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, to present from him a letter, accompanied by the following address from himself and the British inhabitants of that settlement, on the occasion of his Lordship's approaching relinquishment of the Government of India.

To the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings.

My Lord: The hour now approaches when British India is to be deprived of the model which your Lordship's character has afforded for its humble imitation. Not to deplore the loss of talents and of virtues so rare and so conspicuous would be impossible; but the pain is in some measure alleviated, by knowing that you are returning, in the fullest gratification of the best ambition, still further by your counsels to serve your King and your country. And may we hope that, amidst the duties and the splendours of your high lot, India and her gratitude may not be forgotten!

The bright career of your Lordship's military glory is still fresh in our memories; and though time may have softened its lustre, the results are widely and deeply felt. It is no more prophecy—the most sanguine hopes have been realized. The people are no longer harassed and oppressed; not a single horde of banditti exists; the Pindarries have become a name in history. An overflowing treasury, a happy peasantry, and a contented soldiery, have been the usual consequences of your Lordship's conquests; and prove, beyond argument, the wisdom of the measures which vigour enforced, and, in one instance at least, that extended territory, occasioned by just and necessary war, has not been injurious to the conquerors, whilst incalculable benefits have been showered on the conquered—it scarce can be called conquest. It was throwing over the settled cultivators of the soil the shield of peace and law—protecting them against the rapine and violence of foreign and erratic barbarians. Bright, therefore, as are the exploits of arms, we hail with more unmixed delight your milder deeds of peace. An increased revenue, collected impartially, and without extortion; an equal administration of law; an improved police; the establishment of schools; have been the successful objects of your Lordship's solicitude. These have produced, as natural results, security to property, and improvement of morals; and if it shall please heaven, in its own good time (for we deprecate premature zeal), that they gradually advance the eradicating of superstitious customs, and lay the foundation, for the substitution in their stead of the milder tenets of Christianity, the work of the statesman will be complete. These measures have not only raised higher, and confirmed the power and wealth of India, but have enabled India to pay the debt of gratitude which it owes to England for its fostering protection. Unborn generations shall be blessed by them. They have raised a moral monument to the British character in every way superior to the palaces, the tombs, and the mosques of Native emperors, and which are now in ruins.

As inhabitants of a British settlement in the Eastern seas, we are furthermore especially called upon to solicit your Lordship's acceptance of our heartfelt acknowledgments, for useful and comprehensive measures in order to uphold the British name, and open new channels of commerce amongst the Eastern nations.

We feel, my Lord, that in your goodness you will not think us presumptuous in thus addressing you; for small as is our society, and distant as we are from the immediate influence of your countenance, we know and revere the pure honour and noble manners which have elevated you in public estimation, beyond even your exalted rank, and endeared you in private to a degree which no authority of power could produce. That public honours and private blessings may continue to flow upon you is, and shall be, the prayer of your faithful servants; and, if we should not be presuming too much, you would confer a lasting obligation by enabling us to place your Lordship's portrait amongst some of your valued predecessors in the Government House of this Presidency.

[Signed by 42 inhabitants of Penang.]

Calcutta, 10th Dec., 1822.

REPLY.

To the Honourable W. E. Phillips, and the other Gentlemen who subscribed the Address to the Marquis of Hastings.

Honourable Sirs and Gentlemen:—No common tone of acknowledgment would correspond to the terms in which you have been kind enough to address me on my approaching departure from India; nor is it with ordinary feelings that I reply to such warm expressions of your favourable sentiments.

Could I be capable of such vanity as the assuming to myself, literally, what you have with splendour of colouring depicted, I should be flattered to the extreme. With all the defalcation, however, which I must rationally make, enough remains for high satisfaction. Your partiality to me, personally, is a peculiar gratification, since its very exaggeration is a proof of a good-will which I strongly coveted; and your juster appreciation of what has been effected in these regions through the admirable energy of those (whether civil or military) on whose aid I rested, confirms me in a pleasing persuasion of the beneficial objects attained. I do indeed join with you sincerely in reckoning upon a permanent advantageous change in the condition of a vast portion of the Indian people. Security and leisure will afford opportunities for the active influence of the moral instruction which we labour to disseminate; and moral instruction cannot be diffused without promoting the happiness of society. Were this anticipated merely in a moderate circle, there would

be comfortable reflection in having contributed, even in a minor degree, to such a consequence: but when one looks to the immense population to which it is to be hoped this powerful agency will apply, there is triumph in having co-operated in a purpose so worthy of our country, though my share in the effort may not have gone beyond the giving impulse to the able instruments around me.

Accept, I entreat you, my most cordial thanks for the compliment with which you have honoured me. I must be proud in having my portrait placed among you as a testimonial of reciprocal esteem; and I hope it will never be contemplated by any of you without a conviction of the gratitude which you have impressed on

Your faithful and obliged servant,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

ADDRESS FROM SINGAPORE.

To the Most Noble Francis, Marquess of Hastings, K.G., G.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:—We the undersigned European and Asiatic inhabitants of Singapore embrace the occasion of your Lordship's approaching departure for your native country to join in the common expression of admiration which your Lordship's public services have called for from your sovereign and your country, and which have been re-echoed in this part of the globe, wherever the British name is known. We are, above all, proud in behalf of our country, of the pure example which your Lordship's personal and public conduct has exhibited among distant strangers of British humanity and generosity throughout your long administration.

Our peculiar gratitude is due to your Lordship, as inhabitants of a settlement which is the first recorded example of a truly free commerce. The rapid and unparalleled prosperity of this establishment, planned under your Lordship's auspices, and maintained against jealous rivalry by the vigour and firmness of your counsels, attest the wisdom of your views. You found it, less than four years ago, a village of a couple of hundred idle Malayan fishermen; and it is now a colony of 10,000 industrious inhabitants, collected from every quarter, and living together in peace and harmony, under the magic auspices of that freedom and those principles which your Lordship has established and confirmed.

We respectfully take leave of your Lordship, hoping you may enjoy, in the bosom of your family and your country, all the happiness and all the honours which should be the reward of a life passed in the common service of humanity and your country.

We are, with the utmost respect, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
devoted, humble servants,

(Signed by Sir Stamford Raffles and upwards of forty European inhabitants; by their Highnesses the Sultan and Homongong of Singapore, and by the chiefs of the various classes of native inhabitants, consisting of Chinese, Siamese, Javanese, Malays, Arabs, Chooliahs, and others now established at that interesting and rapidly improving settlement.)

REPLY.

Honourable Sir and Gentlemen:—Accept my sincere thanks for the obliging address with which you have honoured me. It is flattering to the honest feelings which give to each of us a pride in the character of this Government, that you are enabled to assure me the object and mode of effecting the recent extensive changes in Central India have been justly understood. If the states in your neighbourhood shall be satisfied that we did not make war but through imperious necessity, and did not urge our successes beyond what the exigency required, the moderation must command their confidence, and will thence advance the commercial interests of our country, while it exalts her reputation.

The description you give of the surprisingly rapid increase of population at Singapore is an exhilarating proof of that confidence; since nothing could induce settlers to flock thither from other quarters, but their sense of the security and superior advantage which they would enjoy under British rule. That the prosperity of Singapore may be permanent, and that it may in a special degree attach upon you, Honourable Sir, as well as upon each of those who joined you in conferring on me the honour which I am acknowledging, is the fervent wish of

Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) HASTINGS.

NATIVE MEETING.*

It appears that there were some errors in the account drawn up by our reporter of the meeting on Saturday, particularly in the names of the speakers, and in taking conversations on particular subjects, for motions made and passed, after the English fashion. We were not present at the meeting ourselves, and can therefore offer no correction from personal knowledge: but we understand from one of the principal natives, who took part in the deliberations, that though thanks to Lord Hastings for removing restrictions from the press were proposed and approved of by most, a minority in numbers, but possessing influence from their rank and wealth, succeeded in over-ruling it; not because they did not think the subject suited to the occasion, but because differ-

* Vide our last number, page 691.

ences of opinion prevailed on it, and made it advisable to omit all mention of it in the address.

On the question of thanking Lord Hastings for permitting the burning of widows, the meeting were generally desirous of having it carried; but it was strenuously opposed by two worthy and intelligent natives, Ram Comol Sein and Russomoy Dutt, who spoke of that horrid practice in terms of deserved reprobation. They were the only persons of the whole meeting who seemed to regard it in its proper light, and they characterized it as a practice, the continuance of which was degrading to their nation. It would have

been therefore an ill compliment to thank his Lordship for permitting its continuance; but as they were in a minority of the Assembly, the difference of opinion was compromised, by both parties agreeing to a resolution, thanking the Marquis of Hastings for his toleration *generally* of their religious rites, in which of course the superstitions of Juggernaut and the burning of widows, as they were not excluded, must be considered to be tacitly admitted.

The proposition of the triumphal arch at Chandpaul Ghaut fell to the ground, as was before stated, on account of the expense.—*Cut. Jour.* Dec. 24.

BRITISH INDIA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Division Orders issued by Colonel Adams, C. B., commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force; Head Quarters, Kamptee, Nov. 26, 1822.

The operation of the relief of several corps of His Majesty's Regiments in India being about to separate the 24th from the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, Colonel Adams, C. B., amidst the sincere regret he feels on the approaching departure of that corps for Europe, cannot bid it farewell without thus publicly expressing the real satisfaction he has derived, from witnessing the correct and orderly conduct which this excellent corps has observed, during the period of its service with the force he has the honour to command.

The Commander of the Forces has, at two inspections of His Majesty's 24th Foot, had the satisfaction of submitting to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief his unqualified approbation of the perfect discipline which the corps has attained; and shall, on the occasion now recorded, have equal pleasure in bringing to His Lordship's notice its soldierlike and orderly behaviour in quarters, a quality no less creditable to the corps than essential to the public interests, and which cannot be better illustrated than in stating, that he has never had a single complaint against any individual since its arrival at Nagpore.

This just praise on the uniform excellent conduct of His Majesty's 24th Foot is the more particularly gratifying to the Commanding Officer, as he is permitted to associate in his unqualified approbation that of the British Resident at Nagpore, who accordingly has intimated his request, that Major Craig will have the goodness to explain to His Majesty's 24th Foot, the high sense which he entertains of the merits of this excellent corps, together with his warmest wishes, united with those of Colonel Adams, for its prosperity and success.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 91.

Fort William, 7th Dec. 1822.

On the occasion of the approaching departure of his Majesty's 8th (King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons from India, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council feels himself called on, and eagerly answers the call, to express the high sense entertained by Government of the eminently valuable services of the regiment during a period of 20 years in this country.

Their career has been marked by every thing which can distinguish a corps. A decided spirit of energy has always illustrated their conduct in the field, where they have invariably exhibited to their fellow-soldiers an example peculiarly worthy of imitation; a cordial unanimity has likewise ever subsisted between the officers and men of the regiment, and their brethren of the Honourable Company's service, who doubtless will long cherish the remembrance of a corps, as much distinguished for their social qualities and orderly conduct, as for that high principle of military feeling which has so decidedly marked the character of the King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

Rajpootana.—“By a letter from Rajpootana of last month (Nov.) it appears that the new corps of Mhairs or Mhairwaris forming in that quarter is for the present stationed at Beour, where they are recruiting. This place is amongst the mass of hills westward of Nusseerabad and Ajmeer, which form the great western range, and is about thirty miles distant from each of these places, and eight koss from Jhag, formerly the strong hold of the Mhair freebooters. Beour is described as delightfully situated in a romantic part of the hills, and surrounded with a jungle abounding with tigers, leopards, bears, deer, hares, partridges, ducks, and quails. In the deep pools, frequently formed in the numerous clear streams in

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the neighbourhood there is abundance of fish. The cattle are fine, and so numerous that milk is sold at sixty seers the rupee, and half a pound of excellent butter for one anna. Although so attractive a spot, it is not likely to be the permanent cantonment of the local corps. Some difficulty had been experienced in enlisting these Mhairs, and greater in retaining them; but not more than was to be expected, in subjecting men of their unsettled, predatory, independent habits, to even the least restraints of regularity and discipline. They are characterized as wild, savage, but courageous mountaineers, possessing all that lofty impatience of controul, and patient endurance of fatigue or local privation, which distinguish that class all over the world. They are a fine, tall, muscular, and athletic race, with long beards, and a strong general resemblance to the Eiks, which is assisted by their wearing large and loose small clothes exactly similar to the latter. With all their distaste to discipline, and a certain tincture of ferocity in their character, it is anticipated that, under mild and gentle treatment, they will at length be completed and drilled as a corps; and that in time the better part of them will acquire, with the habits, all the zeal and taste to fit them for the requisite subordination of our army, and ultimately to introduce amongst them all the arts of civilized life, with an attachment to our Government. The cantonment of Nussereabad had been greatly improved, and is now one of the most splendid and comfortable in India. Several fine bungalows have sprung up in the desert, and, from the extreme regularity of the lines, present a handsome appearance, if not really magnificent. There is a fine race course and a racket court. A theatre and ball-room are building; subscription balls have commenced, and it is altogether (excepting its remoteness) the most attractive station perhaps in India. The ancient city of Ajmeer has been greatly improved, and almost re-edified, under the able management of Mr. Wilder, and promises to rival Jypoor even. He has already done wonders."—*John Bull* of Dec.

Runjeet Singh.—Reports from Delhi state Runjeet Singh to be negotiating with the Calcutta Government for an annual tribute, and that it is expected he will succeed. The two foreigners are with him, and he has, at their solicitation, granted them 50,000 rupees stipend per annum.—*Cal. Jour.* Jan. 9.

Central India.—By advices from M'how, of the 26th ult., we find that a battering train of two eighteen-pounders and two howitzers have marched with five companies of the 2d bat. 14th N.I. to attack a fort or ghurry, eight marches off on the Neemuch road, which is held by some refractory Zemindars, alias *Radicules du*

poys. They are to be joined by a division of Holkar's Horse, under Captain Borthwick, the political agent there, when the attack will instantly commence. The ghurry is built of stone, and said to be without a ditch, the name Bhurkairree near Satamow; and is armed with one or two small guns and 400 Rajpoots, who swear they will hold out, and fight to the last; till the eighteen-pounder shot and shells induces them to change their minds. Captain Simpson commands the detachment, and a company of European artillery is with the train, so that a speedy reduction of the place may be looked for, with the extinction of the radical spirit on our western frontier.—*Calcutta John Bull*, Jan. 13.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER.

Fort William, Dec. 20, 1822.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following dates of Brevet Rank of Captain be assigned to the undermentioned officers, which have been adjusted according to the principle established by the Honorable Court of Directors, viz. by reference to their departure as Cadets from England.

Season of Appt.	Names.	Dates of Certificates of Appt.	Dates of Arrival at Fort William.	Brevet Rank assigned to them.	Bank as to them.
1797	W. H. Rainey (Maj.) Cav...	Feb. 26, 1798	Sep. 21, 1798	Jan. 8, 1813	
1798	G. Warlen (Maj.) Inf.....	May 29, 1799	June 8, 1800	Jan. 8, 1814	
do	A. Fortune, Inf.....	June 19, do	May 15, do	Left Eng. 1799	
do	C. H. Baines, do.....	April 24, do	Nov. 6, 1799	Jan. 8, 1814	
do	H. T. Roberts, Cav.....	April 5, do	Nov. 8, do	Jan. 8, 1814	
do	H. Thomson, (Maj.) do.....	Feb. 21, do	Aug. 31, do	ditto	
do	H. Hawtreay, do.....	Mar. 23, do	Dec. 15, do	ditto	
do	J. Caulfield, do.....	April 10, do	Sep. 18, do	ditto	
do	T. D. Stuart, do.....	April 9, do	Dec. 14, do	ditto	
do	P. Dunbar, (Maj.) do.....	Mar. 29, 1799	Dec. 14, do	ditto	
do	B. C. Swindell, do.....	April 12, 1800	Dec. 9, 1800	ditto	
do	W. Pattle, do.....	May 7, do	Jan. 15, 1801	ditto	
1799	J. Dun, Inf.....	April 8, do	Jan. 15, do	ditto	
do	W. Dickson, (Maj.) Cav.....	April 5, do	Jan. 15, do	ditto	
do	W. G. A. Fielding, do.....	April 5, do	Jan. 15, do	ditto	

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. STUART, LATE MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Some time ago we inserted a short extract from a Calcutta newspaper, mentioning that a public dinner had been given to the Honourable Mr. Stuart, late member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, by upwards of 200 of the principal civil and military inhabitants of the Presidency. As it has since been intimated to us that a more copious report of this complimentary entertainment is likely to be generally interesting, we here present it to our readers.

On Wednesday, the day appointed (a little before seven o'clock in the evening) the party, consisting of upwards of two hundred of the principal civil and military inhabitants of the Presidency, assembled at the Town-Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion in a manner extremely elegant and appropriate.

Two well-executed transparencies decorated the grand ball room in the upper floor, in which the dinner tables were laid out; one of these was placed in the attic window, over the entrance door, and represented Justice with uplifted scales, with the appropriate motto in large letters, *Fiat Justitia Ruat Cælum*; and the other in the corresponding window, in the southern part of the room, exhibited a ship in full sail, with the words

Princess Charlotte of Wales,—Farewell!

And on each side of the ship, in segments of a circle, the following verses:

Swift o'er the main behold the canvass fly,
And fade and fade, beneath the farthest sky;
No dangers fright, no ills the course delay,
'Tis Virtue moves, and God directs the way.

At seven o'clock precisely the party sat down to an excellent dinner. Mr. Udny, in the absence of Mr. Adam, who was prevented attending on the occasion by indisposition, officiated as President; and after the cloth was removed, and the first toast "The King," was drunk with four times four, the band playing God save the King,—he arose, and proposed the health of Mr. Stuart, in nearly the following words:

"Gentlemen: It might have fallen to the lot of one better gifted than myself to do justice to the occasion of our present meeting, and I cannot but wish that it had been so; at the same time I must be permitted to say, that I yield to no man in desire to bear my testimony, inadequate as it may be, to the worth of our honoured guest, Mr. Stuart, and that I am extremely flattered by this opportunity of doing so.

"If, with a mind of superior intelligence, to have ably and honourably conducted

the duties of successive important public trusts committed to him, more particularly in the administration of justice, to the great benefit of the native community under the Presidency of Bengal, until advanced, by distinguished merit, to a seat in the Government of this empire; if, in that high station, to have acted with wisdom and dignity, promoting the interests of the State, and the happiness of those placed under his rule; if, to have been courteously accessible and attentive to cases of individual concern, and to have manifested, in general social intercourse, amenity of character and amiableness of manners;—if considerations such as these constitute a claim on this society, then is Mr. Stuart, in his relations to us, public and private, eminently entitled to our respect and esteem. His departure from amongst us will be witnessed with sincere regret, and we shall most cordially join in wishing him a long enjoyment of prosperity and happiness, on his return to his native land.

"Gentlemen, the toast I have now to propose to you is, the health of Mr. Stuart, with three times three."

This toast was drunk with thunders of applause, and with an apparent enthusiasm of feeling and manner, which we have seldom seen witnessed on such occasions. When the acclamations had subsided, Mr. Stuart rose to return thanks; and though evidently labouring under severe indisposition, expressed himself in a very forcible and energetic manner, and in words somewhat we believe to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen: I fear that I shall express in a very imperfect manner the deep sense which I entertain of the honour conferred upon me by that most respectable portion, which I see here assembled of the great and enlightened community of Calcutta. Gentlemen, to a mind imbued with proper feelings, the period at which I have arrived of closing a long public career, and of bidding a final adieu to a country, where I have passed the most precious years of my life, must be attended with many solemn and affecting considerations. To know that my conduct has merited your suffrage, has cheered my spirits in this trying hour; the recollection of this day will solace and brighten my declining existence. But these, Gentlemen, are personal feelings. In retiring from the scene of active life, I have still higher sources of gratification; I rejoice in leaving this empire raised to a height beyond all former memory of splendour, and prosperity, and power. I observe with exultation the mind, the talents, the spirit of public virtue which pervade all branches of the service, and distinguish every class of this community. It is that spirit, gentlemen which is the surest pledge of na-

tional greatness; it is that spirit which, actuated by the energy and guided by the wisdom of our illustrious Governor-General has conducted our public affairs to their present happy and auspicious state. Gentlemen, we have only to invoke the Almighty Being, who sways the destinies of nations, to render that spirit permanent. Then shall this glorious edifice of our eastern rule descend to latest ages, an imperishable monument of British valour, virtue, and genius."

This short, but feeling and forcible address, evidently affected every one present, and drew down for a considerable time the loudest and sincerest marks of applause and approbation.

The officiating President then proposed the following toasts:

The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.
—Tune—Rule Britannia.

The Duke of York and the Army.—
Tune—British Grenadiers.

The East India Company.—Tune—
Money in both Pockets.

Marquess of Hastings.—Tune—Lord
Moir's Welcome.

This health was drunk, as it has always been drunk, with thunders of applause, the band marching three times round the room, amidst cheers and applauses; when it retired, Major Vaughan rose and said—

"Mr. President: Connected, as in some measure I have the honour to be, with his Lordship's household, I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks, for the kind, warm, enthusiastic, nay affectionate manner, with which his health has been drunk. It would ill become so humble a person as myself to presume to touch upon the public conduct of an individual, in the high situation of the Honourable Mr. Stuart, but I trust I shall not be considered as overstepping the boundaries of respect, in stating, that I am sure his Lordship will as sincerely regret the loss of Mr. Stuart, as a member of his Government, as all, who are here assembled to pay him this parting acknowledgment of our esteem, will his loss as a member of our society."

7. The Army of India.—Tune—The
Duke of Wellington's March.

Major Bryant, the Advocate-General, in returning thanks for the honour conferred on the Indian Army, took occasion to pay a very handsome compliment to Major Stuart, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, H. M. late Quarter-Master General, which was loudly and deservedly applauded by the company.

8. The Bench of Calcutta.

9. The Bar of Calcutta.

Mr. Spankie returned thanks for the honour conferred on the Bar, and took the occasion to pass a high and deserved eulogium on Mr. Stuart's eminent talents and distinguished legal acquirements;

talents and acquirements, he said, that, from his own acquaintance with Mr. Stuart, would have gained him eminence on any Bench.

10. The Bengal Army:—band playing three times round the room.—Tune—British Grenadiers. Mr. Pattle, in proposing this toast, spoke nearly as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I rise to propose a toast which has always, and I am sure will always be drunk with enthusiasm. We have already manifested those feelings of respect, admiration, and applause, which are naturally associated with the name of the Indian Army, and I have now to propose a portion of that army which has a nearer and a dearer claim upon us. I speak, gentlemen, of a body of men who belong to the same Presidency as ourselves, with whom we have constant opportunity of intercourse and intimacy, to whom we are bound by so many ties of private affection and present esteem. Though no prouder name could have graced our regular list of toasts, it was incompatible with our feelings to place it amongst the prescribed toasts of the evening; though leaving it out of the regular list could never lead to its omission. I venture to declare that all who hear me have expected it could not be forgotten; and that it can never require any aid to remind us of it is indisputable, from the manner in which you now receive it. It is for our brethren, our gallant brethren, that I call upon you to fill your glasses. I do not purpose attempting to eulogize the Bengal Army, still less to compare it with the armies of other Presidencies; yet if I ventured to make such a comparison, I should do it in the generous spirit of the gallant men belonging to my toast, and there would surely be found nothing invidious in the comparison. It would be a comparison of opportunities, not a contrast of merit: for never yet, when occasion offered, has the Indian army failed to do all that man can do. The Bengal army we have most intimately observed; we live and breathe in the very atmosphere of their fame—with the radiance of their renown and glory around us. With the men now with us, who in many a hard fought field have realized for our nation the proudest glories of ancient or modern history; who, speaking on such a subject can want enthusiasm? Gentlemen, to this brief and inadequate tribute to such transcendent merits I must add a few words, which I hope, when combined with the object of our present meeting, will be considered appropriate: I mean the general excellence of the Bengal army as the coadjutors and supporters of the civil power. Their merit in this respect has not the same universal publicity as the unrivalled brilliance of their martial fame; still it marks more distinctly their virtues to our admira-

tion:—the lofty spirit, the well-regulated mind, the devotion to public good, the forbearance of a placable and patient temper, in fine, all the best qualities which naturally characterize the warriors of a good, a great, and a free people, and as naturally and faithfully represent the genius, the manners, and the institutions of our native country. It is this spirit, Gentlemen, which has always given to British conquests the blessings of the vanquished, and which has made our armies be hailed by the oppressed as the precursors of justice, peace, and prosperity. I will venture to say without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Stuart, our honoured guest, will confirm by his experience my imperfect representation of the valuable co-operative aid the civil power has always received from our noble military brethren, the Bengal army. I know our honoured guest most highly admires, regards, and respects the Bengal army; and that he does so may be accepted as one of the most unquestionable of the many proofs which might be cited of his peculiar fitness to administer successfully and satisfactorily one of the highest offices in the civil department of this Government. Gentlemen, with all your best feelings advocating, I call on you to drink with three times three, in overflowing bumpers, The Bengal Army."

Mr. Stuart then rose and proposed the Duke of Wellington's health in the following words:—

"Gentlemen: I find it to be the general sentiment, that, after having done honour to the Indian army, we should not pass over the hero who was ever so closely connected with it. Gentlemen, you all know, that in the field of Indian warfare was displayed the infancy of his genius: that genius which, in the awful might of its maturity, achieved the triumphs which shall furnish the brightest pages of our future history, which humbled the proud foe that had singly subjugated the world, which never reposed until our victorious banners floated over the field of Waterloo."

The toast was received with unbounded applause. The band marched three times round the room, playing the Grenadier's March, and cheering continued for a considerable time.

After the band had retired, Captain Beatson rose and said,

"I beg leave to propose the health of an individual who would have been much gratified if he had been present here to night, and who would have felt most warmly the compliments and honours that have been paid to our respected guest. I mean his brother, Major Charles Stuart."

"In naming him, I propose the health of one whose excellent qualities were much less widely known than they deserved to be. A great and insurmountable diffidence and coldness of manner prevented him from

mixing much in general society, and from being known by many beyond the circle of his friends; but I appeal with confidence to every one who had the happiness to be included in that number, when I assert that beneath this exterior cold, there was concealed as warm a heart as ever glowed in any bosom. His talents were not less excellent than his disposition was amiable, but fortune denied him the opportunity of displaying them to advantage."

"After years of assiduous labour, he had just reached that point when he might look forward to high distinction, and to reach the object of his ambition at no very distant period: and he was not a character of that stamp which shines in the second place, but is eclipsed in the first; but his health had given way under the laborious life he had led, and he was forced to quit India for the Cape, and afterwards to proceed to England, at the very time when the long cherished object of his hopes seemed to be coming within his grasp."

"While his friends must deeply regret that he was compelled to quit India so prematurely for his own fame, let us wish him happiness, and the enjoyment of health in his native land: I propose the health of Major Charles Stuart."

Mr. Stuart seemed much affected with this tribute of applause to his brother, and returned thanks in nearly the following words:

"Gentlemen: The pride which I cherish, in possessing a brother like Major Stuart, has made the best and warmest feelings of my heart respond to your last toast. Gentlemen, in my connection with Major Stuart, there is no circumstance which I esteem more fortunate, than his attaching me by a most endearing tie to my brother servants of the Bengal army. Gentlemen, that sentiment has heightened the cordial interest which I have always felt for the prosperity and honour of this army. I have observed with lively satisfaction their unceasing claims to all the qualities which can distinguish them, or which can ennoble soldiers. Gentlemen, they have my fervent wishes that their prosperity may still increase: for their renown, I can only pray that it may endure. It cannot be increased."

The President then proposed the health of "The Merchants of Calcutta," which was drunk with loud applause; on which Mr. Palmer rose, and, as well as we could hear him, returned thanks in nearly the following words:—

"I wish it had fallen to the lot of some one more capable than myself of returning thanks for the honour conferred on my brethren and myself, of the value of which we are fully sensible; and whatever may be the success of our commerce, I pledge that we shall never be bankrupt in feeling. But, Gentlemen, an East-India merchant's speech should be like his accounts, as short

as possible; and always remembering the adage, that short accounts tend to make long friends, I shall return the honour conferred on us by proposing to you as my toast, The Civil Service of India."

14. Prosperous voyage to the Princess of Wales.

Captain Biden briefly returned thanks, but we could not distinctly hear what fell from him.

Mr. Palmer, in a short but appropriate speech, proposed the

15. Civil Service of Bengal.

This toast was drunk with the usual demonstrations of respect and admiration.

Mr. Udny rose and said,

"Gentlemen: In returning thanks in the name of the Civil Service of Bengal, for the honour done them, and for the kind and flattering terms in which they have been spoken of by the Honourable Gentleman, I beg leave to say, that praise from no quarter could have been more acceptable to that body than coming as it does from Mr. Palmer, a man, the excellence and integrity of whose character is the theme of universal admiration."

Mr. Palmer then proposed the health of Mr. Adam and Mr. Fendall. When the applause with which this toast was drunk had subsided, Mr. Stuart once more rose and said,

"Gentlemen: I rise to return you my ardent thanks, for the compliment you have paid to my excellent colleagues. That honour, Gentlemen, I am satisfied will be doubly welcome to them, when they shall know that it originated with a gentleman whom, in common with myself, they have so long esteemed and loved. Gentlemen, I am sure that you will assist me in repaying the compliment. Gentlemen, I call upon you to do honour to the most estimable social qualities of the heart, to the most unbounded benevolence, to a spirit of princely magnificence, in commercial dealings. Gentlemen, the name which I shall offer to you, can never be forgotten in this flourishing emporium, so long as those virtues, united in a British merchant, shall receive the due meed of admiration and applause. Gentlemen, I propose the health of Mr. Palmer with three times three."

Mr. Pattle next rose, and said,—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: The enthusiastic applause with which you have received the very appropriate tribute paid to the superior talents and virtues of our honoured guest, as a public character, by our President, and the learned Gentleman on his right hand, affords ample testimony, that the worthy manner in which our honoured guest has always fulfilled the arduous duties of the high public station he has held is duly appreciated by you. You will not therefore, I am certain, be less gratified to learn the claims our honoured

guest has to your respect and admiration as a private individual. In that character he is, I am aware, known only to a portion of this most respectable meeting, but that it so happens, proceeds from a cause beyond his control, and which he has always deeply regretted. His delicate state of health would never allow him to indulge the generous inclination and earnest desire he has always felt to be generally known, in a society which I know he most highly values and respects. He would, but for this uncontrollable cause, have indulged in a hospitality suited to the high office he has so ably filled; but, Gentlemen, he has had to choose whether he should, by retirement and abstinence, husband his strength for the faithful and able discharge of the important and sacred trusts belonging to his public duties, or, forgetting those sacred obligations, indulge in the social habits of a generous hospitality, to the injury of his health, and to the certain diminution of his claims on you as a most meritorious and faithful public servant. That Mr. Stuart, so circumstanced, should be governed by a high sense of public duty, may be admitted as one of the many proofs of his entirely deserving the distinction of this entertainment. Gentlemen, I have known Mr. Stuart from the first day of my arrival in this country; I have intimately and closely observed him, and I can with truth declare to you, that although his exterior manners may have appeared to a cursory observer reserved and unconciliating, all those who have been intimately known to him will unanimously declare, a warmer, more generous, or more feeling heart than his has never inhabited the human breast. To redress the oppressed, to help the unprotected, to assist the necessitous, to encourage the diffident yet deserving, has been the use to which he has devoted the power and influence his superior talents ever obtained for him; and he should, and I hope does know, that the native public of the extensive territory belonging to this Presidency, is most gratefully and feelingly sensible of the inestimable advantages derived from the excellent and unceasing private virtues which have governed his public career. I believe I may declare without fear of contradiction, that there are a great many here besides myself who have observed, that whatever influence Mr. Stuart has at any time possessed in the distribution of patronage, has been made subservient only to advance merit when combined with talents. (*Great applause.*) Gentlemen the applause with which you receive this imperfect but sincere tribute of respect to Mr. Stuart's private character, cannot but afford him the most unqualified satisfaction. Allow me then to conclude with my toast,

"17. Mr. Stuart as a private individual."

Mr. Palmer proposed the health of

18. The Worthy President, Mr. Uday. Mr. Uday rose to return thanks, and said,

"Gentlemen: I am extremely sensible of, and thankful for, the honour that has been done me, whilst at the same time I cannot but lament my inability adequately to discharge the duty which has been assigned to me this evening; but the merits and services of Mr. Stuart far transcend any expressions of mine. I have done my best, and must rely on your candour and liberality to overlook any omissions."

Mr. Pattle then rose, and said,

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: The toast I am about to give has been always received with the most unbounded enthusiasm; I shall propose to you the health of an illustrious lady, whose transcendent virtues must ever command for her, universal reverence, admiration, and respect. Gentlemen,

"The Marchioness of Hastings!!"

This was drunk with great applause, which lasted for a considerable time.

Shortly after this Mr. Stuart retired, and was accompanied to his carriage by the President, the Stewards, and many of the principal guests, who gave him three hurrahs on his leaving the Town-Hall.—*John Bull.*

IRISH SUBSCRIPTION.

The King of Oude has subscribed 5,000 rupees, and his Minister 2,000, in aid of the Fund for the Relief of the Distressed Irish.—The subscription on the 22d December amounted to Sa. Rs. 1,77,977. 4. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA ACADEMY.

At the Second Annual General Examination of the Pupils of the above Academy, held on Saturday, the 21st Dec.

President, The Rev. James Hill.

The following were successful in obtaining prizes, viz.

Edwin De Cruz (best general scholar), the Medal.

H. Wm. Mitchell (best mathematician), the Star.

First or General Class.

H. Wm. Mitchell Second Prize.

First or Mathematical Class.

William James Gunn Second Prize.

Second Arithmetical Class.

James Charles Thompson First Prize.

Patrick Robert Sinclair Second do.

Third Arithmetical Class.

Geo. Nicholas Brown Only Prize.

Second English Class.

Jas. Chas. Thompson First Prize.

Anthony De Castro Second Do.

Third English Class.

Geo. Nicholas Brown First Prize.

Thomas Nickels Second Do.

Fourth English Class.

Mat. Steel Templeton First Prize.

Edward Smart Second Do.

Fifth English Class.

Chas. Balfour Wallis First Prize.

Wm. Warden Gee Second Do.

N.B. The Academy will re-open on Monday, the 13th proximo.

LINDREYED AND ORD.

Dec. 30, 1822.

DURRUMTOLLAH ACADEMY.

Various circumstances, which it is unnecessary to mention, have prevented us from before noticing, as we intended to do, at some length, the Examination of the Pupils of the Durrumtollah Academy on the 20th Dec., which, like many others, we did ourselves the pleasure of witnessing; but as it cannot be yet too late, we shall now proceed to repair the omission.

The following is the order of the examination of the first six classes, consisting of English reading and parsing, beginning with the humbler efforts of the junior pupils, and ascending progressively upward to the more finished essays of those of riper years, and consequently superior acquirements.

First Class.—Lessons in the Spelling Book.

Second Class.—Reading the New Testament and Catechism.

Third Class.—Reading the New Testament and Spelling Catechism.

Fourth Class.—Reading and Resolving the Parts of Speech.

Fifth Class.—Parsing.

Sixth Class.—The preceding classes required no particular observation; as, although they went through their lessons and examinations very creditably, the first steps to knowledge, however important as laying the foundation of all that follows, are too humble in themselves to elicit praise. The boast of the sixth class was to parse and analyze any passage in the English language; and the whole of them, but especially the Dux and five or six others, acquitted themselves to admiration.

Then followed the French and Latin and Book-keeping classes; the Geography and Astronomy Classes; the Geometry, Trigonometry and Algebra; and lastly Recitations. The whole of these classes acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of the able teachers under whose tuition they have been placed, and it was truly gratifying to witness the alacrity and emulation that prevailed among them, and the ardent zeal to excel, and attachment to their studies, which are absolutely necessary to success, and often the prognostics of future eminence. The performances of the book-keeping class were peculiarly admired, not less on account of their expertness than in consideration of the novelty (at least with the exception of this seminary)

Reid, had delivered overcharge, four persons had confessed being in the boat with the murderers; and the boat in which the gang embarked at Guary (Kishnaghur) had also been got, with two of the boatmen, both of whom confessed that they were present in the boat when the attack was made. All the confessing prisoners agreed in placing Bishonath Chakerbutty and Mohen Koondoo at the head of the gang. There were nineteen persons confined in irons separately, but all trace of Bishonath Chakerbutty was lost. The new Magistrate, Mr. M. H. Turnbull, arrived at the station on the evening of the 10th November, and before he had taken charge on the following morning, Bishonath Chakerbutty delivered himself up to him; another of the gang likewise came in. On the 16th November Bishonath Chakerbutty, and his brother Rampersand Chakerbutty, the latter of whom was confined in irons, were admitted to bail; and Cassinath Bannerjee's Mookhtars Mohreer, (writer,) Raj Kissor Bishes, stood their security in the sum of five hundred rupees for each, and the irons were struck off the remaining prisoner. On the 26th November the remainder of the prisoners, nineteen in number, were likewise admitted to bail, and the said Raj Kissor Bishes stood security for them also, in the sum of one hundred rupees for each. It appearing from the confessions, that the plan for the murder was arranged in the kachery of the new talookdar, Cassenath Bannerjee, the former magistrate had summoned him to attend at Kishnaghur: but instead of obeying the summons, he forwarded to the present magistrate a Mookhtarnama only, for another person to attend and act for him, which has been received. For a considerable time past nothing more has been done in the case in the Nuddea court than copying all the proceedings held in that Court; and the other day the proceedings in the original were submitted for the consideration and orders of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut."

The following is an extract of a letter from the same quarter, which has just come into our hands, announcing another similar atrocity.

District of Kishnaghur, Dec. 30.—"I am just arrived, after my sudden departure, and just at the close of a fatal affray, in which a servant of mine has been killed. After killing him, that he might not be recognized, the villains cut off his head, and now swear he was a comrade of theirs, killed by my people. Luckily for us, however, a brother of his was there, and has sworn to some marks on his body, which were found to coincide: this will save more necks than one. The judge has apprehended seven out of fifteen, and ordered the body up to the station. What will be the result I know not, but if there

are not a few dozens of these rascals in this district hanged, as a warning to the rest, I much fear there will soon be more cases than Mr. Imlach's to bewail."—*Hark.*

Another daring Attack on a European in the Kishnaghur District.—By accounts from Kishnaghur, it appears that another daring outrage has occurred in that district; this, with others that have taken place since the murder of Mr. Imlach, gives us the greater cause to lament that the perpetrators of that horrid act still remain unpunished; it is however to be hoped that the frequency of these infamous proceedings, may lead to a more strenuous exertion on the part of the district police, in bringing the murderers to conviction.

It appears that a gentleman, Mr. M., was proceeding up the Mattahanga; and on the 3d inst., about four o'clock in the afternoon, as he was passing Rannaghaut, about eight or nine fellows took hold of his track rope, and demanded to know, in the most daring manner, whose boat it was. Mr. M. instantly jumped ashore; this intrepidity appears to have saved him, for the fellows, apparently struck with seeing him so soon ready to meet them, got into a small boat, and made for the opposite side of the river. Mr. M. followed them, and continued doing so till they went into the house of a rich native at Rannaghaut, and there he lost them. Being determined, however, to get satisfaction, he went to the tannadar, and reported the case to him; he appeared at first to treat it lightly, but finding that Mr. M. was determined to represent the case to the magistrate, he changed his tone. Mr. M. had 10,000 rupees in the boat with him. Accounts further state that the magistrate has taken the matter up, and means to give it a thorough investigation; and it is strongly to be hoped that the result may prove such as to warrant in his opinion the detention for trial by the Court of Circuit of all concerned, which does not appear to have been the case with the people who were apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Imlach; although, in the eyes of the *profanum vulgus*, the suspicion against them was strong.—*John Bull, Jan. 14.*

Artful and daring Robbery in the Goruckpore District.—By recent accounts from the Goruckpore District, it appears a most artful and daring robbery was lately effected there of treasure belonging to Government. A party of a Naik and four sepoys of the Goruckpore Light Infantry, with as many horse, were detached on the requisition of the collector, to escort a sum of about 8,000 rupees from Pirownah, a place twenty-two koss distant, to the provincial treasury at Goruckpore. The party received charge, it would appear, of above 12,000 rupees, and in returning with it the catastrophe took place, on the night of

the 8th-9th inst., in a jungle only nine miles from Goruckpore. The party imprudently marched at night, and thus the trap laid for them by the Dacoits completely succeeded. In filing through a very narrow and intricate part of the jungle, the party (in utter darkness) suddenly found themselves separated, and enclosed in a remarkable and most ingenious manner. The banditti had laid across the road, and just where it made a turn or angle, two strong ropes, with nettings made on purpose, at some yards distant from each other, allowed the sūwars, who led the party, to pass clear over both; and when the infantry with the treasure had got between the ropes, they were suddenly tripped up to the trees like boarding nettings, and the attack commenced simultaneously on both parties, thus separated, by a general discharge of matchlocks. The Naik of the guard fell at once, with more gun-shot and lance-wounds than would have served to destroy a whole platoon, and three of his party were dangerously wounded with him. Unable as the infantry were to extricate themselves, or the cavalry to assist them out of the toils, and all having more than enough to do, no wonder the treasure was carried off, and half the escort killed or wounded; the only wonder is how any escaped at all, for the men appear to have done their duty in this sad extremity; but the banditti being calculated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, were of course the conquerors. Nothing had been heard of the treasure, or of the people who took it in this subtle and desperate manner. Not being far from the Oude territory, it is not improbable the banditti came from thence, and have returned thither with the spoil. Parties had, however, been set to wait on the borders of the jungle the result of information expected from the scouts and spies employed; and if it be practicable, it cannot be doubted the Goruckpore Light Infantry would like to have their revenge.

The bodies of the sufferers on this occasion had been brought in, as well as the ropes and nets which the robbers had contrived, and used so ingeniously in the narrow defile through the forest. The whole had been made on the spot nearly, of the bark of a tree. Four men were killed or dangerously wounded; and the six who escaped unhurt seem to have done so by a miracle, as their knapsacks, caps, and clothes are all perforated with bullets and spears; a horse was killed, and a fusil or two carried off.

The chief blame of this melancholy accident rests, it is understood, with the poor Naik, who has paid the forfeit with his life. It seems he disobeyed a standing order to "all treasure escorts" never to march by night; and on this occasion he was especially ordered never to enter a jungle before broad day. By neglecting

this, his small party became more obnoxious to such attacks, and more fatally and certainly the victims of this enterprize; which strongly marks the character of the people, and enforces the necessity of the utmost obedience and precaution to our officers and soldiers, under such circumstances.

A very similar occurrence, and fully as successful, took place some months ago, we understand, with a party of the Rungpore local battalion under a havildar, and the loss was about equal, as they were escorting a month's pay for the corps from Purneah to the head-quarters at Titallya. The particulars have, however, escaped us.—*John Bull*, Dec. 30.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM BAGPORE.

Prevailing Diseases.—Although it does not, strictly speaking, fall within the province of our editorial duty to notice subjects relating to physical or medical science, notwithstanding the extreme importance which necessarily results from topographical inquiry, as far as regards information on the causes of endemial sickness, be sufficiently evident.

Our medical correspondents observe, that on the appearance of any alarming sickness, men have been dilatory and backward in investigating the causes of the incursion of these direful maladies until some lapse of time, whereby death after death has taken place, and all put down to the Indian's doctrine of its being a miraculous dispensation of Providence, and science and research have been allowed to sink into oblivion. We do not approve of the cavillings which have appeared among medical men in our Indian prints regarding medical institutions, fitting them as respectable members of the profession, and doubting their rank among medical practitioners, which the law has acknowledged and sanctioned. We do not think it praiseworthy, when so many other subjects are neglected and open for discussion, on points of the utmost importance to mankind. We should imagine that it would be of little consequence to the world what school a medical man was educated at, if he displayed in his practice ability and zeal. We feel proud in offering this opinion, as it emanates from a medical correspondent educated in England. We share in our correspondent's surprise, that out of the number of medical men in Calcutta, not one has been found with that *esprit de corps* to form a periodical publication for the reception of medical communications on the practice of medicine and surgery in India, and we agree with him, that such an undertaking could not be expected from regimental surgeons, gentlemen continually moving without means, and whose allowances are

too narrowed for the collection of the necessary information required, otherwise we feel convinced many men of talent and ability would have appeared before the public long before the present period. We never will believe that there has been an apathy and indolence in the medical department in the Upper Provinces; let us take a retrospective view, to the period of the rage of the late epidemic, and it must be confessed that more energy, talent, and anxiety could not have been evinced in any department in the world, for the destruction, and investigation into the causes and cure of that alarming pestilence. Had the reports furnished to the Medical Board in Calcutta been published separately, as they were at Bombay, this assertion would have been fully substantiated. We observe papers from medical men of this country continually appearing in England. We observe in one of the last periodical medical publications at Edinburgh, a medical gentleman of this establishment complaining of the want of a vehicle of communication here, which must certainly excite considerable surprise among the editors of these works at home. We have thus far strayed from our notice; but it will in some measure account for our touching on the prevailing diseases in this part of India. We were informed that the station of Kamptee, now occupied by the Nagpore Subsidiary force, would be found unhealthy on account of a deadly wind which blows from Ranteah, in a north-west direction, and which was the principal cause of the fever which prevailed at Nagpore in 1819 and 20, and that the unhealthy months would be found to be September and October.

September, October, and 22 days in November have now passed, and two deaths have occurred at Kamptee, out of nearly eighty officers, and it occurs that one of these gentlemen contracted his illness at Nagpore, the other had just come off a monthly tour of duty, and was attacked immediately after his arrival at Kamptee: so that neither of these cases can be considered endemic to this station during the months alluded to. At Nagpore, several other gentlemen were attacked during these months with severe fever, which was ascribable to their residence in low swampy spots. Water from the surface at Nagpore is to be obtained within ten feet; at Kamptee, even during the rains, it is difficult to obtain it within 30 and 38: a convincing proof of the dryness of the latter soil. Great mortality took place in his Majesty's 24th foot, from violent attacks of fever at Nagpore, which is evidence sufficient that one climate is superior to the other.

The prevailing winds have been westerly and from the south-west, and latterly from the north-west, the Ranteah direction, so

that this is proof positive that these baneful blasts are respired with impunity. We do not deny, however, that several slight attacks of fever did take place among the officers at Kamptee; and we were only astonished that they were so slight and so few, when it is to be remembered, that Kamptee is a new cantonment, and that there were no roads by which officers were able to take their regular morning's and evening's ride, and that they were in consequence pent up in their hungalows; and as we know exercise is most conducive to health, it is remarkable there has been so little sickness there. Our correspondent terms the Nagpore fever, the Quotidian Intermittent, and he does not approve of bleeding and calomel, so as to excite pyalism, as it is proved to be unsuccessful; but he recommends the established system of treatment of a hundred years standing, viz. calomel as purgative only, with continued and large doses of bark: this never fails to effect a speedy recovery. Our correspondent adds, however, that this treatment would not succeed in the Remittent Fever.

Differences between the prices of wines, provisions, &c. at Nagpore and the Company's provinces.

Military Stations in the Provinces. At Nagpore.			
Beer.....	Rs. 12 0	.....	Rs. 16 0
Madeira	20 0	.....	36 0
Brandy	16 0	.....	36 0
Sheep, per corge	16 0	.....	45 0
Turkeys, each	5 0	.....	8 0
Ducks, per corge	14 0	.....	26 0
Fowls, per six	1 0	.....	2 8
Kids, per four	1 0	.....	4 0

Total...85 0 Total...173 8

The articles purchased at Nagpore are paid in the current coin, the batta on which is 10-4, which however still leaves the price of provisions nearly double.—*Cal. Jour.*

HEALTH OF JESSORE DISTRICT.

For several years past the Sudder Station of Jessore has been esteemed by medical men particularly unhealthy; in the summer of 1821 it became so much so, that mortality prevailed to an alarming degree. For this sickness many causes were assigned, and Mr. Barnes, the civil surgeon of the station, brought the matter to the notice of Government, in a manner that did him great credit.

We now learn, that in consequence of this representation, the Government immediately gave instructions to Mr. May, supervisor and collector of the rivers in Nuddah, to proceed to the zillah of Jessore, and in conjunction with the authorities there, and Mr. Barnes, to report to Government what appeared to them necessary to remove the sickness of the sta-

tion. Mr. May made a very extensive survey of the whole country along the bed of the old Boyrub river, till it joins the Matabangah, and some months ago laid this survey, together with a report, before Government; which has, with its usual liberality, directed that gentleman to open and deepen the whole line of the river, a distance of seventy-six miles, till it reaches the Sudder Station, and which will cost, we should think, little less than a lac of rupees. The advantages expected from this work are many: it will open a communication between Jessore and the Matabangah, which has been shut for upwards of thirty years, and not only render the Boyrub itself navigable, but give a direct access from Jessore to all the marts to the west and north in Kishnagur and Moorshetabad. It will certainly in one season completely sweep away all the pestilential vegetable and animal substances with which the bed of the river now abounds, and afford the inhabitants wholesome water during the whole season; a necessary they are at present nearly deprived of for several months in each year. About thirty or forty years ago, it would appear that the Boyrub was a very considerable river, and about that time closed up, but from what causes cannot now be traced. The operations about to be commenced by Mr. May will no doubt restore the river and station to their former importance and salubrity. At all events, the liberality of Government demands our praise, and we wish the undertaking and engineer every possible success.—*Cal. John Bull.*

JUGGERNAUTH.

Letters from Pooree, dated October 18, state that for the last two days there had been violent rain and wind: great damage done to buildings, and the country covered with water.

Juggernaut has been in great commotion, and I suspect some of the followers of Juggernaut will be staggered in their faith: for this morning, when the Pundwals or priests went in to visit the idols, they found all the silver ornaments gone, to the amount of 5,000 rupees. They say none of the doors had been forced. All the inside doors are locked, and the keys lodged with the head pundwah, and several chokeydars in the compound; and the outside doors are likewise locked, and the keys lodged with the pundwah; and a seapoy centry at each outside, as they are not allowed to go in dressed in their uniforms, or have any charge of what is inside. The Rajah and Collector's men have had a meeting, and confined upwards of twenty attendants of the idols. On asking the seapoys what they thought of it, they laughingly replied, "Thakoor must have robbed himself; that is, allowed some one, as he would have struck a per-

son blind who offered to take away ornaments of his, or his sister, or Bulbudder." It is a most curious circumstance altogether, for no one goes in, but accompanied with pundwals; and all the seapoys seem to say that some of them must be the rogues. The Jacks do not seem to have much veneration for Juggernaut, as they seem to joke at the idea of his being robbed; and all do not like this part of the country, as they think more of their food than the climate; and eta is too dear for them, till they get it ready cooked from the pundwals. All Hindoos eat together, as Thakoor allows no difference of caste in his presence.—*Cal. Journ.*

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1822.

Case of Illegitimate Children.—Henry Williams, Esq. v. Elizabeth Ann North and Thomas Holcroft.

(Concluded from Vol. XV. p. 52.)

Sir Francis Macnaghten proceeded to give judgment. He commenced by observing, that he should have been extremely glad if this matter had never been brought forward in court at all; no person could disapprove of it more than he did; and, speaking candidly, he thought both parties had been much to blame in their conduct towards each other, since these proceedings commenced. As to the chastity of one of the parties concerned, on which great stress had been laid, he would say as little as possible; The parties implicated had both denied any criminal intercourse, and they certainly must be supposed to know best. But against this, strong affidavits had been filed by the opposite party, detailing facts and scenes which, to speak moderately of them, were of a very suspicious appearance. As to the affidavits which had been sworn to by the persons in verification of Mr. Holcroft's and Mrs. North's statement, they went merely to negative the fact, viz. that they had not been witnesses to any improper familiarity or criminal intercourse, and that they believed such a thing, if true, must have come within their knowledge. Much importance had been attached to Mr. Williams's letters: but his Lordship thought that every person must perceive his mind was much disturbed and distracted at the time he wrote them; and the learned Judge had no doubt but that even his friends would admit that many things were said, written, and done by Mr. Williams without thought or deliberation, and almost unconsciously, that could not altogether be approved. His Lordship verily thought they ought not to be taken as containing his real or deliberate sentiments; yet that it would be difficult to make any thing but folly out of those, after all. As to the law of the case, Sir James Mansfield had said that he would not go the length of determining that any

putative father, whatever was his character, had a right to the possession of his natural child: which amounted to an admission, that the father was not necessarily to be debarred of such possession, if he was a man of good character; but it may be inferred, that Sir J. Mansfield did not intend to negative this right, as against the churchwardens, though it may not be admitted that he had it against the mother. In *King v. Soper*, 5. T. R., Lord Kenyon had declared inadvertently, as he (Sir Francis Macnaghten) supposed, if his words are not mis-reported, that the father had no right to the possession of a natural child. This was a case of fraud. The child had been fraudulently obtained by the putative father, and the Court ordered it back to the possession from which it had so been taken. Lord Kenyon, however, in a very short and unsatisfactory report of the case, is made to declare that the putative father had no right. The next case which is reported to have come before the same Judge, is the *King v. Mosely*, in 9th East. In this case, Rex v. Soper was cited. The application was, he (Sir Francis Macnaghten) supposed, made by the mother, certainly against the putative father. Lord Kenyon is here reported to have said that he did not mean to impeach the authority of the case cited, but where he (the father) had got possession of the child by force or by fraud, as was there suggested, he could interfere to put matters on the same footing as before. If (Sir Francis said) Lord Kenyon actually used the language ascribed to him in *Rex v. Soper*, he certainly did most materially impeach that case here, for he had there declared, that the putative father had no right, and in the case before the Court he says, "Where the father has the custody of the child fairly, I do not know that this Court would take it away from him." After this it cannot be said that the father has no right. Again, in *ex-parte Knee*, 1. N. R. 148, Sir James Mansfield had said in the commencement of his judgment that there was no affidavit before the Court, to show any ground of apprehension that the child would incur any danger from being left with the mother; and he concludes his judgment with a similar declaration. He does indeed speak of the mother's right; yet he says the mother must have the child unless some ground be laid by affidavit to prevent it; which is saying, in effect, that if there had been ground laid, the Court would not have given the child to her. But there the question was not between the parents: and although it resembles this case in some respects, it is perfectly unlike it in a main point, namely, the father was not a contesting party, but out of the kingdom and abroad at the time. The father and mother had agreed to put the infant with a particular person to nurse. During the father's absence a

friend of his removed the child, offering the mother access to it; but this she was not satisfied with, and applied to the Court to have it restored to her, it having been fraudulently taken out of the joint possession by a third person. Two years after this decision Lord Ellenborough said, in the *King v. Hopkins* and his wife, 7th E. R. 579, that he very much doubted whether the mother had any right to the custody of the child at all. Upon consideration, however, Lord Ellenborough, as it was a case both of force and of fraud, the child 'first having been obtained by fraud from the mother, and after its restoration having been taken by force (expressly declaring that he had nothing to do with the guardianship of the child, and that it belonged to another person), adjudged that it be restored to the quiet possession, from which it had been both fraudulently and forcibly removed. Sir Francis added, that in this case it did not appear who the defendants, Hopkins and wife, were; but there was no reason for supposing that Hopkins was the father. These are all the cases relating to natural children upon *Habens Corpus*. In the *King v. De Mainville*, he was the legitimate father, and was ordered to have a right to the custody of the child. In the case of *Strangeways v. Anderson*, the question arose between the father and the overseers of the poor. When Sir James Mansfield, long after his decision of *Ex-parte Knee*, went no further with respect to a putative father's right than to declare "he would not go the length of saying, whatever might be the character of the father, that he should be entitled to the possession of the child." Sir Francis Macnaghten added, that the inference to be drawn from these cases was, that the courts of law were very averse to interfere with the possession of natural children, unless fraud or force had been used on one side or the other; and that the Court of Equity was the forum to which recourse ought to be had. He thought Mr. Wheately had taken a very just view of the case, and put the question on the right ground: that if the parents have a joint possession, they had each a right to be maintained in it. It would indeed be absurd to say, that the two were not to be maintained in a joint, as well as either, in a several possession. Now the question here was this: was the possession joint or not? For himself, his Lordship could not see where the joint possession terminated. Mrs. North in her affidavit had sworn that she paid the rent of the house, maintained the children, and provided for her and their passage to England; but it would have been satisfactory to his Lordship if she had stated where she obtained the means to do all this? On the 8th of May Mr. Williams writes to her (as she admits by her own affidavit), that he had 800 rupees a month, four hundred

and fifty of which were borrowed; and that if she received the whole of this, she must pay the maintenance of the children, and recommended that they should be sent to school here. To be sure: and were not these most reasonable terms? After having given all he had, and encumbering his already encumbered state still more for the purpose of maintaining his children, declaring his apprehensions of a jail, and that he would throw himself upon the charity of his other children, trusting to them for his subsistence, was it too much for him to expect that she should apply the 800 rupees a month, thus obtained, to the purposes for which it was intended? How, after this, could she come and swear that she paid all herself? Why had she not denied this, if it was untrue? If she had, the case might have been different. We have not heard that she refused the money; but from her not denying that fact, must conclude that she received it. How did she answer this letter? Did she write, "Sir, you abandoned the children on the 1st of May, and are very impertinent to give me any directions about them." Or has she given us any reason to suppose that the children were not maintained at his cost? How is a man to have possession (or a right to it) of his family, in his absence, if his payment of their expenses will not give it to them; or if it is not concluded from that circumstance that the possession is his, although preserved for him by the person who receives his money? He thought that the journey to Patna not being then considered by her as an abandonment went for nothing; it might have been business that drew Mr. Williams there, or it might have been pleasure, no matter which. But although he was absent, his thoughts never appear to have wandered from his children, for on the 8th we find him writing in the most affectionate terms, saying "that all he has is for them." He gave up the whole of his allowances, borrowed 450 rupees a month more, and devoted it to his children, under the management of Mrs. North. Did this express abandonment of them, or prove any thing like an intention of giving up his right over the children? If his Lordship had found the question of criminal intimacy at all connected with his decision, or embarrassing him in the least, he should certainly have entertained very great doubts on the subject. There were a great many coincidences in Mr. Holcroft and Mrs. North's proceedings: their going away from Calcutta together, returning in the same boat, and subsequently being together under one roof, that could not be well accounted for on any supposition but one; but these were matters for the consideration of the Master. He repeated, that if they had interfered at all with his decision, he should have regarded this part of the case

with great suspicion; and that, considering the age of the children, and the sex of two of them in particular, that it must necessarily make a most important point for consideration, when the Court of Chancery come to appoint a proper guardian for them. The Court was now only considering who should have the custody in the meanwhile. Mr. Williams went to Patna, leaving the children with Mrs. North in his house at Brijetollah, where they had always been, and where he paid the household expenses; for this is not negated. She does, indeed, swear equivocally (and Sir Francis supposed it was true), that she paid the expenses after she had removed the family from Williams's house; but many days did not elapse between that and her departure for England. She takes another house about the 10th August, or only twenty days before she and Mr. Holcroft wished to get off to England, bag and baggage, and actually embarked on board the ship with the children. The rent of this house his Lordship admitted she had paid, because she had sworn it, and who else was to do it, after she had chosen to leave the house Mr. Williams had provided for her in Brijetollah, where he left her? It was a further proof of Mr. Williams's controul over the children, that he had sent them to England, and consigned them to the care of his sister. When she died (and it was her death that occasioned their return to India), Mr. Williams sent for them. It was by his power over them that they returned to his house, and to his protection. Mrs. North had agreed to their going away, and had no concern in the bringing of them back. When Mr. Williams heard of her intention to go to England, he writes, as it was very natural for a father to do; especially if a fond one,—*"can't I accompany you?"* or *"let me accompany you."* His affection for his children appears to have been tender, though not expressed in terms so romantic as his love for her. He adds, that he will come down to Calcutta immediately: and he does so as speedily as possible, in a fast-sailing paunsway; but on his arrival he finds her gone, and the children with her! Under such circumstances it was very natural he should be dissatisfied. It did not appear to his Lordship that the joint possession on Mr. Williams's part had ever been lost, and inasmuch as the lady herself had broken off the connection, and made it impossible that the joint possession should continue any longer, it surely could not be thought by any one that by such an act on her part, he should be deprived of his rights; it was owing to her that he must now have the sole possession, or be wrested out of the custody which he had held with her in common. He could not have the measure to which he seems entitled by the principle esta-

blished in all the cases, unless he is restored to some possession; and it is by her means that he must now have the sole custody, or be most cruelly wronged. His Lordship then proceeded to observe, he did not mean to discuss this as a question of ethics, and that he was at best no great casuist: but that, under such circumstances as those in which Mr. Williams and Mrs. North were placed, it became their duty to make a sacrifice of their passions and feelings to the interest of the children they had given life to by an indulgence of their sensual desires. They had lived together twenty-three years, and ten children were the fruit of their connexion. Whether, under such circumstances, their intercourse ought to have ceased or continued, might be variously considered by persons who took different views of it as a question of morality; but it ought not to have been dissolved as it had been, in a manner the most prejudicial to their offspring. Upon this point he said he would give no further opinion, except that he thought the parties, under such circumstances, were bound to consider every action of their lives as it was calculated to tend to the advantage or disadvantage of the family which owed its existence to their criminal intercourse. The interest of the children would in future be considered by that Court in its equitable jurisdiction, and with respect to that he had not now to come to a final decision. Sir Francis concluded a most argumentative and impressive speech, which we find ourselves quite unequal to the task of doing justice to, by declaring that in his conscience he firmly believed the children were as well if not better off, and more comfortably and respectably situated in the custody of the father, than they could possibly be in that of the mother; and he should therefore refrain from interfering in the matter at all, and leave them exactly where they were until the Master (in equity) had made his report. We observed Mr. Holcroft in court during the argument, and the lady was also in the gallery adjoining the court-room.

Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1822.

Address,

To the Hon. Sir F. Macnaghten, Knight,
Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of
Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

My Lord: We, the Grand Jurors for the present sessions, having completed our investigation of the several presentments which have been laid before us, beg leave, before we this day receive our discharge, to approach your Lordship with the expression of those sentiments, which have been excited in us by the contemplation of your public career, during the period of nearly twelve months that you have individually discharged the high and honourable duties of your exalted office.

That the performance of the important functions which the Judges of this Court are delegated to discharge should have so long devolved on one individual, is an occurrence quite unexampled at this Presidency; and we feel that we only re-echo the voice of this community when we say, that the services which your Lordship has rendered to it, have not only demanded, but received the warmest approbation from a grateful public.

But, independently of any acknowledgments which we can offer, we are aware that your Lordship could not possess a nobler proof of the character you have acquired than can at once be collected from the records of your own Court. From these, we are assured, can immediately be seen how much business has increased, whether viewed with regard to the number or magnitude of the instituted suits; and than this no better evidence could, we think, be adduced in support of the consciousness which the public entertain of your upright, just, and enlightened application of law, under the influence of those principles which should ever be the distinguishing characteristic of a British Judge.

Impressed therefore with such feelings, and contemplating the probability of this being the last occasion upon which a Grand Jury may be assembled whilst your Lordship continues to be the sole dispenser of justice in this Court, we trust we shall not be deemed presumptuous in tendering, previous to the acceptance of our discharge from the share we have borne in the duties of the present sessions, our warmest acknowledgments of such eminent services, and our fervent desire that, in whatever situation your Lordship may ultimately be placed, you may long live to enjoy the retrospect of that conduct, which has always dignified and adorned the Bench of this Presidency, and the more especially of those unexampled services during the eventful period that you were destined singly to preside over the distribution of British justice in this the metropolis of British India.

In thus giving utterance to our sentiments, we only discharge a duty which your Lordship's administration has rendered imperious; and to the tribute we have already offered, it will further prove a source of peculiar gratification if you will permit us to express a hope that your Lordship will honour us by sitting for your portrait, as a suitable memorial of the admiration and esteem entertained for your judicial character. In preferring this request, we are assured too that we are only anticipating a wish which the community in general most anxiously entertain.

We have the honour to be, with the highest respect and esteem, My Lord,

your Lordship's most faithful and humble servants,

(Signed by J. TROTTER, Foreman, and 21 Jurymen.)

Reply.

To John Trotter, Esq., Foreman, and his Fellows, the Grand Jury of the City of Calcutta.

Gentlemen: In performing the various and important functions of our judicature during the time I have sat alone upon this bench, I certainly experienced much anxiety; but after having had my conduct approved of by the Grand Inquest of Calcutta,—after having been assured by you, Gentlemen, that my humble efforts have given satisfaction to the public,—I think no longer of my past cares, and I consider myself amply requited for all the personal inconvenience which has fallen to my lot.

My claims to your approbation may be easily recited. As to enmities, I thank God, I have none; I am unconscious of having been actuated by favour or by fear. It has been my wish to protect, and to maintain, every man in his own proper rights. With very moderate talents, I have endeavoured to do my duty; and I presume to say that, according to my ability, I have been a faithful servant in the administration of justice; but if an honest intention is to have the currency of merit, it will be owing to the stamp of your authority.

Your partiality towards me has been manifested; and it is most grateful to my heart to know that I am regarded with feelings so kind by my fellow-citizens; yet, with a sense of my own imperfections, I am well aware that, from rigorous judgment, I could not have expected such an offering of praise.

If I failed to acknowledge that I am not entitled by services to the high distinction which you have conferred upon me, I should indeed be more unworthy than I am of your good opinion; and although I trust your flattering communication will not betray me into an overweening estimate of my own deserts, I believe I keep within the bounds of just and honourable pride, when I assure you that I think my reputation greatly enhanced by this testimonial, and that I shall preserve it as a record of inestimable value.

I need not add, that I shall be most happy to comply with your desire respecting my portrait: for I cannot but wish that the decree which you have pronounced upon my judicial character should be perpetuated.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most faithful, sincere, and humble servant,

F. MACKAYTEN.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 91.

Calcutta, Dec. 2, 1822.

In the matter of Claude Martin, late Major General in the service of the East-India Company.

This case came before the Court for further directions as to the Master's Report. We can at present only lay a short statement of facts before our readers; but if we can find time to arrange our notes, and the matter be deemed of sufficient interest to reward the labour, we may afterwards give a more detailed report.

Most of our Indian readers must be aware that this gentleman, Claude Martin, who by his will states he was born at Lyons in France, and came out to this country as a private soldier, died at Lucknow, in the territories of the king of Oude, in the year 1800, possessed of real and personal property to a much greater amount than was ever realized by an European in India.

The will and schedule annexed to it are of great length, and divided into numerous articles, bequeathing legacies to some of his relations, and pensions to his numerous women and servants, besides directing a zenana to be built for their residence, and a spot of ground to be converted into a burial-place for their remains. He also bequeathed various sums to the cities of Calcutta, Lyons, Lucknow, and Chandernagore, for charitable purposes, and directed that a house called Constantia, which he was then building at Lucknow, should be completed, and used as a caravansera for the reception of travellers, and bequeathed a fund for its maintenance. Annual sums of 4,000 rupees are also bequeathed for redeeming poor debtors at Lyons and Lucknow, and 20,000 rupees to be divided amongst "five of his nearest and poorest relatives," besides several other legacies, and bequests of immense sums of money.

The principal question for the Court's decision appeared to be, whether or not the charitable legacies under the will, which were to be discharged out of the proceeds of the estate remaining in the hands of Mr. Palmer, the executor, which was forthwith to be paid into the hands of the Accountant-general, carried interest or not: this point being of the utmost consequence to the residuary legatee, involving on this score alone a sum of upwards of eight lacs of rupees, or above 100,000*l.* sterling.

Mr. Spankie, who was retained on the part of the city of Lyons, contended that by the law of England, interest was payable upon these legacies, inasmuch as the estate was actually of sufficient value, and might have been converted into money, to have discharged them immediately after the testator's death, and that the institutions were entitled to any benefit that might accrue from the delay of payment.

Mr. Money followed on the same side.

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Mr. Fergusson, who held briefs on the part of Mr. Palmer, the executor, and the representatives of the deceased, argued against interest being allowed; contending that the testator's intention was to set aside only the precise amount mentioned in his will for these charities, and that he had not contemplated such an immense sum being appropriated as was now sought to be recovered. The learned gentleman stated that he appeared for Mr. Palmer, who was both ready and willing to deliver over the great trust imposed upon him to any person the Court would nominate to receive it. The only point upon which, continued the learned Counsel, Mr. Palmer feels any delicacy, was as to proper care being taken of those persons who appeared to possess so great a portion of the affection and regard of his deceased friend, General Martin, and to be so near his heart in making his last will. But this Mr. Fergusson was sure the Court would look to; and he concluded an able and animated speech, by expressing a hope that Mr. Palmer would be relieved from the burthen of his executorship, and be discharged from all responsibility attending the execution of it.

Mr. Wheatley followed shortly on the same side. He reprobated the foolish vanity of the testator, in disposing of his fortune in the way he had done, observing, it was a notorious fact, that in almost all instances where money had been left for charitable purposes, it fostered the evil it was intended to remedy; and he therefore trusted the Court would see the propriety of simply carrying the deceased's intention into effect, and nothing more. Mr. Wheatley illustrated his argument by supposing a case where a testator had directed an iron bridge to be erected for the public convenience, which was to cost a given sum, and a lapse of years had taken place before it was completed. The Learned Counsel asked, whether in such a case the Court would give the heir at law, or the contractor, the interest which might then have accumulated? To the heir at law, of course; and so he submitted the Court ought to do in the case then before it.

Mr. Spankie replied. He agreed with Mr. Wheatley, that charitable institutions seldom produced the good which was intended, for he thought it was owing to the numerous provisions for the poor that caused that redundancy of poverty which at present existed. Mr. Spankie would, if he had the power, sweep away all that idle, vain, useless establishment of Constantia; but as there was nothing illegal in these follies, the Court must carry them into effect.

Sir Francis Macnaghten remarked that it was useless expressing his ideas on the subject of these religious bequests. The testator had undoubtedly a right to dis-

pose of his property as he pleased. He thought that interest must be allowed upon these legacies from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

It was then decreed that Mr. Palmer had fully accounted for the testator's estate, and that upon payment to the Master of the balance remaining in his hands, amounting to about twenty-eight lacs of rupees, he was to be discharged from the responsibility of the executorship; and numerous directions were then given to the Master, to inquire and report to the Court on the various circumstances connected with the fulfilment of the testator's intentions, particularly as to how Mr. Louis Martin (one of the representatives of the deceased) had disposed of a sum of 45,000*l.* which had been paid to him by the executors, and whether his Majesty the King of Oude would permit the general's wishes, as to the erection of a college at Lucknow for teaching the English language, and instructing persons in the principles of the Christian religion, to be carried into effect. Much doubt appears to exist as to this part of the will being carried into effect, as his Majesty has already refused to accept of the annual donation of 4,000 rupees to relieve poor debtors, which the testator had bequeathed by his will, alleging that there were not such objects in his capital, and if there should be any, they must remain where the law had placed them. If his refusal should extend to the erection of the institution also, a very large sum will, of course, remain unappropriated, and must, it is presumed, sink into the residue of General Martin's estate.

To give an idea of the immense property involved in this case, it may be added, that in consequence of this motion, the Master's commission on the sum brought into Court will, as we understand, amount to nearly one lac and forty thousand sicca rupees!!!—*Beng. Hurk. Dec. 4.*

We understand from good authority, that on Monday the 9th Dec. the property of the estate of the late Gen. Claude Martin, amounting to (Sa. Rs. 28,42,403 13 as. 4 pie) twenty-eight lacs, forty-two thousand four hundred and five rupees, thirteen annas, and four pie, was formally delivered over by Messrs. Palmer and Co. into the hands of the Master in Equity, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 18.

THE DOORGA FESTIVAL.

The Dooрга festival has been kept up as usual, though we did not witness at Serampore those unutterable indecencies on the day of casting the image into the Ganges as formerly. As sincere Christians, we cannot but deplore the continuance of these degrading rites; and hope that the mental cultivation induced into Bengal will not merely bless the poor, but

that the wealthy Hindoo will shortly find his reason revolt at the worship of dead matter, however ancient the practice. That Europeans should countenance a crime forbidden in the very front of the decalogue, and placed by the sacred writers amongst the foulest transgressions, is most lamentable indeed. Surely of such individuals it cannot be said, "Ye are the light of the world!" "Ye are my witnesses," said the Lord." We fear that the number of these visitors to the heathen temples is not diminished, if the *Calcutta Journal* be correct, from which we make the following extract: "The nautches in honour of the Doorga Pooja appear to have been as much frequented as usual. The houses of Raja Ramchunder and Rajah Nuva-krishna were among the most expensively prepared for the occasion. On Thursday night the streets and avenues in the neighbourhood of their dwellings were almost impassable, from the number of carriages, buggies, and palanquins, and the crowds of visitors of all classes and descriptions that thronged them."—*Cal. Jour.*, Nov. 16.

ADDRESS TO HINDOO CHRISTIANS.

Translation of an Address to the Hindoo Christians connected with the Serampore Mission, on the advice of the Apostle, "Keep yourselves from Idols."

(By a Correspondent in the Bengalee Magazine.)

To the Converts from Heathenism in different parts of India.

DEAR BRETHREN: Idolatry is a most stupid and senseless practice, conveying to the mind the worst ideas of God, our heavenly Father. He is from everlasting, but the idol was born yesterday; he is eternal in duration, but the idol is melted in the river; he is holy, but the idol of Krishna is the image of a lecher; he is merciful, but the image of Doorga is the image of a fury; he is Almighty, but the image is made of dead matter; he is full of majesty and glory, but in the worship of Hunooman the Divine Being is exposed to contempt and derision. What then can the people learn of God from the worship of idols? Is not all knowledge of God thereby destroyed, and is it not degrading to man to see him prostrate before a koolsee of water, a lump of clay, a monkey, a prostitute—can man sink lower than this? Images do not help man, but stand in the way of their coming to the right knowledge of God.

But by the dances, the songs, and the presence of prostitutes, the minds of all, but especially those of the young, are deeply polluted.

Idolatry is offensive to God; it is casting him off. It is acting like a profligate

wife, who abandons her lawful husband. It is giving the praise, and honour, and service of God to dead matter, to impure and cruel gods; and therefore God has made this act equal to murder, adultery, and other dreadful crimes, and has threatened the man who commits it with his final displeasure.

Such then is the view which as Christians you must take of idolatry. It is a most degrading act, and these idolatrous festivals ruin the country. From them iniquity runs like a torrent down the country, and sweeps away all that is good in its course.

Let me warn you then, my Christian Brethren, against giving it any countenance. Never go yourselves to these shews, nor let your wives or children go, but bring up your children in a thorough detestation of those "abominable idolatries."

The brethren of the church here have met for prayer at the present Doorga festival, that God would graciously enlighten the Hindoos, and put an end to these abominations; and I would recommend it to all the brethren at the different missionary stations to appoint prayer meetings, to be held every evening at every great festival, that the Lord may soon bring this people to say, "Our fathers have inherited lies: what have we any more to do with idols?"

A FRIEND.

Serampore, Oct. 29, 1822.

ANECDOTE OF A SEAMAN.

In the year 1810 the *Dover Frigate*, while lying in dock at Sulkea, had the misfortune to lose one of her crew, by the name of Isaac Southerall; since that period the poor fellow's ashes have rested in peace, unnoticed and unknown, except to a few. A day or so ago a seaman of the *Lotus* made his appearance before a respectable inhabitant of the above place, to ascertain the resting place of his late shipmate, that he might place a stone, which he had brought out from England in his chest, over his grave.—*Cal. Jour.*

BRIG LUTCHMY.

The Bengal brig *Lutchmy*, which was cut off at Barroos at the latter end of 1821, still lies unclaimed at Tappanooly. The man who headed this piracy, is settled as a broker at Analabro. The commander of the brig was murdered, and his crew surrendered.—*Cal. John Bull*, Jan. 13.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. At Bhopalpoor, the lady of N 2

Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d bat. 50th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

Dec. 5. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Charles Duffin, 7th regt. of Light Cavalry, of a son.

Jan. 1. The lady of Andrew Black, of Cotee-Cottah, Esq., of a daughter.

2. Mrs. E. Spence, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 21. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Capt. J. E. Conway, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Army, to Mrs. Bertram, relict of the late Capt. A. N. Bertram, of the Madras establishment.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED POPULATION OF IRELAND.

A large number of the European inhabitants of Madras assembled lately at the Exchange, in pursuance of the notices published in the several newspapers, for the purpose of opening a subscription for the relief of the distressed population of Ireland: James Graham, Esq., High-Sheriff of Madras, in the chair.

Proceedings of the committee of the Madras subscribers for the relief of the distresses in Ireland. In a Meeting held 7th January 1823. Present, J. G. Turnbull, the Rev. W. Roy, and Lieut.-Col. Marshall.

The Committee are happy to perceive, from the lists received up to this date, that the amount of subscriptions now exceeds 70 guineas and 93,000 rupees.

Resolved, that the lists in continuation be published, and that the thanks of the Committee be offered to the Subscribers.

The lists of subscribers at Madras and at the several dependencies, have been from time to time published in the newspapers, with the respective sums opposite each name; and the Committee trust that this measure will have afforded the means of correcting any error or omission that may have occurred in copying the lists, or making up the account; and they request that information may be given by letter to the Committee, or to the Treasurer, respecting any inaccuracy or mistake that may be discovered; in order that the same may be duly rectified before the preparation of the general account, which it is proposed to publish when the subscription is finally closed.

The following measures are under consideration at Hyderabad, for the relief of

the miseries endured by the sister kingdom. Perhaps some advantage may accrue from adopting the suggestions contained in the second proposition.

"It is proposed to raise at Hyderabad a subscription for the relief of the distressed poor in Ireland.

"It is further proposed to raise a separate subscription for the relief of the industrious, but distressed manufacturers of Ireland, by commissioning such a quantity of Irish tabinets (or poplins) as the subscription may admit, to be sent out for sale at Hyderabad; and that the sums realized by the sale be continued to be employed in further supplies.

"A meeting of the subscribers will be called as soon as practicable, after their number be ascertained, for the purpose of nominating a committee of management."

BOMBAY.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, Bombay, Friday, November 29, 1822.

The Commander-in-Chief has much gratification in publishing to the army the following order by the Honourable the Governor in Council, in acknowledgment of the services and merits of Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, of his Majesty's 17th regiment of Light Dragoons, while employed in the army of this Presidency for upwards of nine years.

Bombay Castle, November 25, 1822.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, having obtained leave of the Most Noble the Commander-in-chief to precede the regiment on its return to Europe, his appointment of Inspector of Cavalry will terminate from the day of his embarkation.

The Honourable the Governor in Council cannot allow Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope to leave India, without conveying to him some public testimonial of his meritorious services, during that great proportion of a period of nine years it has been that officer's good fortune to act as commanding the northern division of Guzerat (since 1817), or in the field in a sphere beyond the limits of regimental duty.

During 1815 and the four succeeding years, he was second in command in the different services that took place in the northern provinces of this Presidency, under Major General Sir William Grant Keir, and the late Colonels Home and East.

In 1818, he commanded an expedition sent to subdue the Cooly tribes in the northern frontier of Guzerat. In 1820, a large corps of observation in Cutch was placed under his orders, and in the same

year he commanded an expedition against the rebel chiefs of Kattywar.

His services have already been acknowledged and rewarded by the approbation of the Governor General of India, as well as by this Government; and it only remains for the Governor in Council to express his unqualified applause of the zeal, gallantry, and judgment, which have on all occasions distinguished the military and political conduct and arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope, and for which the best thanks of this Government are due to him.

The Lieutenant-Colonel has also a strong claim to its consideration, and which the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in recording. Since the establishment of the cavalry of this Presidency in 1818, the organization of that army has been under his sole direction; and the high and most respectable state of discipline and efficiency to which he brought it in a short time (cheerfully seconded as he has been by those under him), reflects the greatest credit on his unwearied zeal and professional abilities.

The Governor in Council requests Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope to accept the assurance of his respect and esteem, with best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) J. FARISH, Sec. to Gov.

ORDERS BY THE INSPECTOR OF CAVALRY.

Bombay, Dec. 6.—Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope cannot depart for Europe without recording his heartfelt good wishes for the welfare, prosperity and honour of the Bombay Light Cavalry, of which he feels proud in no common degree from the share he has had in its organization; though far be it from him to arrogate to himself that credit which is due from the zeal of its officers, who have with so much credit to themselves outstepped his every wish, by their unremitting exertions, in acting on the system laid down, not in any novel way by him, but in conformity to that practised in the British cavalry at large.

In the sincerity of his heart, he trusts its members will believe that he can never hear of their welfare, or of the credit and honour of the Bombay cavalry, otherwise than with the greatest interest.

He has been gratified by witnessing its conspicuous gallantry in the field; and he doubts not that those who shall follow him, will appreciate its merits, and witness its devotion and bravery as he has done; and he feels too deeply how much his own credit is at stake (independent of better motives), not to feel, as long as he shall live, a deep interest in its prosperity and future deeds.

To Lieutenant-Colonels Wilson, Dun-

bar, and Turner, and to Captain Soileux, he feels in no common degree indebted, and he begs to offer to them his warmest thanks for the zealous assistance afforded to him by them; and he begs the officers commanding the three regiments will convey the sentiments of his most sincere thanks to the whole of the European and native officers, as well as to the native non-commissioned officers, and to all ranks of their respective regiments, for their zeal and conspicuous good conduct, from the period of their first formation to the present time, when he is about to relinquish the office of Inspector of cavalry; and he begs them to believe that he can never forget how much he is indebted to them for the flattering marks of favour he has so recently received, from the distinguished general at the head of the Bombay army.

(Signed) L. STANHOPE,
Inspector of Cavalry.

COURT MARTIAL.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief; Head Quarters, Bombay, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1822.

The following extracts from the proceedings of a General Court Martial, assembled at Bombay, on Wednesday the 6th, and concluded by adjournment unto the 20th instant, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. and K.T.S., commanding His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's forces, serving under the Presidency of Bombay, are published:

President, Major General Cooke, commanding Surat Division Army.—Judge Advocate General, Major Vans Kennedy.

Charge.—Major Isaac Kinnersley, of the 12th regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, on the following complaint from Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. merchants of Bombay.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief, Bombay.

Sir:—It is with great regret we find ourselves called upon to hand up to your Excellency the enclosed copy of correspondence between Major Kinnersley, Military Paymaster General of this Presidency, and our firm.

As Major Kinnersley has thought fit to allow our direct charge of falsehood against him to remain unanswered for a period of nearly six weeks, and as we cannot, consistently with our characters, allow the representation contained in his letter of the 14th ultimo to continue in its present state, we know of no other authority, ex-

cept your Excellency, to which we can apply for redress.

We deem it unnecessary to offer any further remarks on this subject at present, and have the honour to subscribe ourselves, &c.

SHOTTON, MALCOLM, and Co.
Bombay, July 30, 1822.

Extract of a Letter referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding, addressed by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, and Co. to Major I. Kinnersley, dated June 19, 1822.

"As this statement, if true, involves us in the predicament of having acted with concealment and duplicity, and if untrue, involves you in the predicament of wilfully asserting what is false, we lose no time in declaring, most solemnly and positively, that the insurance was effected for our benefit, by your own consent and knowledge, for yourself furnished the life certificate to effect the insurance in question, and you personally requested our Mr. Bax to delay enlarging the policy of insurance (to which he consented), when we applied to you for that purpose, in our letter of the 10th April last.

"We are aware that we are making a grave and serious charge against you as an officer and a gentleman, but we are fully prepared to follow it up (if necessary) by laying our proofs before his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief."

Such conduct as is described in the preceding letter and extract, being highly disgraceful, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

By Order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) D. LEIGHTON,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Bombay, Adj. Gen. Office, Nov. 4, 1822.

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner Major Isaac Kinnersley, of the 12th regt. N.I., is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and they do therefore most fully and honourably acquit him of all and every part of the same.

The Court are further of opinion, that the complaint preferred by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, and Co., against Major Kinnersley is unprecedented, vexatious, and entirely groundless.

(Signed) R. COOKE,
Maj. Gen. and President.

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY,
Judge Adv. Gen.

Revised Finding.—The Court, having taken into their mature deliberation the preceding letter, are of opinion, that as the censure contained in the original finding

applies to a complaint preferred by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, and Co., and as all correspondence relating to this complaint is subscribed by the signature of the firm, it is not competent on the Court to attach blame to any particular partner, and they do therefore adhere to their original finding and opinion.

(Signed) R. COOKE,

Maj. Gen. and President.

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY,
Judge Adv. Gen.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) CHARLES COLVILLE,
Lieut.-General.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that the Adjutant-General will immediately release Major Kinnersley from his arrest, and most heartily congratulates him on an acquittal, expressed in terms that must be as gratifying to his own feelings, as satisfactory to his friends, and the profession he belongs to.

The General Court-Martial, of which Major-General Cooke is president, is dissolved.

W. P. TUCKER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 2. Lieut. Neville, 4th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of Fort Adjutant at Surat, from the date of the departure of Capt. Foy, until the return of the Fort Adjutant from sea, or until further orders.

3. Capt. Moore, Brigade Maj. in Cutch, is appointed to the situation of Paymaster to the Baroda Subsidiary Force, in succession to Capt. Stanley.

4. Capt. George Moore, H.M.'s 65th regt., Brigade Major to the King's Troops, has obtained the permission of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India to remain on the staff under this Presidency.

17. Major William Mealls is allowed to resign his situation as Commanding Officer at Broach, from the date of his promotion.

Capt. Pouget, of the Engineers, is appointed Executive Engineer in the Southern Concan, under such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Engineer, but without interfering with the Survey on which Lieut. Jervis is engaged, or with the civil branch of his duties.

Ensign Francis Outram, of the Engineers, is ordered to be employed under the Executive Engineer for the Poonah division of the Army, and will proceed to Poonah accordingly.

28. Major W. Mealls is allowed to resign his situation of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

29. The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Majors of Brigade to the forces, vice Holland, proceeded to Eu-

rope on sick certificate, and Moore appointed Paymaster to the Baroda Subsidiary force, *viz.* Lieut. W. G. Thurnham, 7th regt. N.I.; Lieut. J. L. Mathews, 3d regt. N.I.

30. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Capt. H. A. Hervey's resignation of the situation of Barrack-master at Kaira, and to nominate Capt. Graham, of 1st bat. 6th regt., to be his successor in that office.

Nov. 1. Capt. Gibbon, Assist. Commissary General, to take charge of the duties of the Military Paymaster at the presidency during the time of Major Kinnersley's trial by court-martial.

2. The undernamed Majors of Brigade are stationed as follows until further orders, and they are directed to join without delay.

Lieut. Thomas Leighton, with the troops in Cutch.

Lieut. W. G. Thurnham, with ditto in Candesh.

Lieut. J. L. Mathews, with ditto at Kaira.

4. Capt. Burrows and Lieut. Frankland, H.M. 65th regt., the former Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor, and the latter to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, have obtained the permission of the Most Noble the Commander-in-chief in India to remain on the staff under this Presidency.

5. Lieut. Charles Johnson, 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I., having been reported qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, is directed to return to Baroda.

6. Capt. Graham, 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I., appointed Barrack-master at Kaira, in G. O. of the 30th ult., having formerly passed examination as qualified in Hindoostanee, will perform the duties of Interpreter at that station (during the absence of a battalion), vacant by Capt. Harvey's resignation.

11. Lieut. Forbes, 2d bat. 1st or Grenadier regt., to perform the duties of the Executive Engineer's department at Baroda, during the absence of Lieut. Slight, on survey duty at Kuttawar.

16. Capt. C. W. James is directed to resume charge of the office of Paymaster to the Poona division of the army, from the 1st prox., from which date also Lieut. Wm. Henderson, the present Acting-Paymaster, is appointed Deputy Paymaster of the Poona division of the army, and to be stationed at Sholapore.

20. Major Kinnersley is directed to resume charge of the duties of the Military Paymaster at the Presidency.

Major-Gen. Wilson was appointed to the staff about the 1st Jan., vice Cooke, returning to England.

Lieut. Wilson has been appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Wilson.

The following Lieutenant and Ensigns had passed on the 2d Jan. as Interpreters: Lieut. A. R. Wilson, 7th regt. N.I. (posted.)

Ensign Henry Wood, 2d bat. 3d do. do. (posted.)

Ensign D. J. Powell, 2d bat. 5th do. do. (posted.)

Ensign Wm. Lang, 2d bat. 11th do. do. (posted.)

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. Oct. 25. Ens. H. B. Campbell is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

2d Regt. Nov. 11. Lieut. Charles Johnson, Interpreter in Mahratta and Quarter-Master, to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee also to the 2d bat.

3d Regt. Nov. 5. Lieut. G. B. Atchison to be Adjutant to 2d. bat., vice Lieut. J. L. Mathews, appointed a Major of Brigade. Date of rank 29 Oct. 1822.—8. Ensign Charles De B. Prescott to be Lieut., vice Conyngham, deceased. Date of rank 24 Oct. 1822.

4th Regt. Oct. 2. Lieut. Thomas Marshall to be Adjutant to 2d bat., vice Burns, deceased. Date of appointment, 5 Sept.

6th Regt. Nov. 7. Lieut. Alex. Reid to be Adjutant of 2d bat., vice Ottey, proceeding to Europe on furlough, relinquishing his present situation of Interp. and Quart.-Mast.—Lieut. Thomas Gidley to be Adjutant to wing of 2d bat. stationed at Kaira, vice Johnson, appointed Adjutant of 1st bat.—11. Lieut. F. B. Fortune to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quart.-Mast. to 2d bat., in succession to Reid, appointed Adjutant.—18. Ensign Richard Sellwood to be Lieut., vice Mills, deceased. Date of rank, 11 Nov. 1822.

7th Regt. Oct. 15. Lieut. G. P. Le Mesurier removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. T. M. Short, from 2d to 1st bat.—31. Capt. H. A. Harvey removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. E. M. Wood from 2d to 1st bat.

Transfers.

Oct. 19th. Lieut. Colonel Cox, from 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I., to European regiment.

Lieut. Colonel J. J. Smith, from 2d to 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I.

23. There being an urgent demand for officers of rank and experience to command several of the battalions of the Hon. Company's army, it is deemed expedient to throw away, for the present, the services of a Field Officer with the marine bat. of the 11th regt. N.I.; Major Lodwick will therefore take the command of the 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I., and Lieut. Colonel Mackonochie will be removed to another battalion as soon as the relief of stations has taken place.

25. Ensign H. N. Ramsay, now doing duty with the 2d extra bat., is removed to do duty with the 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I.

31. Lieut. Colonel Clieand, from the European regt. to 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I.
Nov. 7. Lieut. Colonel D. Prother, from 1st bat. 9th regt. N.I. to 2d bat. 4th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Colonel M. Kennedy from 2d bat. 4th regt. to 1st bat. 9th regt. N.I.

Ensigns (lately admitted) permanently posted to Regiments.

Oct. 2. Robt. St. John, to Europ. Regt.

Robt. Finlay, 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I.

W. A. Crawford, 1st bat. 6th do.

L. W. Hart, 2d bat. 11th do.

D. M. Scobie, 2d bat. 7th do.

Thos. Ridout, 1st bat. 3d do.

George Fisher, 2d bat. 6th do.

Thos. Tapp, Europ. Regt.

Chas. Hunter, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I.

R. J. Macnab, Europ. Regt.

C. B. Morton, 1st bat. 5th regt. N.I.

J. T. Forster, 2d bat. 8th do.

H. B. Campbell, 2d bat. 1st do.

W. Campbell, 1st bat. 9th do.

Edm. Neville, 1st bat. 1st do.

H. W. Pickford, 2d bat. 9th do.

Jas. Hay, 2d bat. 5th do.

Edm. Brett, 2d bat. 3d do.

Fred. Durack, 1st bat. 12th do.

R. F. Bouchier, 1st bat. 2d do.

Hen. Stockley, 2d bat. 4th do.

W. A. Wall, 1st bat. 10th do.

Nov. 12. Robt. Farquhar, 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I.

F. B. B. Keene, 1st bat. 4th do.

Thos. Maughan, 1st bat. 10th do.

Wm. Long, 1st bat. 11th do.

Horatio Forbes, 2d bat. 7th do.

T. E. Taylor, 1st bat. 6th do.

Fred. Alex. Arnaud, 1st bat. 11th do.

F. N. B. Tucker, 1st bat. 7th do.

Hen. Wood, 2d bat. 3d do.

Geo. Macdonell, 2d bat. 6th do.

Wm. Unwin, Europ. Regt.

C. A. Stewart, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I.

Rd. Stark, Europ. Regt.

W. S. Adams, 1st bat. 5th regt. N.I.

G. S. Brown, 2d bat. 8th do.

G. H. Gordon, 2d bat. 1st do.

C. J. F. Pottineer, 2d bat. 9th do.

J. G. Mudie, 2d bat. 1st do.

Robt. Webb, 1st bat. 9th do.

D. J. Powell, 2d bat. 5th do.

R. B. McKenzie Gillanders, 1st bat. 3d do.

P. T. French, 2d bat. 12th do.

H. N. Ramsay, do. do.

John Hallett, 1st bat. 2d do.

H. J. Lamotte, 2d bat. 2d do.

Edw. Skipper, 2d bat. 4th do.

Herbert Jacob, 2d bat. 10th do.

Chas. Pavin, 1st bat. 4th do.

Isaac Munt, 1st bat. 10th do.

G. N. Prior, 2d bat. 11th do.

C. W. Wenn, 1st bat. 7th do.

G. J. Lloyd, 1st bat. 6th do.

Robt. Long, 1st bat. 11th do.

John Burrowes, 2d bat. 7th do.

ARTILLERY.

Oct. 23. Capt. John Johnson is appointed to 1st troop of Horse Artillery, in succession to Willock, gone to Europe.

Lieut. J. Sinclair and F. D. Watkins, at present doing duty with 1st troop of Horse Artillery, are appointed to 2d troop, and will join at Kaira.

24. Lieut. and Adj. G. R. Lyons, of 2d, is removed to 1st troop of Horse Artillery as Adjutant, vice Johnson, promoted. Lieut. Charles Dick Blackford is appointed Adjutant to 2d troop, in room of Lyons; date of appointment, 23d Oct. 1822.

25. Lieut. W. Morley, now on duty at Booj, upon being relieved by Capt. Falconer, will proceed to Baroda, to join the artillery at that station.

Nov. 16. Capt. Wm. Foy to be Major of Brigade, vice Miller, appointed Director of the Artillery Depot of Instruction; date of appointment, 1st Nov. 1822.

PIONEERS.

Oct. 2. Lieut. Goodfif to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Hart; date of appointment, Aug. 1, 1822.

30. Lieut. W. M. T. Smee, 31st regt. N.I., is attached to bat. of pioneers as a supernumerary officer.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 4. With reference to the order of the Court of Directors for the removal of Acting Assist. Surgeons appointed in India on the establishment of this Presidency, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following arrangement for relieving those Acting Assist. Surgeons who are at present attached to the Marine Department:

Assist. Surg. McLennan is appointed to the Hon. Company cruiser *Psyche*, to relieve Acting Assist. Surg. Spry.

Assist. Surg. Onseley to the *Nautilus*, to relieve Acting Assist. Surg. Boyd.

Assist. Surg. Phillipson to the *Benares*, to relieve Acting Assist. Surg. Scott; and

Assist. Surg. Mekell to the *Teignmouth*, to relieve Acting Assist. Surg. Edgar.

The relieving Assistant Surgeons above named will, however, continue to do duty in the Hospitals to which they are at present attached, until such time as opportunities may offer for joining the vessels to which they are respectively appointed, and the acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed to the Presidency as soon as they are individually relieved.

5. Mr. Surg. Gordon is posted to 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I., and directed to relieve Assist. Surg. Barra.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Barra is transferred from 1st bat. 3d regt. and posted to 2d

Extra Bat., and will relieve Mr. Surg. Wallace from medical charge of that corps.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Conwell, M.D., is posted to 2d bat. 3d regt., and directed to relieve Acting Assist. Surg. Graham, who will then proceed to the Presidency.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Burns, at present doing duty with 1st bat. 5th regt. Madras N.I., is posted to 2d bat. 12th regt., but to continue doing duty with former bat. until relieved, when he will proceed to join at Bassadore. Acting Assist. Surg. Nimmo, on being relieved by Mr. Assist. Surg. Burns, will proceed to the Presidency.

Assist. Surg. M'Tavish, at present doing duty with his Majesty's 47th regt., is directed to proceed to Aroolee, and assume medical charge of the pioneers at headquarters, during absence of Assist. Surg. Scoular.

Nov. 5. Sen. Assist. Surg. Richard Sharpe to be Surgeon in succession to Hall, deceased. 16th Aug. 1822.

6. Assist. Surg. Ouseley is appointed to the medical duties of the Hon. Company's cruiser Antelope, and Sub-Assist. Surg. Fergusson directed to return on shore.

9. Mr. Assist. Surg. M'Kell, at present attached to Bombay Europ. regt., will repair immediately on board the Hon. Company's cruiser Antelope, to do duty until relieved by Assist. Surg. Ouseley.

16. Surg. E. Harrison to be Garrison Surgeon, in succession to Hall, deceased.

Assist. Surg. Law is nominated to the medical duties of Ahmedabad; and Mr. Acting Assist. Surg. Mack, on being relieved by Mr. Law, will proceed to the Presidency.

19. Surg. Charles Dawe to take rank, vice Mitchell, retired; Surg. Rich. Sharpe to take rank vice Atkin deceased; 3d Jan. 1822.

Sen. Assist. Surg. J. P. Weeks to be Surgeon, vice Hall, deceased; 16th April 1822.

22. Surg. Hill Morgan, M.D., to be Superintending Surgeon in the army, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the return to Europe of Sup. Surg. Eckford, on sick certificate; date of rank, 17th Nov. 1822.

RESIGNATIONS.

Nov. 8. Surg. James Mitchell is permitted to retire from the Company's service, from 2d Jan. 1822.

Mr. Wm. Weir, late an Assist. Surg., is permitted to resign the Company's service, from 3d Jan. 1821.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DISTRESSED POPULATION IN IRELAND.

We cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure we feel in stating, that the *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 91.

subscriptions at this Presidency in aid of the distressed Irish already amount to Rs. 16,571.

The prompt manner in which all classes have stepped forward on this important and pressing occasion, is a measure worthy of Bombay; and we entreat those at a distance, who have hearts to feel for the distress of their Irish brethren, and means to contribute to their relief, not merely to add their own subscriptions to the list, but to exert whatever influence they may possess (and every one possesses some influence) to induce others to do the same.

The magnitude of the object requires the most extensive co-operation, and the most vigorous exertions. — "What thou doest, do quickly."—*Bom. Gaz.* Dec. 18.

The subscription for our distressed countrymen of the green island augments rapidly. Amongst the numerous benefactors to this fund, his Highness the Nawaub of Surat stands conspicuous for his magnificent donation of 1,000 rupees.

The receipts at our theatre on Friday se'nnight exceeded 3,000 rupees, we hear, most of which we believe the managers will be able to assign over to the Committee.—*Bom. Cour.* Dec. 31.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 4, 1822.—The attention of the Court this day was occupied in the hearing of a cause, which in its event added to the many instances already existing, of the weakness of human nature, when acted upon by the desire of obtaining wealth by other means than those of industry or honest activity.

It was an action brought upon a Shajoge note for 2,000 rupees; and the counsel for the plaintiff, after proving the note, and certain payments in part satisfaction of it, closed his case. The defence set up and ultimately established, was, that this was a note given in consequence of an agreement of the plaintiff with his friend (as he was stated in the written agreement proved on the part of the defendant) Mahomed Ismail, to discover a treasure amounting to 12,000 rupees, which the plaintiff had stated was concealed in some part of the defendant's house. If the plaintiff could find the treasure, the defendant was to give him 3,000 rupees; and he had already advanced a considerable part of it, and given the note in question for the payment of the remainder. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff, in prosecution of his plan, had proceeded to the defendant's house, and with great ceremony produced a box in which some gum-benjamin was placed, and that while it was burning the plaintiff had recited a great many prayers, and used certain incantations to discover the hidden treasure. This was repeated three times without

rendering the treasure tangible, or even visible. One of the witnesses stated that he had been in the house on one of these occasions, and that on the plaintiff knowing it, he had ordered the defendant to forbid any person entering while their incantations were going on. That he had heard the defendant say that the treasure was on the point of being discovered, and that it consisted of a bar of silver and some gold mohurs. On being asked by the plaintiff's counsel if he believed that the defendant could discover hidden treasure, he replied, that he did not know whether it would come or not when it was prayed for by the plaintiff. That the defendant (whose uncle the witness was) had waited a long time for the discovery of the treasure, and as it did not make its appearance in that time the plaintiff and defendant had quarrelled. The plaintiff in consequence brought the present action to recover the balance of the note.

After a patient hearing, the Court returned a verdict for the defendant, and ordered the plaintiff to give bail for his appearance at the sessions, to answer to an indictment against him as a common cheat.—*Bom. Gaz.*

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Francis James Templer, Esq. to be Sitting Magistrate for the town, fort, district, and port of Colombo; date 1st Oct. 1822.

George Turnour, Esq. to be Agent of Government in the 'Kandy' province of Saffragam; date 1st Oct. 1822.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 6. Major-Gen. Campbell has been pleased to appoint Major C. Campbell, half-pay 94th regt., to be his Military Secretary, to take effect from 7th inst.

Lieut. Auber, on half-pay of 78d regt., is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Lieut.-Governor from the above-mentioned date.

The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to appoint Major Charles Campbell to be his Private Secretary.

PENANG.

NEW SETTLEMENT.

(Extract of a Letter from Prince of Wales' Island.)

I am happy to apprise you, as an old Penang knight, that our Government have at length turned their attention towards improving the territory opposite to this island, ceded to the India Company in 1801 by the King of Quada. The dimensions of our tract are about 28 miles long, and about three miles broad throughout, and

you know that Sir George Leith secured its cession to us, not only to remove His Majesty of Quada from our immediate neighbourhood, and prevent any future "Fight of Praya" (see Leyden's Remains, p. 274), but to enable us to produce our own supplies of grain and poultry, for which we have always been dependent on Quada to a very great extent; I have been told so much as 70,000 maunds of grain, and about 100,000 ducks and fowls, have annually been imported here from His Highness's country alone.

Nothing further than obtaining this tract was however done until a year or two ago, when our present worthy governor gave the inhabitants residing there suitable police and military establishments; and lately, in consequence of the devastation of Quada by the Siamese, further measures have been adopted with the view to encourage settlers, and increase the cultivation of land there.

A commission has been appointed by Government for superintending the affairs of "Point Wellesley;" and one of the civil servants, Mr. Maingy, has gone over and taken up his residence on the opposite shore, whereby incalculable confidence has been given to the inhabitants. The population is increasing fast. There are already 9 or 10,000 people collected together, and 2 or 3,000 acres of paddy planted out. I was over there the other day, and am confident, from all I saw, that if Government persist in their present course of encouraging settlers and cultivators, by making small advances of money, the whole of the opposite shore will very soon possess a numerous, well behaved, and industrious population, and be covered with plantations of coffee, spices, and pepper, all of which thrive beautifully there, as well as paddy, gram, Indian corn and cocoa-nuts.

How much such measures as have lately been adopted were wanted, and how useful they will prove there, any one may judge from the following fact: of the six executions which have taken place at this island during the last five or six years, five were for crimes committed on the opposite shore!—*Cal. Jour.*, Dec. 13.

DEATHS.

Sept. 14. Mr. John Barrett, long employed as a clerk in the Court of Judicature. The deceased was taken suddenly ill of a compression on the brain by an effusion of blood, which terminated his existence.

Nov. 7. The Rev. Father Miguel Pedro Rectenuald, Vicar of the Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Assumpcao, of George Town, born in Trevery, in Germany, aged 67 years.

8. Lieut. W. K. Sandon, of the Bombay Marine, aged 19; a promising youth, and esteemed by his brother officers.

17. Capt. Richard Machell, of his Majesty's 30th regt.

MANILLA.

In April 1822, a most dreadful plot was discovered here, which had for its object the destruction of every Spaniard, whether Royalist or Constitutional. The King's and Mestizos' regiments were, it appears, gained over for this purpose; the plot was only discovered the evening before its proposed execution: the regiment of Mestizos was disbanded, and the King's marched off in different directions, a part to Cavite. Three sons of Colonel Bagot (a Creole commanding the King's regiment) were arrested: the father was to have been King! Don Manuel Varela is also arrested, and is now prisoner in the *Cabildo*, preparatory to trial; he was to have been *Xife Politico*. I cannot describe the suspense which hung over us for some days. — *Letter to Cal. Journ.*

CHINA.

CHINESE PROCLAMATION RESPECTING THE LATE FIRE IN CANTON.

By the Fooyuen, published Nov. 14, 1822.

(Not communicated by the Merchants, but obtained privately.)

Ching, a member of the Military Board at Peking, a Censor belonging to the Board of General Inspection, a Ti-tuck of Canton Province, and Superintendent of the Train Taxje, hereby issues a general Proclamation, with the utmost earnestness, on a most important subject.

On the 18th and 19th days of the 9th moon of this year, in consequence of a fire occasioned by a shopman, when a mad wind blew and the fire became furious, it was impossible for man's strength to produce any effect in arresting the progress of the flames; they spread and consumed shops, houses and hong, to a number that exceeded 2,400, and maimed and wounded men to the amount of several times ten, and destroyed the property of merchants and foreigners to the value of several hundreds of thousands of tens of thousands. The flowery gaiety and glory of Canton was all at once consumed, like the gaudy insect that makes into the burning flame. Such an event has not taken place for several hundred years.

You, gentlemen, merchants, poor natives and foreigners, who have suffered this heaven-sent calamity, are not the only persons whose hearts are grieved and wounded; I, the Fooyuen, since my ears heard it, and my eyes saw it, have not for a moment ceased to feel bodily pain, and mental anguish, on account of it.

But the proverb says, of every drink and every filled cup, there are none that are not previously fixed by fate. This judgment of fire was no doubt occasioned by the in-

fluence of the destiny of the Pearl river which runs past the city and suburbs.

But I desire that you all, gentlemen, merchants, poor natives, and foreigners, will every one quietly submit to a righteous destiny. Do not sorrow, grieve, lament, and sigh: you must not repine at heaven, nor criminate man, and so in vain add to your trouble and vexation; but it is incumbent on you to receive the warning from heaven above. Repent of your sins; examine yourselves, and always preserve impressed on your minds the four words, "heavenly principles, good heart;" and really acting according to these, you will not be ashamed before the discerning gods, and no doubt the high heaven will silently assist you; and how do you know but that the residue left by the fiery flames shall re-arise in piles of gold and heaps of gems and riches and honours.

You that have the power are hereby commanded to hasten and rebuild, on the original site and foundation, which you must not overstep, to encroach on your neighbours, for if you do so great an offence, you will be prosecuted and punished without mercy.

As to the poor, who have been burnt out, and have no dwelling, I have directed the local magistracy to hasten and draw out a list of the names, and give grain and exercise compassion. And those criminals who availed themselves of the fire to rob and plunder, many have been taken, and will severely be punished; and a new search has been commenced for those not yet seized, so that not one of them may escape the net. I have also appointed an additional number of officers and troops to patrol the streets night and day, and if hereafter any should act as incendiaries or robbers, it is allowed to country gentlemen, to scholars, to merchants and poor natives, and constables and watchmen, to join the military officers and soldiery to seize the culprits, to present them before the magistrates, and if the charge be proved, they will on the spot be immediately cudgelled to death.

As to the foreigners, who have in barks passed over seas several times ten thousand miles in width, to come to our Celestial Empire to trade, in one morning their goods have been consumed by fire, and they have no settled place to roost or rest in, a case indeed much to be pitied. I hereby therefore command all the Hong merchants to act as is safe for the foreigners, and settle them in tranquil situations, that none of them may be destitute of a place to live in.

Let all the military officers, country gentlemen, merchants, poor natives and foreigners, whom this may concern, yield obedience thereto.

Do not oppose a special proclamation.

Taooukwang, 2d year 10th moon 2d day,

Nov. 15, 1822.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Dec. 31. Captain St. John Blacker, to be First Assist to Resident at Gwalior.

Captain G. Fielding, to be Second Assistant to Resident at Gwalior.

General Department.

Jan. 13. Mr. Charles Lushington, Private Secretary to Governor-Gen.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 14. Mr. C.B. Elliott, Register of Zillah Court of Sarun.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Jan. 9. Brev.-Capt. H.L. White, 18th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Prince of Wales' Island on his private affairs for four months.

Jan. 11. Ensign B. Scott, Interp. and Quart.-Mast. 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, for twelve months.

Jan. 13. Captain A. Lockett, 4th regt. N.I., to officiate as Military Secretary to the Governor-General until further orders.

Surgeon Simon Nicolson to be Surgeon to the Governor-General.

Aides-de-camp to the Governor-General :

Captain A. Lockett, 14th regt. N.I.

Brev. Capt. D. Ruddell, Hon. Company's European regiment.

Lieut. the Hon. George Thomas Keppel, of His Majesty's 20th regiment.

Lieut. E. C. Archer, H.M. 87th Foot.

Lieut. Bently Buxton, of the Corps of Engineers.

Extra Aide-de-camp :

Captain Fendall, His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

Supernumerary Aides-de-camp :

Major John Vaughan, Fort and Town Major of Fort William.

Major Henry Huthwaite, Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Extra Aides-de-camp to the Governor-General :

General :

Capt. Caldwell, 25th regt. N.I.

Capt. Dangerfield, Bombay Est.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank.

Infantry. Major Mossom Boyd to be Lieut. Col. from 11th June 1822, in succession to Hennessy, retired from the ser-

vice.—Major John MacInnes to be Lieut. Col., vice Hodgson, retired, with rank from 1st Sept. 1822, in succession to Thompson, deceased.

8th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Charles Frederick Wild to be Captain of a company from 17th Jan. 1821, in succession to Heron, retired. This cancels the brevet rank assigned to Capt. Wild in general orders 1st Sept. 1821.—Ensign the Hon. William Stapleton to be Lieut., vice Wild, promoted, with rank from 4th July 1821, in succession to Lindessay, struck off.

20th Regt. N.I. Capt. Nicholas Manley to be Major, from 1st Sept. 1822, in succession to MacInnes, promoted.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Thos. D. L. Davies to be Captain of a company, and Ensign George Thompson to be Lieut., in succession to Montagu, resigned, with rank from 19th April 1822, in succession to Gordon, deceased.—Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Samuel Cantwell Crooke to be Captain of a company, and Ensign Alfred Arkell Williamson to be Lieut., from 1st Sept. 1822, in succession to Manley, promoted.

21st Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut., Hugh Ross to be Captain of a company from 18th Jan. 1822, in succession to Russell, retired.—Ensign Archibald Maclean to be Lieut. vice Ross, promoted, with rank from 7th Aug. 1822, in succession to Rattray, deceased.

25th Regt. N.I. Capt. James George to be Major, and Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Henry Tepper Smith to be Captain of a company, from 11th June 1822, in succession to Boyd, promoted.—Ensign John Robert Talbot to be Lieut., vice Smith, promoted, with rank from 17th June 1822, in succession to Norton, deceased.

Alteration of Rank.

Infantry. Lieut. Colonel Thos. Duer Broughton to rank from 11th June 1822, vice Hodgson, retired.

European Regt. Major Wm. Henville Wood, to rank from 14th June 1822, vice Broughton, promoted.—Captain Robert Ledlie to rank from 11th June 1822, vice Wood promoted.—Lieut. Charles Wilson to rank from 11th June 1822, vice Ledlie promoted.

8th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Wm. Beckett, to rank from 17th Jan. 1821, vice Wild, promoted.

20th Regt. N.I. Capt. Chas. Ramsay Skardon, to rank from 9th April 1822, vice Montagu, resigned.

20th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Stuart Corbett, to rank from 9th April 1822, vice Skardon, promoted.

21st Regt. N.I. Lieut. Joseph Leason to rank from 18th January 1822, vice Ross, promoted.—Lieut. Edm. Wintle, to rank from 25th April 1822, vice Richardson, deceased.

25th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Charles James Lewes, to rank from 11th June 1822, vice Smith, promoted.

Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Griffiths 10th regt. N.I., having furnished a medical certificate of his profession, that officer is transferred, at his own request, to the Invalid establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths of the Invalid establishment, to be Regulating Officer of the Invalid Thannah establishment in the district of Shahabad, vice Lieutenant-Colonel James Maxwell, deceased.

The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:

Lieut. Thomas Sanderson, 8th regt. Light Cavalry, on account of health.

Surg. James Lumsdaine attached to the Residency of Fort Marlborough, on account of private affairs.

The following appointment was made by Government in the Political Department, under date 2d inst.

Lieut.-Col. L. R. O'Brien, 8th regt. Light Cavalry, to be First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Jan. 6. Lieut. Brev. Capt. George Snodgrass, 4th Native Infantry, is appointed a member of the annual committee in the room of Lieutenant (Brevet-Capt.) Read, appointed Superintendent of Family Money.

The Commander-in-chief is pleased to post the following officers of artillery to companies and battalions respectively, viz.

Capt. C. Chesney, to 6th comp. 2d bat.
1st-Lieut. W. T. Garrett, to 3d comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin, to 6th comp. 2d bat.

1st-Lieut. L. Burroughs is removed from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. Lewin will do duty with head-quarters of regt. at Dum-Dum, until the arrival of 6th comp. 2d bat. at the Presidency.

Lieut. W. J. Phillott, 17th N.I., is posted to 2d bat. of regt.

The appointment by Capt. Simpson, commanding 2d bat. 14th regt., in battalion orders under date Mhow, 14th Dec. 1822, of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Forster, to act as Adj. during the separation of the wings of that corps, is confirmed.

The leave granted, under date 5th ult., to Assist. Surg. K. Macqueen, is cancelled at the request of that gentleman.

The arrangement in division orders by Maj. Gen. Thomas, C.B., under date Cawnpore, 16th Dec. 1822, of Assist. Surg. J. J. Patterson, to repair to Jub-

bulpore and afford medical aid to 1st bat. 4th N.I. during the absence of Assist. Surg. Woodburn; and of Assist. Surg. Pullar to proceed and assume medical charge of the troops at the post of Lohargong, in his room, delivering over that of 1st bat. 1st regt. to Assist. Surg. Forsyth; are confirmed.

Lieut. B. Wood, 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I., is appointed Adjut. to Benares Levy vice Goldie, removed to another situation.

Lieut. W. Turner, 1st bat. 29th N.I., to officiate as Adjut. and Quart. Mast. of Europ. Invalids during the absence of Capt. Weston.

Jan. 7. Assist. Surg. E. J. Yeatman is directed to do duty with detachment of Hon. Com. Europ. regt. commanded by Capt. Bolton, under orders to proceed from Fort William to Nagpore.

Jan. 8. Brev. Capt. Hornby to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 14th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Ouseley.

Mr. Menteth, cadet of infantry, is appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 23d N.I. at Barrackpore, instead of 2d bat. 13th N.I. at Chittagong.

Ensign James Malony, 1st bat. 28th N.I., at present doing duty with 1st bat. 7th N.I. at Cuttack, is directed to proceed and join his proper corps at Mhow.

Assist. Surg. D. Batter, M.D., is appointed to the Goruckpore Light Infantry, vice the Hon. F. Sempill, deceased.

Jan. 13. Lieut. W. Sargent is appointed Adjutant to 2d bat. 29th regt. N.I., in room of Brev. Capt. W. Badenach, who has resigned that situation.

The appointment in bat. orders of 19th ult., by Capt. Cooper, commanding the Chumparun Light Inf. Bat., of Lieut. J. T. Kennedy, to officiate as Adjutant, during Lieut. and Adjut. Thomson's temporary charge of the corps, is confirmed.

Jan. 14. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieut. Col. Geo. Marlay, C. B., (half pay) to be Military Secretary to his Excellency.

Capt. Forbes Champagne, H.M.'s 20th regt., Brev. Capt. Semple, H.M.'s 28th regt., and Capt. Honeywood, 7th regt. Light Cavalry, to be Aides-de-Camp.

Capt. Borrowes, H.M.'s 41st regt., Lieut. Humphry Hay, 2d regt. Light Cavalry, and Lieut. Crole, H.M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, to be Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Capt. Elliott, half-pay, H.M.'s 21st Dragoons, is attached to the office of the Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. George Warren, Hon. Comp. Europ. regt., now on leave of absence at the Presidency, is directed to join the detachment of that corps under Capt. Bolton, in Fort William. Lieut. Warren is to be struck off the returns of Goruckpore Light Battalion.

Lieut. Col. Udney Yule, C. B., is removed from Hon. Comp. Europ. Regt. to 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I.

An exchange of situations is sanctioned between Lieut. and Adj. A. D. Gordon, and Lieut. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Rowcroft, of 1st bat. 12th regt. N.I., the former officer is accordingly appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast., and the latter Adjut. to the above corps.

The following are General Orders issued to His Majesty's Forces in India.

Jan. 7. Until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:

30th Foot. Ensign John C. Batteley, from 24th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Vandere, deceased, 19th Dec. 1822.

The undermentioned officers have received leave of absence:

44th Foot. Lieut.-Col. Hardinge, for two years, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

Ditto. Surg. Jones, for two years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

69th Foot. Lieut. Kelly, for two years, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Ash, 41st regt., to return to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for two years.

Lieut. Gilbert, 20th Foot, to return to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for two years.

*Head Quarters, on board H.M.'s ship
Glasgow, 8th Jan. 1823.*

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, having in his General Orders to the troops on the Bengal Establishment published his thanks, inclusively to H.M.'s Forces, takes this opportunity of communicating in the usual manner to the regiments serving in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, for placing on the King's records the expression of his sincerest acknowledgment of the satisfaction which their conduct has uniformly given to him, during the long term he has had the honour of standing at their head.

The fidelity, the zeal, and discipline, which has been so characteristic of the whole force during his connexion with it, have been a source of the highest gratification to him. His Lordship therefore could not quit India, without soliciting the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to receive the warm tribute which he hereby offers to their merits, and he trusts all will believe in the earnestness of his parting prayer for their welfare.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 24. The lady of C. Kane, Esq. of a son.

11. At Bhewndy, the lady of Major James Morse, 1st-7th, of a son.

At Ghazepore, the lady of R. Burrow, Esq. sen., of a son.

13. The lady of J. Templeton, Esq. of a son.

14. Mrs. C. C. Blackburn, of a daughter.

15. The lady of R. Fleming, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Durwar, by St. John Thackeray, Esq. Magistrate and Political Agent Southern Mahratta country, Captain M. Kemble, Assistant Adjutant-General Field Force, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Wm. Moole, Esq., of Mains, Berwickshire.

11. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Geo. Cropely, (Serjeant, Commissariat) to Miss Sarah Eves.

13. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Henderson, W. P. Palmer, Esq., of H. C. Civil Service, fourth son of J. Palmer, Esq. of Calcutta, to Temperance Sophia, second daughter of Matthew Law, Esq.

14. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, George Gowen Fraser, Esq. of Chandney Malda, to Mrs. Matilda Davies.

16. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Henry Cooke, jun. Esq. to Jane, the third daughter of the late Captain R. Campbell.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Captain Frederick Buckley, of the 18th Native Infantry, to Miss Jane Cox, daughter of the late Captain W. B. Cox, of the Honourable Company's Military Establishment at Bencoolen.

19. At Chandernagore, Monsieur Chas. D'Abbadie, to Mademoiselle J. J. Martin.

20. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, John Brown, Esq. of Tirhoot, to Charlotte, only daughter of John Dowling, Esq.

DEATHS.

Dec. 15. On board the Elizabeth, on his way from Batavia, whither he had gone to acquire a subsistence for his family, Mr. Johannes Carapiet, in the 57th year of his age.

29. Mrs. Maria D'Souza, the wife of Mr. Andrew D'Souza, printer.

Jan. 6. At his quarters at Dehlie, Major Robert Macpherson, of the 2d battalion

17th Regt. of N. I. and Commandant of the Palace Guard.

6. At Lucknow, Mr. Thomas Friskeny Hare, aged 61 years and one month.

7. At Hooghly, Mr. John Rontan, Pensioner of Government.

20. At Chowringhee, at 3 A.M. James Jameson, Esq. a Surgeon on the Establishment, and Secretary to the Medical Board.

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 25. Duke of Bedford, from Bengal.

Feb. 2. Milford, Harwood, from London.

9. Almorah, Winter, from Bengal.

Departures.

Feb. 11. Geo. IV., Clark, for London.

Vessels advertised to Sail for Europe.

Charlotte, for London 15th Feb.

Duke of Bedford, for Columbo, Cape, and England, 20th Feb.

Almorah, Winter, for Liverpool 10th March.

Milford, for London ditto.

BIRTH.

Dec. 29. The lady of Captain J. W. Graham, of the 6th Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 28. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, George Ogilvy, Esq. of the Medical Establishment, to Maria Augusta, second daughter of the late Dr. John Grieve, of St. Petersburg.

DEATHS.

Nov. 4. At sea, on board the H. C. cruiser Mercury, of a bilious fever caught at Bassadore, on his return from Persia, Mr. Richard Hitchings, aged 20 years; universally regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

9. At Bushire, Robert Green, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Bussorah Residency, after a severe and painful illness, which he bore with true christian fortitude and resignation, aged 23 years.

Dec. 21. Mr. John Fritz, a compositor in the Courier Office.

22. William Panton, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Surat, aged 40 years.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the East-India House on Wednesday, June 18, when the half-yearly dividend was declared, and a Committee appointed to inspect the Company's Bye-Laws.

The Court having been made special for the purpose of resuming the debate on the East-India Trade Bill, the Chairman requested permission to withdraw the motion he had made at the former Court, viz. "That this Court do agree to the said Bill, under the terms mentioned in Mr. Courtenay's letter of that day," and to substitute the following, viz. "That this Court do agree to the bill."—Agreed to. The discussions will be given at full length in our next number.

EMBARKATION OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

On Monday, June 16th, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and family embarked on board the Hon. Company's own ship Thomas Grenville, Capt. Manning, and were received on board with yards manned, and a salute of guns.

* An abstract of the Bill will be found in page 67 of our present number.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

In our last number we omitted to state, that the students of the East-India College had subscribed a sum of money to erect a tomb to the memory of the late Gholam Hyder Moonshy, as a testimony of their esteem.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 8. Deal. William Money, Jackson, from Bengal.—*Passengers* from Calcutta: Mrs. Loring, Mrs. Smoult, Mrs. Morrieson, Mrs. Inglis, Miss Stowers; Henry Dawes, Esq., A. Dick, Esq., and Frederick Townshend, Esq., Bengal Civil Service; Capt. E. Herring, 29th reg. N. I.; Lieut. J. Tomlinson, 9th ditto; Lieut. W. Cary, H. M. 41st foot; Lieut. H. Carey, 29th reg. N. I.; Ensign James Roxburgh, 24th reg. N. I.; Mr. A. Dear, merchant; Masters Dawes, Brooke, Maxwell, Morrieson, 2 Walters, 2 Loring, 2 Inglis, Bennett, Patten, and Patterson; 3 Misses Dick, Misses Christian and Brook.—*From the Cape*: Mrs. Major Loftie; Master and Miss Loftie.—(Colonel Agnew, of the H. C. B. Native Infantry, died at sea.)

13. Liverpool. Columbia, Chapman, from Bombay 12th Feb.

17. Off Plymouth. Barkworth, Green, from Bombay 12th Jan.—*Passengers*: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Achmuty, Major Wellington, Major Meale and two children; Capt. and Mrs. MacNeill and three children; Capt. and Mrs. Brackenbury and one child; Lieut. MacFarlane; Lieut. Carew; Lieut. and Mrs. Backhouse, and three children; Lieut. and Mrs. Raven, and one child; Lieut. and Mrs. Potts, Miss A. Lindsay, Lieut. Hurring, Capt. Webb, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Kidman, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Read, Mr. J. C. Strover, Acting Surgeon Price, and a detachment of the 17th Lancers.

22. Off Scilly. Belle Alliance, Rolfe, from Bengal.

26. In the Downs. London, Sotheby, from China 12th Feb.—*Passengers*: Mr. Charles Money, late of the Regent; and twenty-five invalided soldiers from St. Helena.—*Casualties*: Mr. William Grant, sixth officer, died 8th March; and Mr. Henry Barry, purser, died 19th April.

— In the Downs. Phoenix, Weynton, from Bombay 4th Feb.

— Off the Isle of Wight. Waterloo, Living, from Bombay 26th Jan.

— Deal. Moira, Hornblow, from Bengal.

Departures.

May 27. Gravesend. England, Reay, for Bombay and Colombo.

29. Ditto. Hercules, Vaughan, for Ceylon and Bombay.

June 9. Portsmouth. Katherine Stewart Forbes, Chapman, for Bombay.

10. Ditto. Mexborough, Shipton, for Madras and Bengal.

— Gravesend. Diamond, Strutt, for Batavia.

12. Portsmouth. Ganges, Cumberlege, for Madras and Bengal.

15. Deal. Lord Castlereagh, Durant, for Bombay.

16. Do. Minerva, Probyn, for Bengal.

17. Do. Rockingham, Beach, for Bengal.

— Do. Royal George, Reynolds, for Bengal.

— Do. Boyne, Lawson, for Madras and Bengal.

18. Do. Thomas Grenville, Manning, for Bengal.—*Passengers*: Lady M'Naghten; Mrs. Col. M'Gregor; Mrs. Peckett; Misses M'Naghten, two Venturers, Shakespear, and Paton; Mr. Chester; Col. Pennington; Major Sackville; Capt. Peckett; Mr. Macintosh; Mr. Shawe; and Mr. Cuthbertson. Messrs. Hathorn, Grant, and Hare, writers; Messrs. Grote, Grierly, Swainley, M'Naghten, Conolby, and M'George, cadets.

23. Gravesend. Susan, Hamilton, for Madras and Bengal.

Vessels spoken with.

Kellie Castle, Adams, London to Madras and China, 1st April, lat. 7 S. lon. 26.

Atlas, Mayne, London to Madras and China, 14th April, lat. 1 S. lon. 20.

Amity, Gray, London to Batavia, 29th March, lat. 23 S. lon. 31 W.

Waterloo, London to Bombay, 4th May, lat. 13 S. lon. 32 W.

Eliza, Hunt, from New South Wales to Java, 15th Jan., off Cape Dromedary.

Speke, M'Pherson, London to Ceylon, 14th April, lat. 0 6 S. lon. 18 15 W.

Mary Anne, Bengal to London, 19th Feb., off Cochin, going to Ceylon to complete her cargo.

Swallow, London to Bengal, lat. 3 N. lon. 20.

His Majesty's ship Jupiter, with Lord Amherst, Governor-general, on board, for Calcutta, 27th April, off the Equator, lon. 22 W.; and on the same day, the Madras, Clark, bound to Madras and Bengal.

Charles Grant, Hay, from London to the Mauritius and China, having on board General Sir Lowry Cole, Governor, to the Mauritius, 27th April, lat. 0 18 N. lon. 22 W.

Nelson, Barney, of London, on the coast of Japan, in Aug. last, with one hundred tons of sperm oil.

Plymouth, 14th June.—“The Hercules, Vaughan, from London to Ceylon, having damaged her hull, is going into dock to be inspected, and most of the cargo, it is expected, will be landed.”

A letter from Havre-de-Grace, posted on Friday (20th June) at Lloyd's, notices the capture of the Penelope, French East-Indianman, with a valuable cargo, by a Spanish privateer, and that it was carried into Algeiras. The Penelope was from Bengal to Bourdeaux, and, it is said, is insured at Lloyd's for 100,000*l*.

Cape of Good Hope, April 2.—“The brig Singapore, belonging to Bengal, was sent in here yesterday by H. M. ship Leven, the captain of which found her in the hands of the Portuguese Government, near Delagoa Bay, with only one man alive belonging to her, the remainder having died from the unhealthy state of the climate; the cargo had all been landed by the Portuguese Government, but it was demanded by the captain of the Leven, who re-shipped it on board the Singapore, and sent her for this port manned by part of his own crew.—The schooner Orange Grove, belonging to this colony, was discovered under precisely similar circumstances as the Singapore, with the whole of her cargo taken out, and only the master and supercargo alive. The Orange Grove sailed from Delagoa Bay in company with the Singapore.”

Loss of the Apollo.—Extract of a letter dated Cape of Good Hope, April 18:—

“The Apollo, Capt. Tennant, from Calcutta and Madras, coming into Table Bay, on the evening of the 16th, with a light wind, and the water smooth, got on shore

at 8 P. M., on the rocks on Green-point, and has since become a total wreck. Immediate assistance was afforded; but although all yesterday was fine, and upwards of 100 men employed besides the crew of the *Apollo*, we lament to say, that no portion of the valuable part of her cargo has been got out. Hopes were entertained to the last that the vessel would have been got off, and every effort was used to effect that object, but without success. The passengers and crew were all saved, with the exception of one man, the cook of the ship, who was killed in firing signals of distress."

Loss of the Actæon.—The *Actæon*, Mackay, was lost off Van Dieman's Land, 28th Oct. 1822.

Loss of a Dutch Corvette.—Accounts from Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, state the loss on the 1st April of the Dutch corvette *Zeepard*, Capt. Rentzes, 28 guns, from Batavia, having run on shore in a thick fog, about three miles from Cape Recife. The crew consisted of about 180 men, seven of whom were drowned, and several severely hurt. The vessel has become a complete wreck.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

June 25. The lady of J. C. Melvill, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Home Service, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

June 14. J. R. Raines, Esq., of the 46th regt., Captain Madras Army, to Julia, only daughter of the late Edward Jardine, Esq., Banker, Seven-Oaks, Kent.

17. At Edinburgh, by the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, Josiah Nisbet, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Rachel, second daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks, of Lees, in the county of Berwick, Bart., M.P.

— At Lymington, Hants, Capt. Henry Tufnell Roberts, of the 5th regt. Bengal Cavalry, late commanding the 1st Rohilla Cavalry (see our Journal for Nov. 1822, pages 432-3), to Miss Jane Beckley, second daughter of the late Thos. Beckley, Esq., of Lymington.

21. At Lambeth Church, Lieut. G. F. Penley, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service,* 8th regt. Bombay Establishment, to Miss Elizabeth Walters, eldest daughter of Geo. Walters, Esq., of Addington.

— At Ashbourne, the Rev. H. C. Bousflower, of Bury, Lancashire, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late H. I. Bousflower, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service.

Latelly. At Limehouse, by the Rev. Dr. Asiatic Journ.—No. 91.

Rudge, Mr. J. Barber, H. C. serv. to the daughter of Mr. John Tebbutt, of that place.

DEATHS.

May 25. At Heavitree, near Exeter, Mrs. Margaret Lewis, aged 27, wife of Robert Lewis, Esq., in the service of the East India Company.

June 16. In Devonshire Street, Portland Place, Lady Staunton, relict of the late Sir George Leonard Staunton, and mother of the present Baronet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, June 27.

COTTON.—The accounts from Liverpool this week are very favourable for Cotton; the sales at that place on Wednesday amounted to 4,000 bales, at full prices, quite as high as at any former period. The demand, upon the whole, may be stated very good this week, principally by consumers, who have taken off nearly the whole quantity sold, at prices fully the currency of last week.

SUGAR.—Considerable business has been done this week in Raw Sugars, and full prices obtained, particularly for the strong brown qualities, which are exceedingly scarce; the market upon the whole has been rather scantily supplied, and nearly the whole on show has been taken off. This forenoon the Sugar market remains very steady, but little business doing, on account of the few samples on show. In foreign Sugars there appears scarcely any thing doing by private contract.

COFFEE.—The demand for Coffee in the early part of the week was extremely languid, and the public sales on Tuesday went off with little spirit at prices, 2s. a 3s. lower. Since then the demand has become more animated, and the sales have gone off at an improvement of about 2s. per cwt.

SPICES.—There is little business doing in Spices, and no variation in prices.—Pimento is rather in better request.

SALTPETRE.—In Saltpetre there is very little doing; the prices may be stated 1s. lower.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

By advices from Calcutta to the 23d January, it appears that the public securities remained as stated in our last report, as under:

Remittable debt of 1822, 22 to 23 per cent. premium.

Unremittable loan paper, 13 to 14 per cent. premium.

The exchange for bills also remained the same.

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	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Cochinial.....lb.	0	3	6	to	0	4	6	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	4	10	0	to	3	0	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5	10	0	—	3	15	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	0	—	0	2	0
— Cheribon.....cwt.	4	10	0	—	3	0	0	— Tamerick, Bengal.cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	12	0
— Sumatra.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	10	0	— Java.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	5	10	0	—	7	0	0	— China.....cwt.	2	3	0	—	3	0	0
— Mocha.....cwt.	5	10	0	—	7	0	0	Zedoary.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	6	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	4	7	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	7	10	0	—	8	0	0
— Madras.....cwt.	0	0	3	—	0	0	6	— Blue.....cwt.	7	10	0	—	8	0	0
— Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	3	—	0	0	7	Indigo, Blue.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	10	7
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	1	1	— Purple and Violet.....lb.	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	9	6	—	0	10	0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	12	0	0	—	23	0	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	8	9	—	0	9	3
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	10	0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0	8	3	—	0	8	0
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	0	0	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	7	6	—	0	8	0
— Uncrushed, or Tincal.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	2	15	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0	6	0	—	0	6	3
Camphire, uncrushed.....cwt.	12	0	0	—	15	0	0	— Consuming qualities.....cwt.	0	6	6	—	0	7	0
Cardemoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	0	—	0	3	6	— Madras Fine and Good.....cwt.	0	8	3	—	0	9	3
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0	0	0	—	0	1	3	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	16	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	0	0	—	17	10	0	Safflower.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Ligna.....cwt.	8	10	0	—	10	0	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	12	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	2	0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	9	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	2	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	11	4	—	0	12	2
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	5	0	— Novi.....cwt.	0	15	1	—	1	3	7
Columbo Root.....cwt.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	— Ditto White.....cwt.	0	15	1	—	1	3	7
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	32	0	0	— China.....cwt.	0	16	1	—	0	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	0	0	0	— Organalme.....cwt.	1	12	0	—	2	0	0
— Arabic.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	0	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	4	7	—	0	6	10
— Assafetida.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	0	0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0	2	2	—	0	3	9
— Benjamin.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	35	0	0	— Mace.....cwt.	0	3	2	—	0	3	9
— Animi.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	6	—	0	3	6
— Galbanum.....cwt.	14	10	0	—	15	0	0	— Ginger.....cwt.	1	3	0	—	1	4	0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	18	0	0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
— Myrrh.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	4	0	0	— White.....cwt.	0	1	3	—	0	0	0
— Olibanum.....cwt.	0	0	0	—	0	2	6	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	7	0	—	1	10	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	2	—	0	2	6	— White.....cwt.	1	12	0	—	1	18	0
— Dye.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	2	6	— Brown.....cwt.	1	4	0	—	1	7	0
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Manilla and Java.....cwt.	12	0	0	—	1	14	0
— Shivered.....cwt.	2	5	0	—	5	0	0	Tea, Bohea.....cwt.	0	2	5	—	0	2	6
— Stick.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	10	0	— Congou.....cwt.	0	2	6	—	0	3	3
Musk, China.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	1	0	0	— Sonchong.....cwt.	0	4	2	—	0	4	7
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	3	0	—	1	8	0	— Campol.....cwt.	0	3	6	—	0	4	3
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	0	8	—	0	0	9	— Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	4	—	0	3	7
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	0	15	0	— Pekoe.....cwt.	0	3	5	—	0	6	0
— Cloves.....cwt.	2	5	0	—	2	10	0	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	3	4	—	0	3	6
— Mace.....cwt.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	— Hyson.....cwt.	0	3	8	—	0	3	9
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	3	6	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	0	5	4	—	0	6	6
Opium.....lb.	0	1	6	—	0	3	0	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	1	12	0	—	2	2	0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	6	—	0	3	0	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	10	0	0	—	10	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 15 July—Prompt 3 October.

Company's.—Indigo.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 21 July—Prompt 17 October.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 1 August—Prompt 7 November.

Company's.—Bengal, Madras, and Surat Cotton Wool.

Licensed.—Cotton Wool.—Cotton Wicks.

For Sale 6 August—Prompt 31 October.

Private Trade.—Lincloth—Blue Cloth—Blue Sallampores—Brown, Blue, and Yellow Sankens—Bandanones—Doosgeties—Benares Turbans—Madras Handkerchiefs—Silk Handkerchiefs—China Silk Piece Goods—Shawls—Shawl Borders—Cashmere Shawls—Gauze and Crape Gown Pieces—Lustrings.

For Sale 11 August—Prompt 7 November.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black and White Pepper—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs.

Licensed.—Cloves.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Duchess of Atholl*, *Euri Balcarras*, *Canning*, *Sir David Scott*, and *London*, from China; and the *Winchelsea*, from Bengal; and the *Asiatic*, from Bengal and Madras.

Company's.—Ten—Sugar—Cinnamon—Pepper—Cardemoms—Indigo—Nankeens—Long Cloths—Blue Sallampores—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Ten—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Indigo—Saltpetre—Castor Oil—Benjamin—Dragon's Blood—Soy—Elephant's Teeth—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Muffs and Tippets—Camel's Hair Brushes—Indian Ink—Fishing Lines—China Ware—Tin—Rattans—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Ganges	700	Ford	Madras and Bengal.
Clyde	300	Driver	Ditto.
Providence	850	Remington	Ditto.
Hope	300	Flint	Madras direct.
Lady Kennaway	600	Sarfen	Bengal.
Asia	600	Heid	Ditto.
Mary	370	Ardlie	Ditto.
Bengal Merchant	500	Brown	Ditto.
Upton Castle	650	Pedler	Bombay.
James Sibbald	700	Forbes	Ditto.
Cumbrian	700	Clarkson	Ditto.
Barkworth	—	—	Ditto.
Waterloo	—	Living	Ditto.
Alexander	465	Richardson	Nauritius and Ceylon.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of May to the 25th of June 1823.

1823.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	5 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Comp. 1720.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. India Bonds.	34 per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1823.	
May 26	219 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	100 100 1/2	20 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	25 1/2	—	—	—	38 1/2	18 1/2	80 1/2	14	0	1823.
27	220	79 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	100 100 1/2	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	25 1/2	—	—	—	39 1/2	18 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	May 26
28	220	80 1/2	81 1/2	97 1/2	100 101 1/2	20 1/2	92 1/2	79 1/2	—	—	25 1/2	—	—	—	38 1/2	18 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	27
29	219 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	104 101 1/2	20 1/2	92 1/2	79 1/2	—	—	25 1/2	9 1/2	—	—	36 1/2	16 1/2	81 1/2	14	0	28
30	219 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	100 100 1/2	20 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	25 1/2	—	—	—	35 1/2	16 1/2	81 1/2	14	0	29
31	219 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	100 100 1/2	20 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	25 1/2	—	—	—	34 1/2	16 1/2	81 1/2	14	0	30
June 2	—	79 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	100 100 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 1/2	16 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	31
3	219	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	100 100 1/2	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 1/2	16 1/2	81 1/2	14	0	June 2
4	218 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	18 1/2	81 1/2	15	0	3
5	217 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	15	0	4
6	218	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	79 1/2	—	—	—	80	—	—	38 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	15	0	5
7	217 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	6
8	—	79 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	19 1/2	81 1/2	15	0	7
9	217 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	8
10	217 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	9
11	218 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	10
12	218 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	11
13	219	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	12
14	220 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	13
15	220 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 1/2	20 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	14
16	219 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	20 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	15
17	219 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 1/2	20 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	16
18	219 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 1/2	20 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	17
19	219	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 1/2	19 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	18
20	219 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	17 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	19
21	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	15 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	20
22	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	17 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	21
23	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	17 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	22
24	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 1/2	17 1/2	81 1/2	14	0	23
25	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 1/2	17 1/2	81 1/2	14	0	24

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
AUGUST, 1823.

Original Communications.

&c. &c. &c.

SIAM AND COCHIN CHINA.

WE intimated, in our last number, that the account of the mission to Siam given in our Journal for May, founded on the information derived from letters from Singapore and Penang, and published in the Calcutta Journal, was, in several particulars, incorrect. The details we have since obtained may possibly be equally inaccurate; but we shall endeavour to complete and amend our former account by what seems to proceed from the best authority, a communication in the Calcutta Government Gazette of 9th January.

It appears from this communication that the statement which we derived from a letter published in several India newspapers, that the gentlemen of the mission were "interdicted from going about the town or on the river," and that the Siamese were "highly offended at drawings being taken of their public buildings, &c.," is unfounded. So far from this being the case, no individual attached to the mission ever received even an insulting expression from any class of the people during their residence among them; and express permission was given for drawings being taken even within the palace itself, as well as for making use of the astronomical instruments belonging to the mission.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 92.

Whatever impression, however, may have been made on the Siamese Court by the Governor General's mission (the advantages obtained in the treaty are very trifling, being merely the free admission of British commerce, which was never denied, and an engagement that the present duties shall not be raised), it is plain that it was soon effaced, or that the opposition party, of whom we spoke, are sufficiently powerful to render our influence with the court unavailing, from the outrage offered, a few months after the departure of the mission, to the commander and supracargo of an English vessel in the river. The particulars of this affair are given in our last, and not only demonstrate the indifference of the people towards a more intimate relation with us, and their ignorance of our power, but denote in a striking manner the cruelty and cowardice which, as we observed, are inseparable from the Siamese character.

Whether an apprehension of the consequences which may follow this brutal attack upon two unarmed, unoffending Englishmen, has led the Siamese Government to consider the defenceless condition of their capital and maritime towns, or common sense has at length taught them the policy of having some protection against a

naval force; we are informed by the last accounts that the Siamese are constructing a forty gun battery at the entrance of the river, and are demolishing the village of Pak-nam in order to erect a citadel.

It seems that the mission quitted Siam about the middle of July, after receiving presents and letters from the Governor General. Dr. Crawford proceeded from thence to Cochin China, touching in the way at Pulo Condore. The English had a settlement at this island in the early part of the last century, as may be seen by referring to our account of the East-India Company's endeavours to extend their trade (vol. xiii. p. 6); and some gentlemen of the mission had an opportunity of observing decisive traces of our residence there. In wandering through the woods, not far from the shore, they came accidentally to the remains of an English fort, and could easily distinguish the relics of an European establishment, by the fragments of earthenware, bottles, and tobacco pipes with which the ground was still strewn. Our countrymen were received by the simple and harmless inhabitants of Pulo Condore with the utmost kindness and cordiality.

Towards the end of August the mission reached Cape St. James, which forms the eastern entrance of the river of Sai-gun. This river is not obstructed by any bar, and is unquestionably the finest and safest in this part of the world. No pilot was necessary; the ship stood boldly in, and anchored within ten miles of the mouth of the river. A line of battle ship, it is stated, might go up as far as the city of Sai-gun (about fifty miles) without risk or difficulty. The governor of Sai-gun is a person of great influence. The Governor General's agent received from him a frank and cordial invitation to visit Sai-gun, and a number of handsome war-gallies were sent to accommodate him and his party. He went up accompanied only by one of his suite, stayed six or eight days, and

returned much gratified by his reception. They were at first received with caution, and even suspicion: but as soon as the objects of the mission were clearly understood, they were treated with a frankness and hospitality highly creditable to the Cochin-Chinese. Elephant and tiger fights, and mock battles, were given for the amusement of the party, who were pressed to accept of provisions and necessaries, for the use of themselves and the persons on board their vessel. The respectable Chinese merchants resident at the city received them very cordially, and expressed, it is said, without exception, their anxious desire for an intercourse with our nation; on the sincerity of which professions, however, we are disposed to place no great reliance. The number of inhabitants in Sai-gun is from 30 to 40,000; and it has a regular fortification, upon a French model.

The mission left the river of Sai-gun in the beginning of September, and about the middle of the month reached the magnificent bay of Turon. The local Authorities there evinced great civility. In about eight days an invitation was brought from the capital (distant about fifty miles) to the agent of the Governor General to visit the seat of government. War gallies were sent to convey him and the same number of persons only as it was pretended the missions of France and Siam had been restricted to. After a voyage of eighteen or twenty hours, the party reached Hué, the capital, situated eight or ten miles up a river of the same name. Here they were at first watched with a degree of jealousy far exceeding that which they experienced at Sai-gun, being guarded, and actually fenced in. When the real objects of the mission were explained, this behaviour, as at Sai-gun, was abandoned, and the gentlemen were suffered to range the town and country as they thought proper. No public audience was granted; but it is understood that the objects of the

mission have been completely gained, and that our trade is to be admitted into Cochin-China on the same terms as that of the Chinese, the Portuguese, and the French; whereby all goods are imported duty free, and without examination. The export duties, seldom exceeding five per cent., are chargeable only on a few articles; and the measurement-duty does not exceed one-half of that charged on European ships in the port of Calcutta.

Hué appears to contain about 30,000 inhabitants. The surrounding country is highly cultivated; sandy and not fertile, but very picturesque and beautiful. The river is broad, but shallow, and runs over a bed of white sand, which makes the water very pure. Though not convenient for navigation, yet a number of junks frequent it from Tonquin and China. The new fortification, or rather city, began about eighteen years ago by the late king (Caung Shung), and not yet quite completed, is a great curiosity. It is between five and six miles in circumference, surrounded by a double fosse, and fortified according to European rules.* In the ramparts and bastions are above eight hundred embrasures. The arsenal, which is in the highest order, contains above 2,000 pieces of artillery, chiefly brass, and cast in Cochin-China. A great mark of confidence on the part of the Government, in the granting leave to the mission to return by land.

After visiting Faifoe, about forty miles from Turon, and the principal seat of the commerce with China, the mission left Cochin-China, and sailed for Singapore about the end of October.

The Cochin-Chinese are represented to be short and squab in person, dressing in the ancient costume of

China, with handsome turbans; pleasing in their manners towards strangers; great talkers, and great laughers. They are fond of imitating Chinese manners and ceremonies, and keep up an extensive intercourse with that people, although politically independent of them.

Their standing army amounts to 40,000 men, regularly armed and organized after the European model, and clothed in English broad cloth, procured from Canton.

The great commercial ports are Saigon, Faifoe, Hué, and Cachao. The last is the capital of Tonquin (now subject to Cochin-China), and a place where a vast trade was once carried on by the Dutch and English. Faifoe is almost entirely inhabited by Chinese, about 5,000 in number. In the season of the junks (April to July) there is a constant fair held, and a great concourse of people. The Chinese trade, which extends to almost every maritime province up to the Gulph of Pe-che-le, is imagined to amount to little less than 20,000 tons annually.

It has been supposed that there is a French party in Cochin-China, but none in fact exists there. The Government is at present too strong to admit of foreigners influencing its councils. There are only two natives of France resident in Cochin-China, and they have the rank of mandarins. The names of these persons appear, from a communication published in the Calcutta Journal of January 13, to be Vannier and Cheznian; they are about fifty years of age, and have been more than thirty years in the country, which they visited about the time of Adran's return from his embassy to France. They are constantly consulted by the king, who is said to be guided by their opinion in regard to foreign affairs.

The author of the communication just referred to visited Cochin-China in 1819, and we shall conclude this article with some particulars extracted

* It is said that the plan is in imitation of one of Vauban's fortified cities; that it has twenty-four bastions, each mounting thirty-six pieces of cannon, from eighteen to sixty-eight pounders; the ramparts fifty feet high, very thick, with bomb-proof casemates, &c.; the ditch at least one hundred feet wide, faced with brick; the glacis and covered ways faced with stone, &c.

from his statement, in order to afford our readers further means of appreciating the character and condition of the country.

The writer was obliged to pass for an American, owing to the jealousy then entertained of the English. He applied for and obtained permission to visit Hué; and left Turon with a guide to shew the entrance to the river of Hué, which is rather difficult to strangers. "The high land terminates at Cape Chonmay, and beyond this, to where the coast of Tonquin commences, it is a low sandy beach; this is formed by the confluence of the river of Hué with the ocean, and on the *delta* of this river, about nine miles from its mouth, is the city. At the entrance is a battery of ten or twelve guns, kept in good order, with a flag-staff; here the boats were brought to, and the chops strictly examined." At Keuhan, the village at Turon harbour, the guide was questioned very particularly as to the names of the party; the names and number of men, and other particulars, were taken in writing. Their scrupulousness in these matters is extreme. A messenger returned a day's journey, because the report of the mandarin, written with Indian ink, had soiled the letter of the party to which it was affixed. The mandarin said, "I might lose my place for that."

The appearance of the shores of the river from the bar to the town is bad at first. Large flats of sand and mud, covered at intervals with grass and reeds, divide the river into innumerable branches, and the view of the sea is entirely shut out by the high sand bank which borders the coast. The banks appear better cultivated as the suburbs of the town are approached; and tufts of plantain and bamboos are interspersed, which shelter the cottages of the inhabitants. Further on large herds of buffaloes and many elephants are seen in the fields, and the river becomes thickly studded with boats of all kinds and sizes, of

which the war-gallies and Tonquin boats are most remarkable.

The city of Hué is of a very imposing appearance; far superior to many other fortifications in the East, the work of Europeans. A beautiful plantation of trees surrounds the ramparts inside the city, forming a noble walk, with flights of stone steps for troops, and slopes for guns: in short, it is described as a most splendid work, the massy solidity and scientific regularity of which are truly surprising.

The attention paid to naval affairs in Cochin-China, is apparent from the following passage. The death of Caung-shung (which took place in 1820 or 1821) may have interrupted the activity here described:

"His naval force is not less extraordinary, as to the qualities of design, finish, and extent. He had then building on the banks of the river before the town, as an amusement or whim, fifty schooners of fourteen guns each (there is not water for larger vessels). We passed between two of them going from the boat to the gate; the bottoms are beautiful French models, but the upper works, poop and fore-castle, are Cochin-Chinese (he lamented to Messrs. Vannier and Cheznian that the prejudices of his people obliged him to make them so*); the plank and the timbers are of fine teak, and the workmanship excellent. They were actively employed on them when we were there, having great numbers of men at work, which together with those on the fortifications (which are from 50 to 80,000 men), long files of labourers carrying plunks, elephants in great numbers, piles of stones, bricks, forges, work-sheds, &c., formed a scene, of which those only who have

* The case in China is inverted: a Chinese merchant at Canton, sensible of the advantages of European vessels in regard to their construction, actually began to build one according to an English model; but he was not only obliged by the Government to relinquish his design, but was fined in a heavy penalty for presuming to adopt the modes of a barbarous nation!

seen it can form an adequate idea (and a dockyard was not a new sight to me). The regularity and order of this scene was not less remarkable: the noise of hammers and workmen was deafening, but all were employed; there were no idlers; and as far as the eye could reach to the yet unfinished bastions of the works, the same busy activity and swarms of workmen were to be seen."

The navy is estimated by the writer as follows: fifty schooners of fourteen guns; eighty gun boats, laid up; one hundred other vessels of various sizes, laid up and unserviceable; about three hundred galleys, of from eighty to one hundred oars; five hundred of from forty to eighty, including the state galleys. In the provinces, about five hundred vessels of from twenty to one hundred oars: making a total of about 1,530 vessels, two thirds of which number may, perhaps, be serviceable at a sudden emergency.

The king has a floating palace resembling an immense budgerow. Among other peculiarities it has an European foremast. The sterns of the state galleys are described as appearing one sheet of gold, from the quantity of gilding upon them. One of them is said to have fifty pounds of gold about it.

The king's treasury is well filled. The mines are royal property, and worked solely for the use of the king. Such is the condition of the people, that the sovereign has almost an unlimited power over the services of his subjects; so that manual labour is cheap to him. It is by no means the inclination of the sovereign to sanction any alteration in the system, which would lessen his despotic authority; this is one of the reasons why the king declined to encourage commerce. "My subjects would grow rich and insolent," said he, in answer to the pressing instances of Messrs. Vannier and Chernian. The people are ruled with a rod of iron. Some of the most trifling offences or

negligences are punished capitally. Punishment of death, although so easily incurred, is, it appears, seldom necessary to be inflicted; but when awarded, is supported invariably with uncommon firmness.

The following character of the people is given by the writer as collected chiefly from the information afforded him by Messrs. Vannier and Chernian.

"Such of the nobility as we had an opportunity of seeing, as well as those with whom the French had any dealings, were of one uniform character of cringing meanness with us, and insolent pride in office; stooping even to ask for presents, and scarcely noticing our request when preferred. Of our notions of delicacy, or even of decency, in transacting affairs, they appeared to have no idea; they would take from the Frenchman's warehouse, for example, a fowling-piece, or a piece of silk, and having kept them a week or ten days, send them back rusted and soiled, saying "they did not want them." This was a natural consequence of their thinking and acting, for, accustomed from childhood to have no will but their own to consult, they could not apparently imagine there was any injustice in appropriating to their fancies the property of another: but it forms a fearful index to the condition of those who, oppressed by all, could look to none for redress: and a just criterion by which to estimate those countries, where the palace is all splendour, and the cottage all misery. Such is, as far as we could ascertain, the present state of this rich and interesting country; their huts are too often the receptacles of filth and misery; and perhaps, to their state of civil polity may be traced their decided preference to maritime pursuits, because in them the fruits of their industry, though more precarious and more laborious, are less exposed to "the hand of the spoiler."

Mildness is the distinguishing cha-

rafter of this people; notwithstanding the despotism they are subject to, they are kind to each other and benevolent towards strangers, whom, however, they will overreach in a bargain if they can; and "although as well flogged a people as any on earth," (says the writer we first quoted) "they are certainly among the most light-hearted of mankind."

A correspondent in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, of 7th February, supplies some further particulars regarding the manners of the Cochin-Chinese, which are by no means favourable. The treatment of their females is, according to the writer, barbarous. They may be beaten by their husbands, and punished to any extent short of death. Polygamy is allowed without other limit than the wealth of the individuals, for wives are purchased, the price among the higher orders being from about twenty-five to fifty pounds, and among the lower classes from seven to ten pounds; and sometimes as low as fifty shillings. They are forced to undergo the most severe labour, being obliged to be shopkeepers, hawkers, fishers, and even to attend the plough, while their husbands are employed by the Government. In many parts of the kingdom the wages of a woman are higher than those of a man.

The persons of these people are rather singular. Their complexion is not so dark as the Malays or Siamese, nor so fair as that of the Chinese. They are far from handsome, but strong, and fit for labour. The women are fairer and of a better shape than the men; their arms and hands are well formed, and the former are models of beauty. Both sexes black their teeth, and use betel immoderately; they wear small purses over their shoulders, to contain their betel and tobacco.

The dress of both sexes is nearly alike, consisting of a loose vest, with large, long, and loose trowsers. The men wear commonly two or more vests, one over the other, the upper one of gauze or silk. The vest of the women is larger than that of the men, and they frequently wear as many as three or four, of which the longest is the under one, and they decrease gradually in length. They are an uncleanly people in their manners, habits, and persons, their bodies being commonly filthy, and among the lower classes covered with vermin.

The writer bears testimony to their agreeable qualities in other respects. He says, "the Cochin-Chinese are a lively, good-humoured people; they are great laughers and talkers, and use many gestures in conversation. For this reason, and because of the natural politeness which they possess in a far greater degree than any other Asiatic people with whom I am acquainted, they have been called 'the French of the East!'"

We have had occasion to speak in a former volume (vol. xiii. p. 14), of the late King of Cochin-China, to whom the prosperity of this now extensive empire is almost entirely attributable. He was described by Messrs. Vannier and Cheznian as a man of most acute and penetrating genius, shrewd, quick, and decisive, ambitious and restless, always intent on schemes of military improvement or projects of aggrandizement, and indefatigable in the discharge of his public duties, seeing, hearing, and ordering every thing himself, resting only five hours out of twenty-four, and being at no time more than eight hours absent from business. The Frenchmen gave the most favourable picture of his activity and intelligence, by comparing him to Bonaparte.

VAISHTENAVI SECT, OR FOLLOWERS OF JEE SAHEB, OR PRAN NATH.

It was at Dhampoor, in Rohilkund, that I got the first hint regarding this sect; and in May 1814, when we went to Punnah in Bundelcund, I made some inquiries respecting its followers; and learnt from the diamond merchants that there was a temple dedicated to *Jee Sahab* at that place. Towards evening, therefore, we proceeded to the temple, a very respectable edifice; and on complying with the request of the wardens, or persons officiating as such, to leave our boots and shoes outside, we were allowed to enter. The object of worship was the shrine of the Saint, resembling somewhat that of the Sikhs which I had seen at Guru Devrah, on the Dhun; with this exception, that on the top of the tomb and equidistant from each end, was placed the figure of a human head. The brow or frontal aspect of these was marked like the Vaishtnava Hindoos, with three streaks uniting between the eyebrows, and on the crown was placed something like three fingers, probably in imitation of the streaks on the forehead.

The persons being assembled for worship, the priests opened their *Granth*, or sacred book, and chanted a few melodious hymns. The ceremony was soon over, and their behaviour was very decorous. As our object in going to the temple was also to endeavour to purchase some books from them, if they had any, we thought it advisable to ask them for a copy of their *Granth*, as we conceived it would, on translation, throw much light on their tenets and laws. They promised to send us a copy, and we desired them to forward it, when finished, through the magistrate of Bandah. Every thing being thus far settled, we left Punnah; and on our arrival at Bandah, mentioned it to the magistrate, requesting the favour of his interference in getting the book copied and transmitted to us; but we have never heard any thing respecting it to this day, probably from the reluctance the natives have to communicate any of their sacred works to our (in their opinion) polluted hands.

I was told by those people that they admitted proselytes, both from the Mahomedans and Hindoos, but I did not inquire whether they admitted the lower castes of Hindoos. We were told, not by the *Vaishtenavics*, but by Mahomedans, that

this sect sprung up only about one hundred years ago, and that *Jee Sahab* was a vizier to the Padshah of Delhi. We could not ascertain the name of the then reigning Prince; but, from the circumstances of the case, I am inclined to think it might have been Aurungzebe. It is said that the Padshah was one day remarking to his courtiers that it was almost impossible, by persuasion, to convert the Hindoos from their obstinate idolatry and polytheism to the true faith. *Jee Sahab* replied, that it was not impossible, but only required address and conciliating means to effect their conversion.

In consequence, having obtained the royal sanction, he proceeded to Bundelcund with only one disciple, who on his arrival at Punnah, proclaimed that his master could perform miracles. The person who first went to him was a Brahmin, who being desirous of getting his daughter married, begged of the holy man to procure him a hundred rupees for this purpose. *Jee Sahab* said that "he would first consult God, and give him an answer in two days;" mean time he directed his disciple to bury a hundred rupees near a certain tree that he pointed out; at the appointed time the Brahmin waited on him, and was desired to go to the tree, and to dig to a certain depth, and find the money. The Brahmin did as he was desired, and finding the sum, became a proselyte.

This *Jee Sahab* was perhaps also acquainted with the science of mineralogy, as it is said that he directed the *Rajah Chutter Saul* to dig mines for twelve coss round Punnah, assuring him he would certainly find diamonds, which would enrich him greatly. The *Rajah* followed his advice, and on finding diamonds, as had been foretold, he became a proselyte; and when the chief was converted, many of his adherents and others followed his example. They endeavour to prove that there is no difference between the god of the Hindoos and of the Mahomedans, but in the language. I do not think they eat either cow's or swine's flesh; but being limited for time, I could not inquire particularly into these points.

Should any of your enlightened and judicious readers, who may have it in their power, cause inquiries to be made into

the institutions of this sect, it may probably furnish a memoir that may be sufficiently interesting to the Public in India, as well as at home, and elicit information respecting other sects that are probably in existence but unknown to us. In the country of Mysore and the Deckan there is a sect of Mahomedans called the follow-

ers of Nursoo. They are despised by the other Mahomedans, and are by them called worshippers of the devil; probably they may be identified with this sect, if the subject were investigated. The latter do not eat beef, and have some other peculiar customs. Their Fakeers, I think, are called Cawder Ling.—*Cal. Journ.*

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM TRANSPORTATION ACROSS THE CONTINENT OF NEW HOLLAND.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: If you should think the following singular incident worthy of a corner in the Asiatic Journal, it is much at your service.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

AUSTRALENSIS.

About the 20th of May 1822, four convicts, viz. Poole, Peacock, Cammell, and Clensey, who were crown servants to various individuals in the settlement, and were employed in and about the newly-discovered country of Bathurst, absconded from their respective masters, and penetrated into the woods. Poole, it appears, had been long endeavouring to persuade his comrades as to the practicability of making their way across the trackless interior of New Holland, and of finally escaping from captivity by proceeding to Timor. Their acquiescence to engage in the project was obtained the more readily, from its being known that Poole had been a seaman, and was also an active and clever fellow, and consequently well capacitated to conduct the enterprize. Preparations were carried on for some time with great secrecy. Horses were stolen, cattle slaughtered, and huts plundered, until the party supposed they were amply provided for the expedition. They at length set out, and proceeded rapidly, until a river, of the existence of which they had no previous knowledge, impeded their further progress.

A consultation was now held, and it was determined that the only expedient was to fell some trees and construct a raft. Here, however, a new difficulty presented itself; for, strange as it may seem, the adventurers had neglected to provide themselves with a hatchet; and, under present circumstances, they could suggest no better course than to return a distance of two hundred miles to supply the deficiency.

In the mean while, the horses and other stolen property being missed, Mr. Lawson, the magistrate of Bathurst, dispatched a party in quest of the culprits, under the command of Mr. Blackman, district constable; who, after several weeks' fatiguing search, succeeded in falling in with them, at a distance of about thirty miles from Bathurst.

As to the property the adventurers had contrived to purloin, it was remarkable both for variety and comfort. Some idea may be formed of the quantity, when it is stated, that the enumeration of the articles nearly filled a side of foolscap; and it is worthy of notice that a *Bible* was one of the items.

Rash and visionary as the above undertaking must appear, it is not unprecedented in colonial annals. The expedition to China, about twenty years ago, is probably in the recollection of many.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BHOPAL.

THE little state of Bhopal, surrounded by powerful and open enemies, has nobly maintained its existence and honour for a century. It is now, from the misfortunes and reverses of its enemies, and the liberality of the British Government, a principality of the second order.

We behold in the later struggles of this state, but especially in the personal character of its two last chiefs, Wuzer Mahomed and Nuzzer Mahomed, an heroic devotion, and a strong dash of chivalrous bravery and single-hearted patriotism, as different from the general habits of their tribe, and the examples of their contemporaries, as the stones of the brook from the gold of Ophir.

An account of the present political state of this principality, may be aptly prefaced by a rapid sketch of its origin and rise.

In the last years of the seventeenth century, and when Aurungzebe, in his old age, was fruitlessly endeavouring to crush the rising Mahratta power, an Afghan, named Dost Mahomed, of the Meeraj Kheil tribe, came in the suite of a new Soubadar to Malwa. In the course of a few months he was detached in command of 150 horse, to assist and uphold the authority of the Aumil of Bhilsa and Bairseeh, whose districts were often laid under contribution by the Goand Raja of Chynpoor Buree, aided by the other Goand Chiefs and Grassiahs. Dost Mahomed remained on this duty until the death of Aurungzebe (1707), when the contests for the empire imposed upon every one the necessity of espousing some cause; he joined his patron Saud-colla-Khaun, the Soubadar of Malwa, who had allied himself to the interests of Prince Bedar Bukht, the grandson of Aurungzebe. Shortly after that headstrong and unfortunate prince had advanced with his father from Sarungpoor, it chanced that when the royal retinue was passing along the road, and the Assah-buridars were clearing the passage, one of them struck Dost Mahomed on the head with his assah. Dost Mahomed, naturally proud and high-spirited, made a cut at the Assa-buridar, quitted the royal army, and returned with his followers to Bhilsa. Shortly afterwards we find him, whether from right or

the sword, in charge of this district, and taking advantage of the confusion caused by the wars of the successors of Aurungzebe, keeping the revenue to himself. Having no small share of ambition, he, under nominal subjection to Newal Singh, the Goand Rajah of Gunnour, commenced an active warfare against the neighbouring Hindoo Thakoors and Rajahs. His first acquisition was Judgespoor, under circumstances which shew at once his ability, bigotry, and cruelty. He marched one night suddenly on Judgespoor, and judging that the greater part of the garrison were either employed as spectators of, or actors in, the marriage procession of a near relation of the Rajah, he dashed into the fort, at the head of a chosen party of Afghans, and putting all he met to the sword, was soon in possession of the place; then carrying the Rajah and his relations down to the bank of the river, he cut off their heads. Considering the death of infidels to be lawful, or with cold-blooded cruelty punning on the common meaning of the word, he changed the name of the river from Parwa to *Hullullee*,* and that of the fort and town to Islamnuggur, which, for the present, he made his capital.

Islamnuggur is built at the confluence of three streams, which form a natural ditch round three sides; on the fourth is an impassable morass, and the other sides of the fort admit also of being flooded and converted into a bog—so that Islamnuggur may be reckoned among the strongest fortresses in India. Through the assistance of Dost Mahomed, Newal Singh succeeded in destroying his enemy Amul Sah, Rajah of Chynpoor Buree,† and was so pleased with his zeal and bravery, that he allowed him to invite a strong band of

* *Hullul kardeh* signifies killing an animal whilst repeating the praise and attributes of God, without which it is not lawful food.

† Sir John Malcolm has it, that the Rajah escaped to Seronj, and was killed by a servant on account of his jewels. Nuzzer Mahomed, the late Nabob, and his minister Balthazar Bourbon, told me that the Rajah was killed in the assault of Buree. I had similar information from the Knoongo of Sajawulpoor, a perfect Boswell for anecdotes and gossip. The Ranie, preferring death to dishonour, fired the magazine, and was killed by its explosion. Sir John allows this. Is it probable that a brave man would survive his honour and such an heroic example?

his countrymen from Kheibur. On being joined by these, and some other soldiers of fortune, headed by a chief named Duleel Khaun, the wily Afghan threw off the mask, turned round on his master Newul Singh, and obtaining possession of Gunnour by treachery, reduced the Rajah to flight and beggary.

Dost Mahomed took Gunnour about the year 1715, and immediately increased his army to 12 or 15,000 men, and in a few years had under his sway Bilsa, Bairseah, Bhopaul, the Punj Muhal of Ashta Schore Itchawar, &c., Ratghur, Hoshungabad, Seeoonee, and Sejawulpoor; comprehending all the family ever had in their utmost prosperity, and amounting, in good times, to a jummal of little less than a crore. He built his capital on a series of craggy eminences along the eastern side of the lake of Bhopaul, which he defended by a fort named Futehghur. Dost Mahomed, to the character of a brave and intrepid soldier, added that of a cunning manœuvring politician, entirely fitted for the troubled times in which he lived,—now professing himself the *protégé* of Nizam-ool-Moolk, and afterwards trimming with the ministers of the Emperor Ferock-sere, and aiding them in battle against the Nizam, whom however he succeeded in appeasing, and to whom he gave his illegitimate son Yar Mahomed as a hostage for his fidelity.

Dost Mahomed died in the year 1724, full of years and fame; but the character of that fame has been very differently given, by Hindoo and Moosulman narrators.

The Hindoos describe Dost Mahomed as an angel of darkness—as an incarnation of the Spirit of Evil,—whose whole time, from his first arrival in Malwa to his death, or a period of thirty-three or thirty-four years, was passed in conquest and oppression, deceit and cruelty; and that he was even fond of making *Jubrud-ste* Bullunteers of Mahomedanism. As an early proof of his deceit and ingratitude, they say, that in the dawning of his fortunes, and previous to his connection with Rajah Newul Singh of Gunnour, he served Annund Singh, Thakoor of Munghulghur. Annund going to Delhi on business, left his affairs in charge of Dost Mahomed, and died in Hindoostan, upon which Dost Mahomed seized on his property, to which Annund Singh's family could oppose no resistance, being young,

and unconnected with any leading Thakoor or Rajahs in the neighbourhood. His ingratitude to the Rajah of Gunnour has already been noticed, but the manner in which he obtained possession of that fortress is too characteristic to be passed over. After he had served Newul Singh for some time, and planned and accomplished the destruction of the Rajah of Baree, he asked and obtained leave to put his family into Gunnour for safety. The Rajah conceived that having the custody of the family of Dost Mahomed would ensure to him the fidelity of that chief. Dost Mahomed put, instead of his women, armed men into the covered doolies, who surprised the garrison, which, before it recovered from the confusion of the first attack, was put to the sword.

By his Moosulman biographers he is represented, as, what they conceive the *beau idéal* of a Mahomedan ruler—kind to his friends, implacable to his enemies—with the Koran in one hand, and the sword in the other, going out to convert and to conquer: and whether slaying, sparing, or circumcising his enemies, equally great in all—he was generous and munificent, and brave to tenacity, and had thirty sabre wounds on his body when he died. As an instance of his undaunted intrepidity of character, his descendants give the following passage of his life. In the commencement of his career, when he served Newul Singh of Gunnour, he was defeated, and received three or four desperate wounds in an action with the Soobadar of Malwa. He was carried on a chapee before the Soobadar, who reproached him bitterly for his turbulence, and finished by spitting on him. Dost Mahomed, wounded and bleeding, and apparently dying, addressed the Soobadar, and told him quite coolly, “that spittle has cost you your life; before three years are over I will cut off your head.” The Soobadar's Dewan recommended that Dost Mahomed should be killed—but the Soobadar remarked how useless it was to kill a dying man, and that he was already delirious. Dost Mahomed recovered rapidly, made his escape from Onjein, and before the three years were expired, made a long night march into Oomutwara at the head of only 400 horse, surprised the Soobadar's camp, made straight for his tent, took him prisoner, and reminding him of his promise, cut off his head.

Considering all these points, it should not excite our surprise that he is considered by his descendants and countrymen one of the first men of his age, uniting in himself the three highest qualifications of a chief—bravery in the field, skill in council, and an enthusiastic attachment to the religion and feelings of his tribe.

Before the death of Dost Mahomed the empire had fallen to pieces; all seized what they could, and the longest sword was the longest right; yet every one who could exert court influence, took an early opportunity of giving the sanction of legitimacy to his conquest or usurpation: but Dost Mahomed, befriended by Nizam-ool-Moolk, conceived his sword to be his best sunnud, having the substance of power, though little of its forms and trappings. From Nizam-ool-Moolk he, however, accepted the insignia of the *Maha muratib*, or fish honours, and the title of Nawab, which his descendants still bear.

At the death of Dost Mahomed, his eldest son was a hostage in the hands of Nizam-ool-Moolk. The relations of the Nuwaub, and the heads of families, raised his younger brother, Sultaun Mahomed, a boy of six years old, to the musnud.

As soon as the Nizam heard of the death of Dost Mahomed, and the succession of his younger son to the Gaddee, he released Yar Mahomed, who had been kept a strict prisoner in Golconda; and judging that kindness and liberality would bind him to his interests, put him in command of two thousand horse, to aid him in dispossessing his younger brother, and succeeding to the power of his father.

The policy of Nizam-ool-Moolk appears at this time to have been directed towards establishing, out of the *débris* of the Mogul empire, Mahomedan principalities, which might aid him in opposing the Mahrattas in the Dhukhun, and be interposed between him and the yet remaining power of the empire in Hindostan. We find him accordingly giving his assistance to the formation and consolidation of the little states of Bhopaul and Koorwey.

Yar Mahomed made rapid marches towards Malwa, and arrived at Bhopaul before it was known that he had been released. No opposition was offered, and his younger, but legitimate brother, descended from the musnud with the same celerity he had ascended it. The chiefs

and officers of government saw that Yar Mahomed was an active able man, befriended by Nizam-ool-Moolk, whose power appeared now the only counterpoise against the destroying irruptions of the Mahrattas; and although it would have been very gratifying to them to have governed during a long minority, yet a mixed motive, their own interests and the good of the state, influenced them in acquiescing in the succession of Yar Mahomed to the chieftainship of the principality. But though they offered no resistance to his assumption of the government, they would not sanction his taking the title of Nuwaub, as he was an illegitimate son. Yar Mahomed chose for his dewan or minister an Afghan, and relation, named Akul Mahomed. This man, who had come from Kheibur on the invitation of his father, appears to have been well fitted for the situation assigned to him, and to have conducted, by his moderation and mildness, to the popularity of our mushroom state. On his death the administration of affairs fell into the hands of a Hindoo named Beejee Ram.

Yar Mahomed, placed between the rival powers of Nizam-ool-Moolk and the party in power at Delhi, imitated the politics of his father; and while he professed himself grateful for the patronage of the Nizam, kept up the best intercourse with the ministers of the Mogul, from whom he purchased the title of Futteh Jung, and sunnuds for some of his districts.

The most remarkable event of his reign, and what covers his memory with dishonour, is the death, or rather murder, of Dulleel Khan, the early friend and fellow-soldier of his father. The details of this murder I never could ascertain, as people are seldom very communicative regarding the crimes or follies of their immediate forefathers; and the court historians and biographers of that day were too well bred to dilate much on trifles of this nature. Be that as it may, we judge of his motives from his resumption of the jaggeers and jaedads of Dulleel Khan, to the prejudice of his children, who were, to the eternal disgrace of Yar Mahomed, left entirely destitute.

On the death of Yar Mahomed, a strong party of the Afghan chiefs supported the pretensions of his brother Sultaun Mahomed; but the Begum, aided by the

minister Beejee Ram and the greater part of the army, set up Tyx Mahomed Khan, the eldest son of Yar Mahomed. The parties came to action on the plain between Islamnuggur and Bhopaul, and fought with desperation. Beejee Ram had taken the precaution of keeping a *gole* of rohilahs in reserve: these being led fresh into action towards evening, routed Sultan Mahomed's party with great slaughter. The great number of the chiefs who had espoused his cause were left on the field, and he himself escaped with great difficulty to Ratghur. Beejee Ram followed him close, and laid siege to that fortress; but through the interposition of the Dowager Begum, Sultan Mahomed was allowed to keep the fort and district of Ratghur in perpetuity, on renouncing all right and claim to the musnud and territories of Bhopaul.

Nizam-ool-Moolk was now dead, after having lived nearly a century, passed in the turmoils of conquest and ambition, and the cares of plots and intrigues. The Bhopaul family had now no protector to shield them against the Mahrattas, who had changed their policy. Previous to the year 1725, the Mahratta chiefs and leaders had contented themselves with the exactions and booty acquired by sudden irruptions into Hindostan; but the weakness of the empire had now led them to think of permanent conquest and possession. The Peishwa Bajee Rao having extorted from the weak Mahomed Shah the Subadaree of Malwa, inquired by what right the Afghans of Bhopaul held their territories in Malwa. The minister Beejee Ram, knowing that resistance would be vain, negotiated a treaty, by which half the possessions of his master was preserved to him, and he had sufficient influence with Bajee Rao to get this confirmed by a regular imperial grant.

Fyz Mahomed was only eleven years of age on his accession. Beejee Ram, backed by the strong influence of the Dowager Begum, or Majee Sahiba as she was called, restrained the turbulence of the Afghan nobles, and made himself and the administration of which he was the head, very popular, by giving jageers to the heirs of the Goond Rajahs, whom Dost Mahomed, the founder of the family, had ruined, and dispossessed of their country. On the death of Beejee Ram, the dewan-

ship fell into the hands of his son Ghazee Ram, who in a very short time fell a victim to the hatred of the Nuwaub's brothers, Hyat Mahomed and Yasheem Mahomed. The Nuwaub himself had, on attaining puberty, devoted himself to a life of religion and seclusion, and delegated the entire power of the state to his dewan. On the death of Ghazee Ram, a Mahomedan of the name of Ghyrut Khan succeeded to his office. He, after a few years, fell a sacrifice to the jealousy or vengeance of a dancing girl, who was pleased to take him off by poison. To him succeeded a kait, of the name Keiseree Singh, an able man, who conducted the affairs of the state with great popularity for about fifteen years: but he also met with a violent death. The Nuwaub's brothers accused his son of daring to violate the sanctity of the Nuwaub's zenannah, in carrying on an intrigue with one of its inmates; that this belief compromised the Begum's character, and their family honour. The intentions and views of the conspirators becoming known, they had recourse to duplicity, and even took a solemn oath that they entertained no enmity or evil intention against the dewan, who either was or seemed to be satisfied. Not so his Ranees (for he had assumed the title of Rajah), who endeavoured to convince him that their endeavours were only directed to lull him into security, and that if he ventured to leave the Old Fort, where he then lived, that he would not return alive. He disregarded her advice, and proceeded to pay his respect to the Dowager Begum; but he had no sooner left the fort when his palkee was surrounded by the conspirators, who, throwing down his palkee, murdered him and his son, and left them in the public street. His Ranees having expected this, had taken her measures accordingly: she assembled all the women of the family in a central room of the palace, beneath which she had laid a quantity of gunpowder. On being apprized of her husband's fate, she caused the train to be fired, and not only blew the palace into the air, but also a considerable part of the walls of the fort. Fyz Mahomed died shortly after the tragic death of his minister. He had given the whole of his life to the austerities of religion; had never cohabited with his begum, or indeed known any woman. He was

esteemed by his cotemporaries, and is to this day, by his tribe, a saint of a high grade.

He was succeeded by his brother Hyat Mahomed, who was almost as great a saint, and quite as great a fool as his predecessor; and the history of the principality is therefore to be found in that of the ministers. He had no children, but he had taken four youths as chelahs, one of Mahomedan and three of Hindoo parentage. The connection between a master and his chelah appears to be a species of inferior adoption, or perhaps does not differ much from the ties which subsisted between a Roman and his freed man. The names of these chelahs were Towlad Khan, Shumsheer Khan, Chotah Khan, and Islam Khan. The two last were sons of Brahmins, and it must have afforded the highest gratification to a saint like Hyat Mahomet to have been instrumental in their conversion to the true faith.

Towlad Khan, the eldest of these chelahs, was the first who became dewan, and it was during his administration that General Goddard passed through the Bhopaul territories. Towlad Khan came out to meet the General some miles, and gave the British army provisions, forage, and every assistance in his power. The decided and even hearty reception which this little state gave to the British detachment, has something bold and noble in it, and does not admit of a ready solution by a reference to the then political state of India.

Mr. Hastings, the first and perhaps the most able of our Governors-General, was also the first who had the merit of perceiving that we must be all or nothing in this country; and although shackled by Mr. Francis's party and ill-seconded by the then factious governments of Madras and Bombay, steadily kept to the extended line of operations which he had planned. I do not here mean to defend our espousal of the party of Ragobah (Ragonath Rao), or the general conduct of the Bombay Presidency relative to that shameful procedure. The constitution of the Muhrattah government was then imperfectly known, and the opportunities of interfering in the disputes and politics of the native powers, so precious and eagerly sought after, that right and justice were obliged to yield to expediency and the policy of the moment.

The actual state of our relations with the leading states of India, at the close of the year 1779, was not calculated to give a weak and ignorant state, like Bhopaul, much confidence either in the faith or even stability of our power. Our recent bad faith to the Nuwaub of Broach, and our present espousal of the party of a murderer and usurper from selfish motives, spoke little for the *morale* of our actions. Hyder Alee had established a powerful kingdom in the Peninsula, and, disgusted with the jesuitical faith and vacillating policy of the Madras Presidency, was threatening them with destruction, and in effect almost succeeded, a few months afterwards, in dictating a peace at the gates of Fort St. George. Mahajee Sindiah, who by great talents, and an assumed moderation and humility, had raised himself from comparative insignificance to be the first of the Muhrattah chiefs, had recently acquired a preponderating influence at Poonah, and taken the lead in opposing the British Government, and its tool Ragonath Rao: he was also indisputedly master of Malwa, and swayed its various and conflicting interests. At this time he also projected the extension and security of his power, by the introduction of French officers and disciplined brigades into his army. In the present war against Ragonath Rao and the English, principle and popularity were for continuing the contest; his interest and expediency for peace. The establishment of the rights of the infant Madhoo Roe, would have the probable result of placing his enemy Nanah Furnawees (Ballajee Junardun) at the head of affairs at Poonah, which, in his absence, was equivalent to the entire prostration of his interests and designs in the Dhukhun. He also foresaw that the present time was favourable to his designs on Upper Hindostan, and the Rajpoot Principalities in Marwar and Mewar; the active prosecution and the favourable issue of the war are, therefore, very creditable to Mahajee, as a Muhrattah, and not discreditable to him as a soldier or statesman.

The narration of the claims of Ragonath Rao to the Peishwaship, or hereditary ministry of the Muhrattah empire, the events which led to, and succeeded his crimes and usurpation—and the character of the support which he received from the British Government, are very imperfectly

detailed and very partially sketched by Mr. Mill, the able and philosophical historian of India, who appears to have consulted little more than the ex-parte documents and evidence of the Bombay Government. He does not attribute the murder of the young Peishwa, Narraia Rao, to his uncle, although such was never doubted by any European conversant in the modern history of India, and although the Mahrattas high and low are of the same opinion; he considers the second Madhoo Rao to have been of spurious origin, which is also at total variance with the belief of the Mahrattah nation. The principal reason which has led him to this latter conclusion, appears to be the carrying the widow from "disinterested witnesses," (he means from Poonah) "to the retirement and security of a fort." Now it is evident that when Ragonath Rao was openly accused of the murder of her husband to pave his own way to the Peishwaship, withdrawing her to a place of safety would be the first step which would suggest itself to a sane mind, as the most probable means of safety to herself and offspring. The *Munkeries*, or hereditary ministerial chiefs of the state, (who are oddly enough called *Mootussudies* by Mr. Mill, equivalent to confounding Mr. Vansittart with a clerk of the treasury, or the lord of the "fundamental features" with a messenger of the Foreign Office) considered Ragonath Rao as the murderer of his nephew, and the second Madhoo Rao as the legitimate, though posthumous son of that nephew. In this belief they were joined by the whole Mahrattah nation; and it appears extraordinary, that an able and sound reasoner like Mr. Mill, should at this time of day prefer the perverted facts, the limited information, and the false arguments of the Bombay Government, to the moral proof given by this universal belief of the Mahrattahs themselves. His authorities appear to have been little more than the Fifth Report and Forbes's Oriental Memoirs: the latter a superficial work of no authority with people conversant in Indian affairs, and the former only a digest of the dispatches which passed between the Home Authorities and the Indian Governments. In these documents, facts and rights were distorted or misrepresented. Any trouble which the Bombay Government might take in glossing over their own Machiavelian-

ism, was very unnecessary, a mere waste of time, as the Court of Directors were in the humour to approve of the utmost political prodigality resulting from their connection with Ragonath Rao. In one of their dispatches to the Bombay Presidency they write thus:—"We approve, *under every circumstance*, of the keeping of all the territories and possessions ceded to the Company by the treaty concluded with Ragobah," (Ragonath Rao); that is to say, they intrigue dirtily for, and accept thankfully of, grants of territories from a man who had no right or title to them himself!

Although detachments from the three Presidencies were then acting simultaneously against the Mahrattas, and that there was an apparent and real vigour and comprehensive measures, in the acts of the Supreme Government, still public opinion leaned strongly to the belief, that we were unequal to keep or benefit by any territories acquired *against the will* of the Mahrattas; and the bare apprehension of a confederacy between the Mahratta chiefs, the Nizam and Hyder, in 1780, would seem to have heartily frightened the governments of that day. Such a combination of interests may be considered as very unnatural; and although Mr. Hastings, in his defence, assumes to himself infinite credit for breaking up and neutralizing this combination, yet calm reasoners of our day will incline to think, that from such various and jarring interests, no unity of action could have been expected, and by consequence our ruin ought not to have been feared. But although our very existence could not with propriety be said to be threatened, the general aspect of affairs in Central India would have naturally led the generality of Native politicians to abstain from committing themselves by any marked assistance to the British Government. We accordingly find, that, with the exception of the aid given to General Goddard by the little states of Bhopaul and Koorwey, his route to the Nerbuddah was a continued scene of opposition and hostility.

The first effect to be dreaded by Bhopaul would seem to be the increased hatred of Sindiah and the Bhoonsla, and such especially from the Nagpoor state was the result. Mahajee Sindiah was shortly afterwards sointensely engaged in consolidating his newly acquired territories in Upper

Hindoostan, and in Mewar and Marwar, as to withdraw his attention from minor interests in Malwa. Besides, that the Bhopaul minister Chotah Khan, who succeeded his brother Chelah Fowlad Khan, was a man of great talent and much political foresight, who courted Muhajee's favour, by acts both of policy and courtesy. Among these the following is worthy of narration.

The ancient Rajpoot Principality of Ragooghur was destroyed, and its chief and his son, the late celebrated Jye Singh, taken prisoners by Mahajee Sindiah in 1780. Sheer Singh, one of the cadets of the family, immediately put himself at the head of the remaining relatives and adherents of his chieftain, and commenced an active and destructive warfare against the Mahrattahs. His first care was to make the principality useless to Mahajee, by burning all the villages, and forcing the cultivators to betake themselves to the neighbouring states, more especially to Bhopaul. He then, at the head of a small band of devoted Rajpoot cavalry, flew about Malwa, attacking and putting to the sword every Mahrattah detachment and cafileh he met. The Brahmin pundhits* were the particular objects of his cruelty and revenge; he invariably cut off their noses and ears, and bade them go to Mahajee Sindiah, and shew him what was to be expected from cutting off a Rajpoot principality. Whilst Sheer Singh's name was "a word of fear" most hateful to Mahrattah ears, the wife of Mahajee Sindiah chanced to be on her way from the Dhukhun to join her husband in Hindostan, accompanied by the wives and families of some of the Muha Rajah's

chief officers. The Bae, like all the women of her tribe, was not timid, but she knew that Sheer Singh was in the habit of successfully attacking large bodies of Mahrattahs, with his small corps of well mounted and brave Rajpoots, and that he might be expected to make a desperate attempt at wreaking his vengeance on the family of Sindiah, the hated oppressor of his chief and clan. On approaching the Bhopaul territories, she pressingly implored the aid and interposition of the minister Chotah Khan. Chotah Khan gallantly answered the call, appointed a detachment of troops to increase her escort, and wrote to Sheer Singh, enjoining him by all the ties which bound them together, to refrain from molesting the Bae.

Sheer Singh had prepared himself for the attack of the Bae's escort, but his obligations to the minister were so many, and his respect for his character and regard of his advice so great, that he conceived himself bound to attend to his recommendation, although it restrained him from taking what he and his Rajpoot followers termed necessary and honourable vengeance.

The Bae was profuse in her gratitude to Chotah Khan, never forgot this act of kindness, and mainly influenced Mahajee Sindiah in the favourable line of policy which he pursued towards the state of Bhopaul during the remainder of his reign. Such an event is very honourable to all concerned; it is like an Oasis in the Desert;—a green spot in the barren waste of Indian history.

General Goddard continued at Hoshungabad during the rains; and was plentifully supplied with provisions and necessities by the Bhopaul Government.—*India Gazette.*

* Signifying here, not a man of learning, but the manager, or would-be manager of a district.

"THE HISTORY OF THE KALIF VATHEK."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The history of the Kalif Vathek, usually attributed to Mr. Beckford, being about to be reprinted, and it having of late been brought into rather particular notice, I am induced to trouble you with a line on the subject of that singular work. Its history is not, I believe, much, if at all,

known; and what I now state I had on very good authority, and believe to be correct.

Those who attribute the work to Mr. B. as an original composition, are mistaken. It is, at least the outline and groundwork, an Arabian tale; and it exists also in the languages of

Persia and India. The Arabic MS. was brought to Paris by Mr. Wortley Montague from Turkey. Mr. Beckford heard it spoken of as a curiosity, and obtained a translation of it into French by a *savant* of that day. I speak now of 1785, or thereabout. He put it into English, with some additions, and shewed it to a few friends. The Rev. William Henley, afterwards Dr. Henley, Principal of the East-India College, was then, or had been, private tutor to Mr. Beckford, and persuaded him to allow Vathek to be printed, promising to furnish notes. It was accordingly published, with that learned gentleman's erudite and curious notes and illustrations. I cannot say exactly when, as I have not access to a copy; but I believe about 1792.

Extravagant as the tale is, it is bot-tomed in history. Vathek was the ninth Khalif of the house of Abbas. An outline of his Khalafut may be found in the Bibliothèque Orientale of D'Herbelot; and in Major Price's laborious and valuable work, the "Retrospect of Mahomedan History," we find him thus mentioned: "Ul Wathek, or Wauhek B'illah,* Abu Jauffer Harun, the son of Mutassem, on the day of his father's death, and in conformity with the arrangement of his will, invested his brows with the diadem of the Khelaufut; and proceeded to surpass the zeal of both his father and uncle in promoting the advancement of schism, and in persecuting the advocates of orthodoxy. In consequence of this hostility to the faith of his ancestors, the only event of his reign which our author (of the *Khelaufut ul Akhbaur*) has thought worthy of particular or circumstantial record, is the conspiracy set on foot at Baghdad; which city had now ceased to be considered as the metropolis of the Khalifs, in favour of Ahmed, the son of Nasser, son of Melek, the Khorzaite."—Ahmed and his principal adherents were immediately se-

cured, and conducted in irons to Samerah. Being conveyed to the presence of Wauhek, that monarch first required of Ahmed to embrace the doctrines of the schismatics; and, on his refusal, struck off his head with his own hand.

"Labouring under the effects of a dropsical complaint, brought on by intemperance, it was prescribed to Ul Wauhek that he should seat himself in a hot stove or oven, as soon after the embers should have been withdrawn as it should be endurable. The experiment is said to have been attended with singular success; but finding such unexpected relief, the monarch was not to be satisfied without a further application of the remedy, with a more violent degree of heat. In this he was obeyed; and perceiving, when too late, that it was beyond his endurance, he beckoned to be taken out of the stove, and expired on the same day, in the latter part of Zilhudse of the year 232, August A.D. 847, at the premature age of six and thirty, and after exercising, according to the expression of the original, a power repugnant to the orthodox principles of Islām, for the period of five years, seven months, and some days.

"Mahommed, the son of Abdul-melek-ul-Zeyant, continued in the exercise of the Vizaurut during the reign of this prince; whom, notwithstanding his recent ambiguous expressions, our author acknowledges to have borne the character of a just and equitable sovereign, universally applauded for his liberal and bountiful disposition.

"We must add, moreover, as the testimony of another author (of the *Tarikh Guzeida*), that Ul Wauhek distinguished himself in a particular manner by his patronage of the unfortunate race of Ally; of whom it is said, that during the period of his government not a single person was suffered to remain in a state of indigence; that he surpassed all in the

learning of his age, and in the powers of elocution; and that he was so skilful a performer in music, as to excite the admiration and envy of the acknowledged and most eminent masters of the profession. Lastly, as a proof of his humane and liberal spirit, it is recorded that the suburb of Baghdad called Kirkh, having been destroyed by fire during the reign of

Ul Wauthek, he distributed a million of dirhems, about £23,000, among the sufferers, to aid them in the reconstruction of their habitations; from which, and other instances of his bounty, he probably derived the appellation of the lesser Mâmûn."—*Vol. II, p. 149.*

I am, Sir, &c.

A. B.

MR. MOORCROFT'S EXPEDITION INTO TARTARY.

It is now some time since we had the pleasure to present our readers with any notices of Mr. Moorcroft's public proceedings, in the prosecution of the objects for which his last journey to Ludak was undertaken. We have not ceased, however, to feel an interest in the success of this enterprising traveller, and we have therefore received much gratification from the perusal of a series of letters, addressed to a friend and correspondent of his in town, of which we have been permitted to form the following abstract:

The ostensible object of Mr. Moorcroft's mission, is to procure for the Hon. Company's stud, supplies of the Toorkman horses, similar to those sent by the King of Persia to his Britannic Majesty, and which are objects of admiration to all connoisseurs in horse-breeding in England. The best means of effecting this seems to be traversing Chinese Toorkistan, with the permission of the ruling authorities, and visiting the countries in which exist in abundance the best materials for the breed of Toorkman horses, when all difficulty in regard to their acquisition will be speedily overcome, for the Toorkman is said to be not an original race, but to derive his strength and constitution from his dam, and his speed from his sire. Another and new species of the horse genus is expected to be procured from a part of the country of Chang-thang, called 'Kanree,' or snowy mountain. This is described as differing both from the horse and ass; not compounded of both as a mule, but a peculiar species, likely from its size and hardness to be of incalculable value in agriculture; and though it may probably be said to be the Onager of Pliny, or Equus Hernionus, it appears to be as yet wholly unknown to European naturalists.

In pursuance of these objects, Mr. Moorcroft was, in the latter part of March

1822, at Leh, the capital of Ludak, there awaiting the determination of the authorities, whose sanction was requisite to the advancement of these views, as also of others of much greater importance, which he had in contemplation, viz. those of rendering the western provinces of China open to British commerce. A Turanee merchant, in the confidence of the governor of Kashgur, had promised the exertion of his utmost influence to promote this latter object: but it would appear probable that Mr. Moorcroft might be detained several months at Leh before the result of these endeavours could be known to him, or his progress or future proceedings decided on. A visit to the British metropolis of India seemed desirable, for the advantage of personal communication with Government, and the obtainment of instructions on points of difficulty and importance; though, in the event of the Chinese governor's admitting the advance of the mission, with a restriction to any particular period of time, it would be necessary that Mr. Moorcroft should immediately avail himself of such permission, lest further misrepresentation and intrigue, arising from commercial jealousy, should wrest the opportunity from him. In the event of a decided refusal from the court and authorities of China, it is stated that a visit to the court of Indéjan is contemplated, whence the establishment of amicable and commercial relations therewith is considered possible.

The highly desirable objects which may be effected by the success of Mr. Moorcroft's energetic exertions, in addition to the obtainment of horses, are access to the trade in Turkey rhubarb, to that of the silk and shawl-wool of Khoten, and of the Kirgiz, Kasack and Kalmuk hordes on the highlands of Palmar, and on the border of the steppes which separate Chi-

nese Toorkistan from the empire of Russia. The Mogul merchants are stated to be decidedly in favour of the British intercourse with Toorkistan, anticipating from it benefit to themselves. The quantities of shawl-wool produced in the province of Ludak are said to be immense, and more than sixty thousand individuals obtain subsistence in Cashmeer solely by the shawl manufacture. Their wages, barely sufficient to preserve them from starving, though in a most plentiful country, with the grinding oppression of the present ruler, occasion frequent emigrations: an instance is mentioned of four thousand shops of shawl workmen having left the country in the preceding year, and six thousand more being expected to depart.

A very destructive epidemic had attacked the sheep in the year 1821, whereby their flocks were thinned in the proportion of nine in ten; yet the wool was very abundant, and indicated a vast remainder. The Hon. Company had made purchase of sheep's-wool in districts where the disease had ceased; and the absolute necessity for coarse wool in England, for common cloths and carpets, considered with the high rent of land in that country, and the probability that no part of Europe can raise this commodity so cheaply as the wilds of Tartary, encourages the opinion that it might advantageously be made an article of transport to Britain, in barter for British manufactures; for, however dangerous may appear the suggestion of competition, in what has hitherto been considered a staple

of Britain, if it were satisfactorily shewn that coarse wool could be furnished to the British weaver cheaper than that of the same quality produced there, the encouragement which it is desirable should be given to our manufactures, render the attainment of such an object worthy the consideration of those at the head of commercial affairs.

The difficulties of Mr. Moorcroft's journey are described as very serious, though the fair prospects of getting through Yarkund and Kashgur, and the advantages thereby attainable, render the delay, and expense by which the attempt to succeed is accompanied, perfectly justifiable. The hardships which the party suffer are occasionally great, living for months on turnips, dry unleavened cakes and Tartar tea, and resting at night on the floors of reeking huts, with their saddlecloths for beds and saddles for pillows, and surrounded by men and cattle as their companions in slumber: still all were healthy, and energetic in the cause.

The Rajah Runjeet Singh is said to have behaved with much kindness and attention to the gentlemen of the mission, and furnished a supply of matchlocks with bayonets, in case of their being requisite in making way through the Kirgiz Hored. The stages which the travellers were next likely to attain were Chinese Toorkistan, and Indéjan, the capitals of Ferghana, where they were likely to wait till terms were adjusted with the King of Bokhara.—[*Cal. Journ.*]

PROFESSOR LEE'S EDITION OF SIR WILLIAM JONES'S PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I observe, in your No. 88, p. 350; and 90, p. 580, some discussion concerning two Persian lines which Sir Wm. Jones is stated to have omitted in his extract from the *Anwār Sohailee*. Mr. Lee, and his reviewer Y. Z., with the book and the MSS. before their eyes, neither of which I have seen, will, I trust, pardon me if I suggest, that the first words of the verse quoted by them should be تاک *Tā kē*, not تاکی *Tā kī*, the second

syllable *kē* short and unaccented, not *kī* long and accented. Assuming then the line to be تاکی ارای یارِ نانی *Tā kī arāy yār nānī*

ای قیب the meaning appears to be this: "Is it to torment me for God's sake that you stay (watching), oh, guard!" (literally, do you not stay?)

It is the measure of the verse, Sir, which requires this alteration; and so strictly accurate is the construction of Persian verses, that I venture to appeal even against the writer.

HURRUF GIER.

* * I hope Mr. Lee has not, in his new edition of the Persian Grammar, retained the chapter on Prosody. It contains the grossest errors, and can only mislead the learner.

INTRODUCTION OF SILK INTO EUROPE.

It was in the reign of Justinian that the silk-worm was first introduced into the western world, previous to which it was confined to China. Virgil is the first author who mentions silk-worms. In the reign of Tiberius, the use of silk clothing was condemned as an effeminate luxury. Till two hundred years after the age of Pliny, silk, as an article of clothing, was confined to the female sex. In the reign of Aurelian, a pound of silk was sold at Rome for twelve ounces of gold, or about 51*l.* English. The caravans which brought this precious product, performed a journey of two hundred and forty-three days, from the Chinese Ocean to Syria. The Romans received their silk directly from the Persian merchants, who frequented the fairs of Armenia and Nisibis. The merchants of Samarcand purchased it directly from the Chinese, and sold it to the Persians for the use of Rome. It was from the town of Shen-si, in China, that this valuable commodity was principally produced. At the capital of this country, the adventurers who came to it for silk were looked upon as the suppliant embassies of tributary kingdoms. The journey from Shen-si to Samarcand occupied from sixty to a hundred days. After passing the Jaxartes they entered the desert, and were exposed to the attacks of the wandering hordes of robbers who infested it. The caravan, to avoid these dangers, traversed the mountains of Thibet, descended the Ganges or the Indus, and waited in the ports of Guzerat and Malabar for the annual fleets of the west.

In process of time, as silk became better known, the Emperor Justinian saw, and lamented, that the Persians possessed the monopoly of this valuable article, and solicited the aid of his Ethiopian allies to prevent the wealth of his subjects from being drained by a nation of enemies and idolaters. Christianity had been introduced into India; a bishop governed the Christians of St. Thomas on the coast of Malabar, and two Persian monks had resided for a long time in China, where their attention could not but be directed to the common dress of the Chinese, the manufactures of silk, and the myriads of silk-worms, the education of which was once

considered as the labour of queens. They soon found that it would be impossible to transport the insects, but that in the eggs a numerous progeny might be produced and multiplied in a distant climate. They made a journey to Constantinople, imparted their project to the Emperor Justinian, and were liberally rewarded by his gifts and promises. At this time the price of silk in Rome was an equal weight of gold. "To the historian of that prince," says Gibbon, from whose most excellent and elaborate treatise on this subject the principal circumstances here stated are gathered, "a campaign at the foot of Mount Caucasus has seemed more deserving of a minute relation than the labours of these missionaries of commerce, who again entered China, deceived a jealous people by concealing the eggs of the silk-worm in a hollow cane, and returned in triumph with the spoils of the east." Artificial heat was applied to hatch them; they were fed with mulberry leaves, they became productive in a foreign climate; the moths propagated the species, and mulberry-trees were planted to support the rising race of the worms, and in the following reign it was admitted by the Sogdoric ambassadors, that the silk of Rome was equal to that of China.

To come nearer to our own times; the silk-worm was introduced, in 1150, by Roger, King of Sicily, into his dominions. Louis XI. brought them to France, in 1470; and, lastly, the manufacture was introduced into our own country in 1600, by William Lee.

Such, according to the concurrent testimony of historians, are the circumstances of the introduction of this elegant article into Europe. Long before this, it had been known to the Hindus and the Indian Islanders. The most intelligent writer of the present day is of opinion that the latter derived their knowledge of it from the former, and they again from the Chinese; and when we reflect that the caravans conveying it from China to Persia, passed through the country of the Hindus, and that the article is known throughout the Archipelago by a Sanscrit name *sutra*, it must be owned that this hypothesis appears highly probable.—[*Bengal Hurkaru*.

DISCOVERY OF NEW ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

On July 18, 1822, we discovered, in the ship *Good Hope*, an island, which we made in lat. $17^{\circ} 19' S.$, and long. by corresponding lunars and chronometers, in long. $138^{\circ} 30' W.$ It is apparently about twenty miles in circumference, very low and dangerous, particularly so as it lies far to windward of all the known islands, composing the group of the dangerous archipelago. It is inhabited. As four canoes made off to us, the ship was hove to: but we could not induce the natives by any signs to come alongside, or to approach nearer than about a quarter of a mile. One of them stood up in his canoe, and made a long and apparently animated oration (if we could judge by his gestures) to the ship, accompanied by his companions frequently crying out the syllable *Ho*. We lowered a boat; but as soon as they saw us pull towards them, they paddled away in great consternation for the shore; however the boat overtook them, but their terror was so great, that no sign or present we offered them could prevail upon them to stop. Their canoes were of very rude construction, without rigging. They had spears with them, but adapted apparently for fishing only, as they did not attempt to use them. They had all of them a piece of cloth, like Otaheitan manufacture, wrapped round their middle; and one of them a string of pieces of pearl-shell round his neck. They did not seem to appear more alarmed when a gun was presented at them; indeed, it was very evident that they had never before seen Europeans. Night approaching, and being already far from the ship, the boat returned without making any further researches.

Assuming the right of discoverers, we named it David Clark's Island.

October 13, 1822.—After sailing from Otaheite we again discovered two islands. The one Reirson's Island, in lat. $10^{\circ} 6' S.$ and long. $160^{\circ} 55' W.$; and the other, Humphrey's Island, in lat. $10^{\circ} 30' S.$, and long. $161^{\circ} 2' W.$

Reirson's Island is inhabited; we passed very close to it, and observed a number of the natives running to the point nearest the ship; they however launched no canoes.

Humphrey's Island must be also inhabited, from its proximity to the other,

and its being to leeward. They are both low, the cocoa-nut trees with which they are covered being the first indication of land.

It may be here proper to remark that the latitude of Bird Island, one of the Ladrões, is incorrectly stated by Horsburgh, in his Directory of 1812.

We made it in lat. $16^{\circ} 3' N.$, and long. $146^{\circ} 6' 45'' E.$; consequently, the passage between it and the island of Saypan is much narrower than what he states it.

The *Good Hope* anchored on the 25th July 1822, in the harbour of Papeite, one of the numerous and secure havens formed by the coral reefs, which almost encircle the island of Otaheite. On anchoring, although it rained heavily, we were surrounded by canoes full of the natives, who soon crowded our decks. We were struck with admiration at beholding their manly, and indeed gigantic figures, far exceeding the European standard. The chiefs, too, were particularly distinguished by their superior stature.

They welcomed us with every gesture by which they could signify their kindness; in imitation of us they now shake the hand, but joining noses was their former mode of salutation.

Notwithstanding the now frequent visits that are made them, their curiosity was very great; in an instant every part of the ship was minutely inspected, even the rigging was filled with them. We were at first alarmed, as even our cabins were not held sacred; however, we soon found that we had nothing to fear, as although every thing underwent a scrutiny that would not have disgraced a Portsmouth searcher, and with every facility of pilfering with impunity, yet nothing was missed. On the following day we were visited by the queen regent, the present king, son of the late Pomare, famous in missionary annals, being a minor; she was attended by only four of her principal chiefs, and brought us a present of a pig, and a double canoe laden with yams, plantains, cocoa-nuts, &c. She welcomed us to her dominions, promised us her protection, and the assistance of her subjects; and when informed of the necessity we were under of remaining some time, appointed us as

a residence one of her own palaces, upwards of two hundred feet in length.

This celebrated island has been too minutely described by the immortal Cook to require any addition; but it may be interesting to remark the great change of manners that has taken place since his time. The Missionary Society may boast of at least one point, where their benevolence has been rewarded by the conversion of a whole people from a religion of the most barbarous and dreadful description, polluted by frequent human sacrifices, to an adoption of the mild precepts of Christianity.

The consequent change in their moral character is most extraordinary, particularly in that necessary distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. Cook describes them as being the most accomplished race of thieves he had ever met with; when, at present, as I have already observed, every thing belonging to us was exposed, and at the mercy of their cupidity, not the veriest trifle was taken away.

They have now a regular code of laws and form of trial, which is by judges (not to be fewer in number than six) chosen from their chiefs. The proceedings are very simple, and would not, I am afraid, suit any other than this primitive people. The culprit is condemned on his own confession only; but if ascertained that he has lied, the odium he incurs is so great, that there has hardly been an instance where it has been necessary to examine witnesses.

The punishment of theft and incontinency is, to cause the offender to make or mend a certain proportion of the public roads. Tattooing, which is now considered an offence (and indeed is the most frequent one) is also thus punished. Treason and murder are the only capital crimes, and are punished with death by hanging; there have been hitherto but two offenders of this description, for treason. The gibbet on which they suffered still remains a conspicuous object *in terrorem*.

The observance of the sabbath is also enforced by law, and so strictly, that a canoe must not be launched, nor their food cooked on this day. They are constant in their attendance at divine service twice a day, on Sundays and Wednesdays, exclusive of prayer-meetings, &c. Besides the missionaries they have their own ministers, who preach long extemporaneous sermons, ap-

parently with great effect. Their singing is very good; and wherever the residing missionary understands music, their proficiency is extraordinary, singing by notes, in a style far superior to our own general congregations.

Their chapels are well built, the pulpits and seats are ornamented with carved work. In Elmeo, an island in sight of Otaheite, they are now finishing a chapel built of hewn coral rock, which has a beautiful appearance.

Property may be almost styled in common, as they never refuse a request; and even the most valuable presents we could make the chiefs were frequently not a moment in their possession, unless they had made a previous promise to preserve them for our sakes: consequently they have not such a word in the language as gratitude, nor can they express "thank you." We were at first mortified to see them receive the most esteemed gifts with perfect indifference.

Charity is no virtue with them. I understand that the good people in England proposed establishing here an orphan society, not being aware that there is not an orphan, at least a destitute on the island. On the birth of a child three or four fathers and mothers are appointed to it (besides the natural parents), who bind themselves to support and protect it, and who are indeed ambitious to do so, as an additional number is considered an increase of consequence to the society or family the child is introduced into.

While we were on the island, they adopted a flag (a red fly, with a star in the quarter), and by a whaler which touched at the island on her way home, intimated it to the British Government, and claimed its protection. The letter to this effect was written by the queen herself. To make a noise on the occasion, we lent them our great guns, when they fired a royal salute, accompanied by the discharge of every musket on the island.

The population, although greatly diminished since Cook's time, is now on the increase in consequence of the new system, by which females are more respected, and by which marriages are encouraged, and the abolition of that horrible Erroe society described by Cook: its effects are still seen by the disproportion of women to the men.

The greatest objects of their ambition at present are muskets and dress. It is amusing to see their display of the latter; they are now so well supplied, that there is scarcely a chief but can sport a coat, and sometimes a naval uniform is seen, since the visit paid them by H.M. ship *Dauntless*. Shoes and stockings, and even the more necessary appendages of trousers or shirts, do not however always accompany them. The ladies are much better clad than the gentlemen; they manufacture very tasteful bonnets, in imitation of English straw, and are so tolerably supplied from Port Jackson, and by vessels that call, that few are obliged to have recourse to their own country cloths for a Sunday display.

There are some runaway sailors on the island, who do the natives a great deal of harm by their dissolute lives; and I blush to say, that the only one instance of theft discovered while we were there, was by a refugee from Port Jackson, who was caught in the fact, pinioned, and dragged away to justice in the face of the whole inhabitants.

The greatest failing of the islanders (one indeed common to all savage and half-civilized people) is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits; but, notwithstanding this weakness, they have virtue enough to destroy all the stills on the island, and to prohibit the manufacture of *ava* under the penalty of banishment for life. The art of distillation had been taught them by some of our countrymen, when a hollowed stone served them for a boiler, a bamboo for a worm, and a canoe for a cooler.

Capt. Cook has been a most invaluable friend and benefactor to the island; and so grateful were the natives, that only on the introduction of Christianity have they ceased to adore him. Thus perhaps many a poor victim has been sacrificed to him, whose nature was so opposed to cruelty.

The cane is now cultivated, and sugar made by one of the missionaries. The *Otaheitan* cane, your readers will be aware, has been introduced into all our West-India Islands, Brazils, &c., and has been universally cultivated in preference to the indigenous or *Croco* cane, from its larger size and superior hardihood.

Cotton and tobacco grow wild; the former is of very superior quality. A weaver has been sent out by the society to teach the natives the art of making cloth.

Oranges, pines, papau, apples, guavas, limes, shaddocks, the pumpkin, sweet potato, and Brazil yam, are among the numerous vegetables introduced by Bligh and Cook. Pigs and fowls are plentiful, and goats (a late introduction) have actually overrun the island; the natives however have an aversion to them, arising from their delicate sense of smell, which is extraordinary. They are very fond of fine perfumes, and indeed make or distil a great variety themselves, with which (mixed with cocoa-nut oil) they anoint themselves.

An interesting circumstance is, the valuable subscriptions that have been made in all the Society Islands for the benefit of the Missionary Society. The *Westmoreland*, a ship of 400 tons, was chartered by them, and nearly laden with their contributions, consisting of cocoa-nut oil, arrow-root, cotton, &c.

I have invariably called the island *Otaheite* from Cook, although the real name is *Tahiti*. The *O* being the pronoun that, which in answer to Cook's inquiry, was used "*O, tahiti*," that is "*Tahiti*."—[*Ind. Gazette*.

EXTRACT FROM THE SHIP MINERVA'S JOURNAL.

Ship *Minerva*, on her passage from South America, June 27, 1822, at two p.m., discovered from the mast-head to southward, a low island, apparently covered with cocoa-nut trees, about one mile in length, lat. $18^{\circ} 22'$ south long., by chronometers and lunars $136^{\circ} 45'$ west of Greenwich, or $12^{\circ} 44'$ east of point Venus on the island *Otaheite*, measured by chronometers assuming the long. of Point Venus $149^{\circ} 30'$, as determined by Captain Cook.

This island is not laid down in *Arrowsmith's* latest charts of the South Pacific Ocean, and bears west 45 miles from *Serle's* Island, discovered in 1797. *Serle's* Island is much higher than the generality of the numerous islands in this direction, and having a small peak at the N.W. and S.E. ends, and a moderately elevated hill in the centre, is consequently a good mark for entering this dangerous archipelago from the eastward, to those who are not certain of their longitude, the other islands being merely coral banks, with cocoa-nut trees upon them.

JOHN BELL, Commander.

[*Bengal Hurk.*

MR. BUCKINGHAM.

IN our number for August 1822, we published some remarks on the removal of the censorship from the Indian press, which we concluded with the following observations:—

“Those who have removed the censor from the Indian press have taken on themselves, we speak it boldly, a perilous responsibility; and it becomes them to watch the event with a proportionate anxiety. Not in our times perhaps may the evil happen, but happen when it will, it must be accelerated or retarded principally by the behaviour of our resident authorities; by the degree of vigilance with which they watch over the proceedings of such men as Mr. Buckingham in respect of the liberated press; by the patronage they withhold from, or extend to its productions; by their supineness or activity in enforcing the legal restrictions under which it is conducted: in a word, by the timidity, the indecision, the carelessness, or by the resolution, constancy, union, and vigour with which they hereafter act on the subject.”

We did not anticipate so early a proof of the justice of these apprehensions.

Mr. Buckingham, whose observations on the establishment of a native journal gave rise to our remarks, has been sent home from India under the following circumstances:

He had been repeatedly desired by the Government of India to be more cautious in the expression of those violent opinions for which he is notorious, and explicitly informed, that on the next occasion that required notice, the power of dismissal from India, which that Government possessed, would be exercised against him. A gentleman of the name of Bryce, who is, we believe, a minister of the Scotch kirk, was, in the month of February last, appointed to the situation of clerk to the committee of stationery.

Without entering at large upon the propriety of this appointment, although (qualifying our opinion as we are bound to do by an admission that we are ignorant of the motives that led to it) we are inclined to think it may have been ill-advised, we have no hesitation in saying that the following observations made on the occasion by Mr. Buckingham are ungentlemanly, illiberal, and highly mischievous:—

Appendix Extraordinary to the last Government Gazette.

During the evening of Thursday, about the period at which the inhabitants of this good city of palaces are accustomed to sit down to dinner, an Appendix to the Government Gazette of the morning was issued in a separate form, and coming in the shape of a Gazette Extraordinary, was eagerly seized, even at that inconvenient hour, in the hope of its containing intelligence of great public importance. Some, in whose bosoms this hope had been most strongly excited may, perhaps, have felt disappointment; others, we know, drew from it a fund of amusement which lasted them during the remainder of the evening.

The Rev. Gentleman, named below, who, we perceive by the index of that useful publication the Annual Directory, is a doctor of divinity and moderator of the Kirk Session, and who, by the favour of the higher powers, now combines the office of parson and clerk in the same person, has to doubt been selected for the arduous duties of his new place from the purest motives, and the strictest possible attention to the public interests. Such a clerk as is here required, to inspect and reject whatever articles may appear objectionable to him, should be a competent judge of the several sorts of paste-board, sealing-wax, inkstands, sand, lead, gum, pounce, tape, and leather; and one would imagine that nothing short of a regular apprenticeship at Stationer's Hall would qualify a candidate for such a situation. All this information, however, the Rev. Gentleman no doubt possesses in a more eminent degree than any other person who could be found to do the duties of such an office; and though at first sight such information may seem incompatible with a theological education, yet we know that the country abounds with surprising instances of that kind of genius which fits a man in a moment for any post to which he may be appointed.

In Scotland, we believe, the duties of a presbyterian minister are divided between

preaching on the sabbath, and on the other days of the week visiting the sick, comforting the weak-hearted, conferring with the bold, and encouraging the timid in the several duties of their religion. Some shallow persons might conceive that if a presbyterian clergyman were to do his duty in India, he might also find abundant occupation throughout the year in the zealous and faithful discharge of those pious duties which ought more especially to engage his devout attention. But they must be persons of very little reflection indeed who entertain such an idea. We have seen the presbyterian flock of Calcutta take very good care of themselves for many months without a pastor at all: and even when the shepherd was among them, he had abundant time to edit a controversial newspaper (long since defunct), and to take a part in all the meetings, festivities, addresses, and flatteries, that were current at the time. He has continued to display this eminently active, if not holy, disposition up to the present period; and according to the maxim, "to him that hath much (to do) still more shall be given, and from him that hath nothing, even the little that he hath shall be taken away;" this Rev. Doctor, who has so often evinced the universality of his genius and talents, whether within the pale of divinity or without it, is perhaps the very best person that could be selected, all things considered, to take care of the foolscap, pasteboard, wax, sand, gum, lead, leather, and tape, of the Hon. East-India Company of Merchants, and to examine and pronounce on the quality of each, so as to see that no drafts are given on their treasury for gum that will not stick, tape short of measure, or inkstands of base metal.

Whether the late discussions that have agitated both the wise and the foolish of this happy country from the Burrumpooter to the Indus, and from Cape Comorin to the confines of Tartary, have had any influence in hastening the consummation so devoutly wished, we cannot presume to determine. We do not profess to know any thing of the occult sciences; and being equally ignorant of all secret influences, whether of the planets of heaven or the satellites of earth, we must content ourselves, as faithful chroniclers of the age, with including in our records the important document issued under the circumstances we have described.

These remarks were published in the Calcutta Journal of the 8th of February 1823, and the menace previously held out to Mr. Buckingham was executed. — He has been sent home to this country.

Little as we are inclined to rejoice at the importation of such persons into England (for we are already too much overrun with radical journalists, noisy pamphleteers, aye, and with dull travel-mongers), still we cannot but congratulate ourselves on this display of resolute and manly conduct on the part of our Indian authorities. We are disposed, it is true, to quarrel with them for giving to such a person as Mr. Buckingham an opportunity of indulging his acrimonious and turbulent feelings on such an occasion; and of investing himself with the factitious dignity of a political martyr: he really is not an object deserving so much consideration. But still we hail with pleasure the indication of firmness and decision which is here afforded, however much we regret that the opportunity and the object have not invested the transaction with a more dignified character.

It is sufficiently obvious that a government, founded on relations of such delicacy as the government of India, and possessed necessarily of rights bordering upon those of an absolute monarchy, must not suffer those rights to be questioned with impunity, or permit its menace to be regarded as an empty sound. Its existence depends upon its firmness—its power endures only when exercised with decision. It has long been observed, and with feelings of painful regret, by the fondest adherents to those principles which have now for many years governed our proceedings at home, that a compromising spirit, mis-called *liberality*, has prevailed on occasions when a decided tone would have subdued the evils that moderation did not even diminish. There has long existed a fond foolish spirit of indulgence, like that of a weak parent to a wayward child, in the administration of public affairs in this country. It has crept into our councils; it has insinuated itself into our statute-book; it has even infected our courts of justice. Did the occasion justify more pointed

allusion, we might quote numberless instances in which sedition has been encouraged, and even treason excited by the ill-advised remissness with which the first symptoms of disaffection have been considered. It is our firm persuasion that to the efforts of two societies that owed their existence, or at least their successful establishment, only to the sluggishness of those official characters who would not perform the duties constitutionally imposed upon them, we are indebted for being at this day saved from the evils consequent upon a seditious and blasphemous press, revelling unrestrained in licentiousness, that, without their firmness, would have gone unpunished. That, however, which has been effected here with great difficulty and expence, and only effected at last by the combined activity, labour, and perseverance of many individuals, has, we trust, been accomplished in India by the resolute conduct of Mr. Adam alone; and notwithstanding the noisy vapouring of Mr. Buckingham about his arrangements, his precautions, and so forth, we believe that his banishment from that country will prove an effectual check, for the present at least, to those evils which his publications there have hitherto caused. Mr. Buckingham may rely upon it that the Calcutta Journal will very soon subside into a harmless chronicle of passing events; for we doubt whether the mantle which he has bequeathed to his successor will invest its present owner with any other quality than that of sullen dullness.

There is, however, another point of far more consequence, on which we must offer a remark.—The passage of a mouse will sometimes discover a hole in a room of finished workmanship and noble architecture: and thus Mr. Buckingham has forced the attention of our Indian government to a defect in their political fabric. Mr. Buckingham must possess even less wisdom than we are disposed

to give him credit for, if he imagines that the little chicanery to which he has resorted, scarcely worthy the sagacity of an attorney's clerk, will defeat the acuteness or the vigilance of our Indian authorities, or that he will succeed in foiling Mr. Adam by the petty manœuvre of substituting a native Editor for himself, even though he should be supported by the intelligence of Mr. Hume and all Mr. Hume's parliamentary adherents. How could Mr. Buckingham be so dull of apprehension as to suppose, that a native would be allowed to do with impunity that for which an Englishman is transported? We presume that the old adage must prevail in India to an unexampled extent. Perhaps as he vaunts so much of his Oriental acquirements, he will have the goodness to render the proverb into Sanscrit, and tell us how to translate that "one man may steal a horse and another may not look over a hedge." But to be serious: it is not for us to say what legislative provision is expedient to check that licentiousness on the part of the new Editor of the Calcutta Journal which Mr. Buckingham so fondly anticipates, nor do we profess, indeed, that intimate acquaintance with the criminal law, as practised in India, which would justify us in admitting that the present is a *casus omissus*. Arguing *à priori*, we should suppose that in India, as in other countries, the subjects of the government are liable to certain penalties for offences against the government—we should suppose that libels, sedition, or even treason (though Mr. Buckingham may not, perhaps, relish the idea) were offences generally known, at least by hearsay, to every state; we should suppose that it would not be necessary to resort to *ex post facto* laws for the sake of punishing them; we should further be inclined, with all humility, to hazard an opinion, that a Court of Justice would never enquire with much minuteness into the national character

of any individual trespassing on such points. In this country at least, we know that even the colour of a negro will not save a traitor from the gallows, and we, therefore, presume that a native Indian may be transported to Coal River with as little difficulty as Mr. Buckingham has been transported to England. If, however, the wisdom of our Asiatic legislators has not yet provided a remedy in such cases—if the possibility of such crimes has for the first time been obtruded on their attention by an Englishman, it will not, of course, be an affair of difficulty to guard against a recurrence of them in an Indian. But in his self-congratulations on the appointment of a native as his successor, Mr. Buckingham exults greatly upon the necessity of deciding on the *anticipated* offences of that successor by *law*, and on the libellous character of his publications by the opinion of a *jury*. Mr. Buckingham should remember that in the present instance the sentence upon him is founded on *law*: the exercise of the prerogative by which he has been removed is strictly and indisputably legal; nor can it be doubted that, if necessary, a law that has been found indispensable against himself may be made and enforced against a native. Such an extension of the prerogative would not, we apprehend, be very difficult in the present situation of India. Even, however, should it be otherwise, we are not inclined to distrust the verdict of an honest and impartial jury, especially if *their minds are not previously poisoned by those, whose criminality they are to try*.

At the time we are writing this, the question is so new, that we have had no opportunity of hearing in what manner the subject is viewed by others; but we cannot refrain from giving a caution to those who may discuss it, which may not come too late to be useful. It is an indisputable prerogative of the Government of India, to dismiss from that country, at its discretion, any European resident. The

right, indeed, Mr. Buckingham himself does not question. In weighing, therefore, the merits of the case, men should be careful not to involve in it any enquiry as to the existence of the power. It may be fairly inferred, that such a power was not granted, and has not been suffered to remain without sufficient cause; and we shall content ourselves with this inference, without enlarging upon the obvious reasons of state policy that require it. The caution that we wish to give, therefore, is, that the matter cannot be discussed upon the same principles by which a similar question might fairly be decided in this country. Far indeed as we are advanced in the spirit of indulgence here towards every license on the part of the press, and reluctant as we are to consider a blasphemous or seditious publication, in any other light than that of a venial error; it is not to be expected that we should feel disposed to visit with unlimited severity similar trifles abroad. But notwithstanding this laxity of opinion on the subject, the good sense of this country, the superior education and feeling even among the lower classes will long, we hope, afford a strong defence against the attacks that are daily made upon them. But we cannot too often impress upon the minds of our readers, that such is not the case in India. Were it a question as to the propriety of banishing an Englishman for any libel of a mere ordinary character, or even involving much political criminality, we should be among the first to deprecate resorting to such a measure. We have, in common with other journalists, and even with Mr. Buckingham, an anxious regard for the freedom of the press, and should dread an approximation to such a measure as exile, even for considerable delinquency in the exercise of that right. It is, however, for this very reason, that we have always evinced feelings, and asserted principles directly opposed to his; but we are far from thinking this

inconsistent with an unequivocal expression of our abhorrence of that licentiousness of writing which has, we believe, principally led to his removal.

With one further remark we will conclude. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Buckingham's freedom of remark is the *only cause* of his punishment. We are not better informed upon this point than our neighbours: but it strongly behoves all who have an interest in considering his case, to sift accurately and fully *all the charges* that may be made against him, ere they decide that his removal was an improper or even an inexpedient measure. None, who have read much of Mr. Buckingham's late journal, will be disposed implicitly to pin their faith upon his *ex-parte* statements of matters relating to himself. However, the man is on his trial—Heaven send him a good deliverance!

IMPORTANT ERROR OF THE PRESS.

IN our number for August 1822, at p. 138*, 1st col. line 7 from the top, an error of the press of some importance has crept in, which even at this late period requires correction. The word "restrained" should have been printed "unrestrained."

The context indeed sufficiently explains the error to any reader of common sense or common candour: and therefore we should not have thought it necessary, in consequence of any observations that Mr. Buckingham has made on the passage, to give our readers or ourselves the trouble of reverting to the error: but we are really unwilling that an opinion should by any accident be quoted from our pages in favour of "the mild and self-denying character" of the religion of Juggernaut."

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

CEYLON LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at the Chambers of the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court on the 16th January, at which Sir Hardinge Giffard, who presided, delivered the following discourse; reviewing the proceedings of the Society since its formation, and suggesting to its members the best means of accomplishing the design of its establishment; we are persuaded that our readers will feel obliged to us for publishing this document, and we hope it will have its due effect in producing more frequent communications to the Society on its important objects.

Gentlemen: As we are now entering upon the third year of our institution, it may be useful to look back upon our proceedings, and examine how far we have hitherto fulfilled the purpose of our association.

To do this with fairness to ourselves, we should bear in mind very clearly what that purpose was, as well as the means which we have enjoyed of carrying it into effect. If our purpose has been rational and useful, and the means accessible and adequate, we are bound to shew to the world that we have not neglected the task which we have voluntarily undertaken. Our purpose detailed at large in our preliminary paper of association, may be expressed in a very few words; it was the

collection and subsequent diffusion of information concerning the civil and natural history of Ceylon.

To this end we have solicited the communication of information from every person willing to furnish it, and having collected what may be offered, then will commence our further duty of selecting such as may appear sufficiently valuable for diffusion amongst the public.

In the first part of this task, we have made a degree of progress to which I shall have to call your more particular attention hereafter; and I doubt not so as to satisfy you that we have not been unavailing stewards for the interests of science.

But though we cannot reproach ourselves with having neglected our duty, there will arise some slight feeling of disappointment, that we have not been more eminently successful; and that we are yet unable to offer any specimen of our labours to the public judgment.

But this feeling is scarcely justifiable, when our situation is fully considered: the very limited number of Europeans in this country who devote themselves to scientific pursuits, has confined our correspondence principally to the medical officers of His Majesty's service, and to them, indeed, our sincerest thanks are more than due; but, excepting in a very few instances, we can boast of communications from scarcely any other quarter.

In endeavouring to trace this apparent apathy to its source, I believe that I have discovered one cause, in an erroneous opinion too generally formed of the plan and objects of the Society.

The class of valuable correspondents to whom I have alluded, are from their professional pursuits well acquainted with the nature of such associations, and being themselves from profession intimately connected with science, they feel that zeal for its diffusion which arises irresistibly from the discovery of new facts connected with it; this they are from habit enabled to do with facility, and from their intelligence with advantage.

On the other hand, gentlemen not conversant with such subjects, feel diffidence and difficulty in coming forward with such facts as, however new and striking to them, they yet suppose may possibly be long since known to persons more conversant with science in general.

It is, if possible, to overcome this obstacle to improvement, that I would most anxiously impress upon all, that our Society solicits information of every kind, and from every quarter; reserving only the power of withholding from the public eye whatever may not appear sufficiently valuable for general circulation.

But besides the difficulty I have mentioned, and acting powerfully in concert with it, there is another arising from a mistaken conception of our association, which must naturally impede our progress, as long as it is suffered to exist.

It is the opinion, which I find to be entertained by too many, that our Society tends to form itself into a board of criticism upon the different communications made to it, and of that class of critics too who set their own reputation upon the condemnation of the delinquent, who rashly presumes to instruct or entertain the public: far from us be such a ruinous spirit: for whatever may be offered to us, not inconsistent with good morals, we ought to be respectfully grateful; we ought also to recollect that since the interruption between what was its mother country and this island, great revolutions in science itself have taken place, and that systems received, not only in Holland but through all the learned world forty years ago, are now exploded and almost forgotten in Europe. If, therefore, we find reference made to those systems, we should not decline or doubt the facts which may accompany such reference, or feel the less gratitude for information, because it is connected with a theory which is now no longer acknowledged.

It is to the prevalence of the notions I have mentioned, that we must attribute our having received so few communications from the Dutch gentlemen of the island, or even from the intelligent amongst

the Singalese; but when they can feel assured that we look upon any communication as a favour, and that it will be received and treated at least with the respect and attention due to voluntary kindness, there can be little doubt that these sources will be liberally opened to our desires.

With this apology for what we have not done, founded not in our remissness, but on the misconception of others, let us now proceed to the more gratifying consideration of what we have actually performed.

To our able and excellent Vice-President, Doctor Furrel, we owe some very valuable communications, and we must further ascribe much of the good spirit which has prevailed in the department over which he presides, to his salutary influence and example.

Amongst our correspondents of this department, Messrs. Collier, Russell, and Hoatson, are particularly entitled to our grateful recollection. The system of Conchology traced by the former of these gentlemen, and founded not only on the external, but on the internal physiology of the creatures inhabiting shells, promises to supersede all those, which, depending upon appearance often vague and transitory, left the knowledge of that beautiful department of nature in a state of confusion and uncertainty.

We have also to thank this gentleman for his kindness in forming our collection of conchology. His opportunities at Trincomalee have given him advantages, in the immediate investigation of those subjects, which he has not permitted to pass unemployed.

From Mr. Russell we have a highly useful report upon the subject of smelting the iron of Ceylon: the extraordinary and valuable quality possessed by this metal, in being malleable immediately from the furnace, will probably attract attention amongst our manufacturers at home, to whom such a property must in many instances prove inestimable.

In Mr. Hoatson's very full account of the Singalese practice of medicine, and their *materia medica*, if we do not find any thing to rival the improved state of medical knowledge in Europe, we can contemplate with some advantage the extent to which a perseverance in original error, unenlightened by the operations of the understanding, will carry the human mind, their system seems to combine all the old absurdities of European ignorance upon this important topic, with an abundance of truly Indian origin.

To our late very worthy member, Colonel Wright, we owe some very ingenious observations upon the action of the quicksilver, in a barometer within the tropics, and particularly the curious fact of its periodical rising and falling twice within twenty-four hours so regularly, as to

afford almost an opportunity of measuring the lapse of time by this instrument.

Professor Raak, a gentleman travelling for the purpose of science, under the patronage of the King of Denmark, having been detained for some time in this island, was kind enough to become an honorary member of our Society. He has given to us a most elaborate and valuable treatise upon the construction of a general alphabet, adapted to all the Indian dialects. A scheme which, if it could be adopted, at least, with respect to printed communications, would much abridge the labours of learned men in investigating subjects connected with India.

Our highly respected member, Mr. Lushington, has furnished us with an accurate observation of a late transit of Mercury.

In a short paper upon the Maranta Drundenacea, or Indian arrow-root, Mr. Moon has pointed out the proper management of a vegetable only lately introduced into Ceylon, but promising from its facility of growth, and the simplicity with which it is rendered fit for food, to add much to the comforts of its inhabitants.

To extend the usefulness of our institution, we have resolved to include agriculture in the subjects to which our attention is directed. The communications in this instance have been few, in addition to Mr. Moon's: we have, however, from Mr. Vanderlaak, some important suggestions, and from an anonymous contributor, an Essay on the Horticulture of Ceylon, which, however, presents too discouraging a view of the subject, to induce us to give it more extensive circulation.

From our worthy members, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bennett, Mr. De Saram, and from Count Ranzow, we have received papers relating to subjects of Natural History, adding to our stock of information in that department of science.

Our efforts towards compiling catalogues of the Natural History of Ceylon have been, to a certain degree, successful. Some (we wish we could say a majority) of the list of queries circulated with that view, have been returned in a very satisfactory manner; in this we have to notice the zeal and diligence of some of the most intelligent natives, most particularly of the Modellar of the Hapittegum Corle, who in the returns from his district, has given us a very complete list of the various animals included in its natural history.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Armstrong and Knox, we have been enabled to commence the formation of a Museum, with a collection of the birds of the interior of this island; we have received specimens from many quarters. Messrs. Gisborne, Backhouse, and several other gentlemen have made contributions of this kind, and we have every reason to hope that their example will be followed by all who pos-

sess opportunities of thus furthering the purposes of science and improvement.

Having thus reviewed our progress and sketched our present situation, allow me to express an opinion that we have not been deficient in our duty; and that with a very little exertion on the part of gentlemen in the several out-stations of this island, we may be enabled to render essential service to the general interests of science.—[Ceylon Gov. Gaz.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF BENARES.

We understand that a Literary Society has been formed at Benares, as an auxiliary of the Society at Calcutta.—[Bengal Hurk., Feb. 4.

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN COLLECTIONS OF THE LATE COLONEL MACKENZIE.

We understand that the Court of Directors some time since expressed a desire to be possessed of the fruits of Colonel Mackenzie's researches in the Mysore, &c. and that these have been accordingly purchased by the Government for upwards of a lac of rupees; so that no doubt the public will in due time enjoy the benefits of the labours of this lamented character.*

There are very nearly sixteen hundred volumes of Oriental literature alone, comprising twelve languages and sixteen different characters: a very great part of them however are Sanscrit, in which language there are many works not very easy to be obtained.

The larger portion of the remainder consists chiefly of compositions in the Tamul, Telinga, and Canara languages, comprising a view of the literature of the peninsula, never before combined. Among them are forty-five volumes of Iaina literature, particularly remarkable for novelty and interest.

There are nearly 3,000 tracts comprised in 264 volumes on local subjects, in the various parts of the Deccan, collected by persons sent by Col. McKenzie for the purpose. These are highly valuable and interesting, inasmuch as they contain descriptions of all the remarkable events in the past, and illustrate the present condition of the southern provinces, together with historical traditions of importance.

The copies of inscriptions on stone and copper amount to 8,076, in 77 volumes.

The unbound translations of the local tracts above referred to amount to 679, the bound to 74; twenty of them relate to Hindoo, and four to Mahomedan history, the remainder contain miscellaneous matters connected with the past and present state of the peninsula.

The other catalogues contain plans,

* We have reason to believe that this collection has reached England.—Ed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

M. Jules de Klaproth has recently published at Paris a work in German, entitled *Asia Polyglotta*. The subjoined table of contents will convey some idea of the nature of the work, which will supply an important deficiency in Oriental literature, as there is no work containing vocabularies of nearly all the Asiatic languages, excepting that published at St. Petersburg by Pallas; which, being in Russian, is entirely useless to most of the men of letters in Europe.

The authority of the Asiatic historians: Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Mongolian, Hindu, Tibetan, Chinese, Japanese, Central Asiatic, Armenian, Georgian.

Floods and inundations:

Year of the great flood, Typhoon.

The people of Asia classed according to languages.

Universal affinity of languages or Syn-gloss—Affinity between languages of the same class.

1. Indo-Germans:

Hindus, Ziguennans, Afgans, Persians, Send and Pehlivi, Belutches, Kurds, Ossetans or Alans, Armenians.

2. Semites:

Syro-Chaldeans.

Hebrews, including Jews, Phœnicians and Phillistines.

Arabians.

As the Semitic class of language has been studied for three centuries by Europeans, M. Klaproth has considered it unnecessary to enter into any detail on their nature, especially as H. Adelung has given a general view of them in his "Mithridates oder Allgemeine Sprachen-Kunde Band," i. p. 299 to 419.

3. Georgians:

Kartulians, Mingrellians, Suans, Lzans.

4. Caucasians:

Lesghians, Mixdjeghians, West Caucasians.

5. Samojedians, nineteen nations.

6. Jeniscians, six nations.

7. Finns.

Migration of nations:

Germanized Finns—Finns of the Wolga-Permians, including Wotiaks, Syranians, and Permians—Ugorians, Finns, including Ugorians, Wogulians, and Ostiaks of the Oby.

Definition of Tartars:

8. Turks:

Uigurs, Turkomen, Usbeks, Nogays, Basians, Kumuks, Bashkirs, Kara-Kalpaks, Siberians, Turks, Teleuts, Jakuts, Kirgises, Seldjuks, Othmanis.

Definition of Bucharians:

9. Mongols or Tartars:

Mongols Proper, Chalihas, Buriats, Olots or Kalmucks.

10. Tungusians:

Siberian Tungusians, Mandchus Niudchi Khitans.

11. Kuriles or Ainos.

Tarakais.

12. Jakagirs.

13. Koriaks.

14. Kamtschadales.

15. Polar Americans, in Asia.

16. Japanese.

Lieu-Khieus.

17. Koreans.

18. Tibetians.

Bhagalpur mountaineers.

Garran mountaineers.

19. Chinese.

Etymology of the word Serica.

20. Tunkingese and Cochinchinese.

21. Siamese.

22. Avaneses.

23. Peguans.

Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese dialects and Ultra-Ganges languages:

Malays.

Formosians.

The Life of Buddha, from Mongolian accounts.

The folio Philological Atlas which accompanies the quarto volumes contains a beautiful Map of Asia, in which the seats of the different languages are distinguished by colours, and comparative vocabularies of the following classes of languages: Caucasian, Samojedians, Finnish, Turkish, Tungusian, North-Eastern Asiatic.

M. Klaproth has also lately published a *Catalogue of the Chinese and Manchou Books* in the Royal Library at Berlin, under the title 'Verzeichniss der Chinesischen und Mandschuischen Bücher und handschriften der Königl. Bibliothek zu Berlin.' Paris, 1822, folio.

This volume, besides the bibliographical information usually furnished by catalogues, and extracts from the Manchou history of the Kin dynasty, and the Manchou translation of the Kang-kian history of China, contains the following valuable articles:

A table of the Nian-chao, or names given by the Chinese Emperors to the years of their reigns, in 28 pages.

A comparative Vocabulary of the Tungusian dialects, in 18 pages.

A table of the contents of the Manchou Classed Dictionary, Manchou and German, 21 pages.

A new edition of his *Abhandlung über die Sprache und Schrift der Uiguren*, with the addition of a comparative vocabulary of the Uigurian language and other Turkish Tartaric dialects, in 20 pages.

Three Uigurish Letters to the Emperors of China, and a reply to Mr. Smith of St. Petersburg's Attack on his *Abhandlung*, which was printed in the 6th volume of *Fundgruben des Orients*.

He has also ready for publication a French edition of his *Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia*.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, June 18.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

DIVIDEND.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq. M.P.) stated the Court was assembled to consider of a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 17th inst., recommending to the General Court the declaration of a dividend on the Company's capital stock of 54 per cent. for the half-year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next.

On the motion of the *Chairman*, seconded by the *Deputy-Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq. M.P.), the resolution was approved of.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman* said, he had to regret the absence of the worthy *Chairman* of the Committee of By-Laws (H. Howorth, Esq. M.P.); but that gentleman had sent him a report from the Committee of By-Laws, which should be read for the information of the Proprietors.

The clerk then read the following report:—

"The Committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's By-Laws, and to make inquiry into the observance and execution of them, and to consider what alterations and additions may be proper to be made, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following Report:

"In their Report, dated the 17th May 1822, your Committee adverted to the delay which had occurred in the transmission from India of the accounts and statements necessary for preparing the general state of the Company's affairs, which under the provisions of the By-Law, cap. i, sec. 5, should be laid before the General Court annually in the month of December.

"Having made particular inquiries upon this important subject, your Committee have great satisfaction in stating, that in the last year the requisite documents were received in time to enable the Court of Directors to comply with the By-Law.

"Your Committee have further the pleasure to report, that having examined into the observance of the By-Laws during the year, they find that the same have been duly executed.

"The discussion in the General Court on the 14th instant, relative to the applicability of the existing By-Laws, cap. 6, sec. 19 and 20, to the proposal submitted by *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 92,

the Court of Directors for granting to His Majesty's Government, subject to the sanction of Parliament, the sum of 60,000*l.* per annum on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c., to that part of His Majesty's forces which is maintained in the East-Indies, has made it incumbent on your Committee to direct their serious attention to that subject; and after mature consideration your Committee are of opinion, that it is unnecessary to make special provision for a case which is not likely to recur, and upon which the Court of Proprietors, under the existing By-Laws, had the opportunity of exercising a judgment, and of calling for any documents or information which they might have required.

(Signed) "H. HOWORTH,
"G. CUMMING,
"ROB. WILLIAMS,
"P. HEATLY,
"J. H. TRITTON,
"JOHN CARSTAIRS,
"GEO. GROTE,
"H. SMITH,
"BEN. BARNARD."

"East-India House, May 26, 1823."

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that the By-Law, sec. 1, cap. 3, ordained, that a committee of fifteen be annually chosen, at the Quarterly General Court, held in the month of June, to inspect the Company's By-Laws.

The names of the committee of last year were then read over, and the following gentlemen were re-elected, viz.

H. Howorth, Esq., *Chairman*.
The Hon. D. Kinnaird, G. Cumming, Esq.,
H. Smith, Esq.; P. Heatly, Esq.;
G. Grote, Esq.; D. Lyon, Esq.;
R. Williams, Esq.; B. Barnard, Esq.;
Sir H. Strachey, Bart.; J. Darby, Esq.;
J. H. Tritton, Esq.; J. Carstairs, Esq.;
R. Twining, Jun., Esq.

The *Chairman* said it became necessary, in consequence of the decease of one of their members, the late William Drew, Esq., to appoint a gentleman to fill up the vacancy. He should take the liberty to nominate a gentleman, who, he doubted not, would meet the general approbation of the Court. He moved "That Sir James Shaw be elected a Member of the Committee of By-Laws." (*Hear, hear!*)

The motion was seconded by the *Deputy-Chairman*, and was agreed to unanimously.

EAST-INDIA TRADE BILL.

The *Chairman* stated, that the Court was in special for the purpose of resuming the debate, which was adjourned at the last Court, on the bill now pending in Parliament, to consolidate and amend the several laws relating to the trade with the

East-Indies. Since the adjournment of the last Court he had obtained the General Registering Bill, which he now laid before the Court; and also the East-India Trade Bill, in its amended state. He believed the more regular course of proceeding would be, to allow him to withdraw the motion he had made at the former Court, viz. "That this Court do agree to the said bill, under the terms mentioned in Mr. Courtenay's letter of that day;" for the purpose of substituting the simple proposition, "That this Court do agree to the bill, as now laid before them."

The *Deputy-Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson wished, before they passed to the business of the day, to correct a mis-statement of what he had said at the last Court, relative to the Attorney's practising at Calcutta, which had appeared in a respectable morning paper. He was there made to say, alluding to the attorneys who practised in the court of Calcutta, "that many of them were persons without rank, fortune, character, or education." Now he was in the recollection of the Hon. Chairman whether he had made any such statement? whether he did not reason prospectively and hypothetically? He had stated, that persons were admissible into that court without the license of the Directors: a practice at variance with the regulations by which the courts of Madras and Bombay were governed; and he expressed his own apprehensions, and the apprehension of others, lest the system might suffer, by allowing the admission of individuals without due discrimination. He expressed the exalted opinion he entertained of those eminent magistrates who now presided over the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Considering their zeal and vigilance, he felt not the slightest fear that they would suffer persons of doubtful character to practise in that Court; on the contrary, he understood from high authority, so anxious were those learned persons to preserve the purity of the Court, that they intimated their entire willingness to agree to any regulation on this subject which the Hon. Court of Directors thought proper to adopt. He therefore had to request, that this explanation should be given to the public by those individuals, who generally reported their proceedings so accurately. So far from arraigning the character of any one gentleman practising in the court at Calcutta, he now openly and public avowed, that he knew of no fact on which he could, in any way whatsoever, impeach their conduct. The utmost he had said of them was, that some of them, he believed, had never been in Europe.

The *Chairman*.—"I do recollect that the Learned Gentleman put the case hypothetically."

Mr. Forbes then proceeded to address the Court on the subject of the India Trade Bill. He said that he, for one, disapproved of the principle of opening the general trade of India to shipping of all classes and denominations, and allowing a direct interference with the coasting trade, unless India shipping were put on precisely the same footing as British shipping; and he must again contend, that it was impossible to place it on such a footing, unless India seamen were allowed the same privileges as British seamen. It was fitting that East-India seamen, their fellow-subjects of India, should be put on a level with West-India negroes and men of colour. The natives of the West-India Islands, who were men of colour, were, he conceived, entitled to all the rights and privileges of British seamen, whilst their fellow-subjects of India were excluded. It might be said that it was, in fact, necessary to place the native seamen of India under certain regulations for their protection; and, so far as regulations were necessary for that purpose, he would cordially concur in them. But he complained that regulations were continued which were unnecessary: for many of those regulations which were heretofore proper, were no longer so; a very great change had been effected in the character of the native seamen of India in the last twenty years. They were now in the habit of coming to this country at all seasons of the year, without those unpleasant circumstances occurring which had been formerly known to arise from the inclemency of the climate. As this was the case, he saw no difficulty in having any class of British shipping manned by native seamen. The shipping of India belonged chiefly to British merchants. It was very well for them to say, "We will, if we can, man our ships with British seamen; if we cannot, we must take lascars!" but, under such a system, what became of the natives of India? When they deprived them of their coasting-trade, what was given to them in return? They took from them rights of very great importance; and was it not therefore fair that he should propose the bestowing on them of some boon, although by no means an equivalent for the advantages of which they would be bereft? It was impossible to say what accommodation the natives of India could be considered as receiving, under the bill which was now passing through Parliament. He understood the bill was to be re-committed, and he could not divest himself of considerable apprehension with respect to the alterations that were in agitation, and which would probably materially affect the measure now before the Court. As far as the bill went, he confessed there was much in it of which he approved. It was undoubtedly drawn up in accordance with

the correspondence which had taken place between the Court of Directors and the India Board; but he was much mistaken if it would not be found that, in its progress through the House, it would undergo very considerable alterations. The bill had been reported as amended; and he had not had an opportunity of perusing it. He had, however, seen it a few nights ago, and there were then some very important clauses added to it; since that it had gone through a committee. It was understood that it would be re-committed, and then printed; and he certainly did apprehend that some most material clauses would be introduced, which would be proposed as necessary for the protection of British ships and British seamen—clauses which would entirely alter the measure; therefore he was very much at a loss to know what course to recommend. As it stood at present, he did not wholly approve of the bill; though, speaking of it generally, it was a measure which he viewed in a favourable light. His Learned Friend (Mr. R. Jackson) had stated that his views coincided with those which he (Mr. Forbes) entertained, as to the justice of extending every possible assistance to the natives of India; and he would ask, was there a single man in that Court who did not in his conscience admit the propriety of acting in that manner? If it were so, then he called on them, as men of honour, spirit, and principle, to place their fellow-subjects in India on a level with themselves. (*Hear!*) If their fellow-subjects in the West-Indies and North America were treated as British subjects, why should not the same principle be adopted towards those who were born in India? Why should not they be placed on a footing with the population of the West-Indies? A vessel sailing to the port of London from the West-Indies, might be navigated wholly by negroes and mulattos. Such a vessel might proceed to any part of the world; she might go to India, and carry on the coasting-trade there; she might stay there as long as she pleased; she might assist in driving the native seamen from that coasting-trade which had been theirs for centuries; and, under these circumstances, thus deprived of their only remaining resource, what were the unfortunate natives to do? what equivalent were they to receive? Why, so far from giving them any thing in return, they did not allow them even the nominal advantage, the mere nominal reciprocity of suffering them to come to this country, for the purpose of taking a share in the general trade. This he thought fit to observe, because there were manifest contradictions in the bill on this very point. It allowed ships from India to come home, and to carry on the trade between India and the continent, although such ships

were only manned with native seamen; but that was merely in the event of the owners being unable to find British seamen. Did not this, however, support the fact, that they could perform the duties of seamen properly? And then came the question, why such a restriction should be placed on them? Did they thank this country for the employment they received, when it could not be withheld? Had they any cause to thank the Legislature and the Company, for watching over and protecting their interests and just rights? Certainly not; since, when native seamen were engaged, it was only when others could not be procured. The ship-owners in India were tied down to obtain British seamen, if they could be obtained. If satisfactory proof were laid before the Governments abroad that British seamen could not be had, the ship-owner was allowed to employ natives, but not otherwise. This was all very well for British owners, either here or in India; but he felt it to be his duty to contend for the rights of the native owners and the native merchants of India. The people of that country had been deprived of their cotton-manufacture; the Legislature had refused to receive the products of their industry into this country; and now they were about to take from them, without any return, the almost only remaining branch of trade which they possessed. He must say, that the whole course of legislative measures, with regard to India, for the last nine years, had been extremely unfair, unjust, and oppressive towards the population of that country. He should be very sorry to predict any thing unpleasant, but it did appear to him contrary to human reason and to human nature, to suppose that men, who were becoming every day more and more enlightened, should remain quiet and submissive under such severe injuries. It had been said, that as they were at the distance of ten thousand miles, it required a very loud voice to make them heard in England. But let the Court mark what he said: their complaints were loud, and they were well-grounded; and they might depend upon it that, ultimately, if they were not heard and attended to, the people of India would compel them to be heard and examined. (*Hear!*) He wished to shew the Court how this principle of exclusion, with respect to the natives of India, pervaded all the measures of the Legislature, and was followed up in all their acts, evidently for the purpose of protecting what he would call the imaginary interests of the British merchant and ship-owner. Let them turn their attention to the Registering Bill, which would pass the House of Commons in a few hours. It would then have to go through the House of Lords; and he did trust, if reciprocity was not fully allowed by the measure now

before the Court, that means might be found to arrest the progress of the Registering Bill in the Upper House. There were some clauses in it which would seriously affect the shipping interest of India. Provision was made in the bill "for allowing ships built in any of his Majesty's territories, in Asia, Africa, or America, and belonging to British owners, to proceed to this country, before registry shall have been made; and on producing a certificate from the builder of such vessels, the collector and comptroller of the port are directed to grant a certificate of registry." This clause, which specified "British owners," denied the same privilege to ships built in India, and belonging to "native owners." By another clause, ships the property of "native owners" were limited to trade within the provisions of the 53d of Geo. III., commonly known as the East-India Charter Act. And yet they were told, that this was placing India shipping on a footing with British shipping. How could this be maintained, when it appeared that ships built in India, and belonging to native owners, could not come to this country, and take out British registry; while ships built in India, the property of British owners, were entitled to that privilege? This was a case which he put to the Court as one of great harshness, nay, of absolute injustice. It would be said, that it was for the advantage of the natives of India, to encourage the building of ships in that country, for owners in England. He was satisfied with that; but still it did not meet his objection. His argument was, that they ought to put their fellow-subjects in India on the same footing, in all respects, with British owners. There was another clause which unquestionably went to deprive India-built ships of the benefit of British registry. Under the 55th of Geo. III. cap. 116, all vessels, the keels of which were laid in India on the 25th of June 1815, were entitled to British registry. This clause was now repealed; and such of those vessels as were not built were excluded from the benefit of that act. He had also reason to apprehend that, in the progress of this bill through the House of Commons, an attempt would be made to re-enact that most oppressive and unjust provision of the 55th of Geo. III. relating to the manning of ships. By the law, as it formerly stood, the owners of vessels were obliged to supply seven seamen for every hundred tons; and he believed, by the bill now before them, it was proposed that there should be six British seamen for every hundred tons. This, in point of principle, was no less objectionable. By the law, as it now stood, the owners were obliged to carry out a double crew—a crew of British seamen, in addition to a crew of *fascars*. Suppose a vessel of five hundred

tons; she would be obliged to take out thirty British seamen, independent of *fascars*. He knew an instance where a ship took out sixty-seven or sixty-eight British seamen, in addition to a crew of a hundred and five *fascars*. This course was adopted, as it was said, for the encouragement of British seamen; and yet it was an absolute fact, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in procuring the necessary complement of British sailors, to enable the ship to which he had alluded to clear out from the Custom-House. That no such measure was necessary for the encouragement of British seamen was evident, when it was known that the Admiralty found it a hard matter to man the ships of the royal navy, although they had offered 45s. a month as wages. The effect of this enactment was, to drive British seamen into the merchant service, without any necessity whatever. It was very well known, that the ship to which he had just alluded, and another, the *Castlereagh*, which sailed a few days ago, had on board a crew of British seamen in addition to the native crew. Now he would ask an Hon. Proprietor who was the agent for that ship, whether he would not have been content to have been without the British seamen? He would appeal to that Hon. Proprietor, whether the commander of an Indian ship would not deem it a benefit rather than a misfortune, if every one of those British seamen should run away, even after receiving an advance of wages? He was convinced, so great was the expense attending those double crews, that the owners would rejoice at such an event. As he had before observed, the bill was drawn up in most respects in a manner which he approved; but he was very much mistaken if clause after clause would not be introduced, so as completely to alter the provisions, and to destroy the principle of the measure; it was on that account that he mentioned his apprehensions, and he called on the Court to adopt proper measures to prevent their being taken by surprise. If it were altered, as he was almost convinced it would be, what ought they to do? They ought to instruct the Court of Directors as to their views and wishes with respect to this bill; they ought to protest against its being altered in the manner he apprehended. He threw out these observations chiefly for the purpose of having this measure maturely considered, in order that means might be taken to secure the interests of the natives of India, especially those of the native merchants and the native seamen. He should only further say, that disapproving, as he did, of the bill as it now stood, because it did not place the natives of India on a footing with British subjects, he could not conscientiously agree to it. At the same time, he would

not express his disapprobation farther than he had now done. Another opportunity would occur, in another place, to state his opinion; but in that Court he would not oppose the measure. He hoped the Court would not concur in any bill which had not for its object the placing native and British seamen on the footing of perfect reciprocity.

Mr. Tucker said, as the Hon. Member who had just sat down had appealed to them as men of honour, spirit, and principle, to state their honest opinions on this question, he begged leave to express his, although he did so with some reluctance, since they were different from those of the Hon. Member, for whom he felt a very sincere respect. That Hon. Member was one of the few individuals in that Court who attended sedulously to the interests of the people of India, and he approved of and applauded the exertions which he had made in their behalf, in so manly, so feeling, and so candid a manner. (*Hear!*) He participated in the feelings of the Hon. Member with respect to the propriety of attending closely to the rights of the people of India, and of watching over and protecting their interests. But while he admitted, and he did so as fully as any man, the principle laid down by the Hon. Member, that the people of India were entitled to the rights of British subjects, he could not conceal from himself that it would be difficult to insist on the exercise of those rights, in particular instances. He did not think that their being allowed to come to this country, as British seamen, would be a concession at all valuable to them. The natives of India were almost all Hindoos; and from their religious opinions, and their peculiar habits of life, they were disqualified from acting as efficient seamen. Neither were the Mahomedans attached to seafaring habits: if they excepted the Arabs, who inhabited the coast, the Mahomedans were not a maritime people. He did not consider India itself to be a maritime country: it owed its commerce to Europe, and not to any peculiar fitness which it could claim for commercial pursuits. Nothing, save its fruitful soil, and the possession of some beautiful manufactures, had given it a share in foreign commerce. The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded to argue, that the ports throughout the Indian territory were neither sufficiently numerous nor sufficiently safe to render it a maritime country. On the east side they had the ports of Chittagong and Calcutta, both of which were extremely inconvenient, extremely dangerous. Until within the last thirty years, except during particular periods of the year, it was not considered safe to go to Calcutta. It was not usual to make that voyage between March and August. The adventurous spirit of our

merchants and sailors had now got over those difficulties; but still he could not look upon India as a maritime country, calculated to produce efficient seamen. There was also, on this side, the port of Canara, which he looked upon as insignificant. Even the rivers which fell into the bay of Bengal were not navigable. On the west side of India they had Bombay, which was a noble port. Greater facilities for foreign commerce were, he believed, to be found here than in any other part of India. He was not, however, so well acquainted with that portion of the Company's territories, and he should therefore confine himself to Bengal, the most wealthy portion of their possessions. He undoubtedly wished to see the natives of India admitted to all the rights of British subjects; but it should be observed, that a great number of those who were called lascars were not British subjects; they were Portuguese, Malays, and natives of Manilla, and other islands in the Eastern Seas, who performed the duties of seamen. Though they did not form the principal portion, yet a very considerable number of the crews of our ships consisted of persons of that description, who had no connection, political or otherwise, with this country. With respect to them, therefore, he did not think it necessary that their rights should be looked to at all; and as to our own population, he believed they were very little interested in being considered and employed as seamen. They would not, in his opinion, conceive it a favour to be so employed, and he was pretty well convinced that it would be of no advantage to the individuals themselves. Then, if they were admitted to the exercise of this right, which he did not think at all valuable; if they were, as was suggested by the Hon. Member, placed on a footing with British seamen, what must be the consequence? Why those Portuguese, Malays, and natives of Manilla, would displace a great number of our sailors; of that most valuable body of men, who formed the nucleus of our military marine; who were always ready to devote their services to the welfare of the state, when, in time of war, it was necessary to carry our marine to its utmost extent. They all knew that their navy formed the great bulwark of this country; and they must be aware that their commercial marine supplied the *matériel* of their military marine. They were therefore, he contended, much interested in extending the number of British seamen, and particularly in creating a body of able and experienced petty-officers, two objects which would be essentially promoted by the skill and efficiency which must be acquired by navigating vessels to India. But there was another reason, stronger even than that which he had urged, which had been

hinted at, when the Court last met, by the Hon. Chairman—he meant humanity. The natives of India must, in some instances, like children, be protected against themselves. They must not be brought to this country to be a reproach, to be an opprobrium to that Court and to the Company: for it could not be doubted, that if many ships were suffered to come here manned with lascars, a great number of them would be left behind, and must of necessity become burdensome to the community. Were those men to be suffered to fill the streets as vagrants, houseless and friendless? In such a case, he was quite sure that the Hon. Member for Malmesbury (Mr. Forbes) would be the first to redress such an evil. He would be the first to loosen his purse-strings, and to devise measures for sending those unfortunate creatures back to their own shores. They were not justified, therefore, in attempting to assimilate the situation of the lascar with that of the British seaman. In demanding such an alteration, they were contending for that which would not benefit the former, and which, with respect to the latter, might produce political effects which he most earnestly deprecated. If they agreed to this proposition, it would be the means of displacing many British seamen, whom they were bound to protect. In time of war, those brave men were subjected to the impress—they bound them to the service—and were they not, in time of peace, to have due protection? Were they not to have their interests considered in the most favourable light? He answered, that every attention ought to be paid to them. The interest of the country required it, and it was equally demanded by justice. With respect to what the Hon. Member had said, as to the negroes of the West-Indies being placed on a footing with British seamen, he had only to observe, that very few negroes came here, because they were slaves; and there was a happy faculty in the British soil which, the moment they placed their foot on it, converted them from slaves to freemen—(*Hear!*) Besides, the negroes were a very different sort of men from the natives of India; they were capable of undergoing great hardship, and were perfectly fitted for the purposes of our navy: the cases, therefore, were not parallel. He believed he had stated all that was necessary in reply to the observations of the Hon. Member for Malmesbury, on the subject of the employment of native seamen. With respect to the provisions of the bill, so far as he had been able to judge of them, they had his entire approbation. He was willing to admit the ships of this country to go from port to port in India, as well as to a participation in the trade of Europe; for he knew of

no principle that could here apply, except that of the most perfect free trade—a complete reciprocity of traffic to ships owned by British subjects. This, he believed, the bill gave them; and certainly it would fall short of its object if it did not. It was important that this point should be conceded, on the principle that it was desirable to employ the best and cheapest ships in commerce. This was a plain, safe, broad principle, and he wished it to be fully carried into effect. The Company were interested in it in many ways. Ships might be considered the raw material of commerce; and it was very important to have the best vessels at the cheapest rate. With respect to the concession which it was proposed to make, that of allowing ships under 350 tons to proceed to India, he had stated formerly, that he thought it was not altogether convenient; still, however, he was content that the experiment should be tried. He was afraid they would not be navigated so safely nor so well as the ships employed in the Indian trade were at present, and the loss of human life would perhaps be greater. This would probably be the consequence of proceeding to stormy seas, which were formerly explored by experienced navigators, whose apparatus of every description were better suited to so long a voyage than those with which the new adventurers would be provided. But as he was told that the insurance office would insure those vessels at the same rate which they demanded for ships of greater tonnage, he had no objection to the experiment. He was, however, afraid that some inconvenience would arise from introducing those ships into the Eastern seas amongst the smaller islands, where they knew the officers and crews would be apt to get into disputes with the natives, many of whom, particularly the Malays, were very treacherous people. The new navigators would not have the same knowledge of the language and usages of those people as those individuals who had long been acquainted with the Eastern seas, and therefore some inconvenient consequences might perhaps result; but he did not mean to press that objection. He would only say further, that he regretted to have on any occasion the pain of differing from the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Forbes), who had done more to assert the rights, and follow up the interests of the people of India, than any other man in that Court. But as the Hon. Proprietor had called upon them to give their honest opinions, he (Mr. Tucker), in obedience to that call, had delivered his.

Mr. S. Dixon rose to ask a simple question, and not to address the Court at that moment upon the subject in debate. What he desired to know was, whether any of the native sailors of India, who

came over to England, had ever been known to have volunteered their services for the British navy?—he was most desirous to ascertain that fact.

Several Proprietors said, in reply, that they certainly had so served in Sir Edward Hughes' time.

The *Chairman* said he believed the lascars had served in the British navy in India.

Mr. S. Dixon said that he wanted to know whether they had ever been impressed into the service here?

The *Chairman* replied that he was unable to answer that question; he thought very few of them could have volunteered their services here for the navy.

Mr. R. Jackson said, that having only just seen the bill now before Parliament, it could not be expected that he should enter into an argument upon its details. He knew that by the former bill lascars were expressly prohibited from going to the North American and West-India Colonies—was the same provision in this bill? Any vessel might go from Barbadoes to the East-Indies navigated by West-Indian negroes; but he wished to know if lascars or Asiatics had the same privilege of sailing to the colonies he had already mentioned in ships from Bombay or Calcutta?

The *Chairman* replied, that he apprehended that by the provisions of the Act of the 24th George III. they could only go according to the stipulated proportion, and when a sufficient number of British sailors were not to be obtained, the Governor-General could grant his license for a ship to sail with lascars.

Mr. Jackson said that he was aware of that proviso, but he must be permitted to say that that was the exception, and not the general meaning of the law; except under such cases, could or could not lascars or Asiatics go?

The *Chairman* apprehended they could not, unless in the case mentioned, when British seamen could not be procured.

Mr. R. Jackson said, that then it was quite clear lascars, and from what had fallen from the *Chairman*, that other Asiatics, were a prohibited crew, except in that case of necessity which formed an exception to the general law. Having made this preliminary remark, he would now make a few observations upon the general subject, according to the best judgment which at the moment he was able to form of the bill. He might probably, upon many points, think with the Hon. Proprietor opposite (Mr. Tucker), for, like him, he claimed precisely the same right of opinion as an insulated Proprietor of East-India Stock, and felt the same anxiety for the well-being of the natives of India, and for the independence of their commercial operations. The Asiatic merchants had his uniform wishes for their prosperity, and

for their being placed upon that footing of reciprocity, which was calculated to give fair play to their capital and industry. But as it sometimes happened in every community that commercial men had separate interests to study, he claimed the privilege here of arguing this question as a person abstracted from all commercial feelings or prejudices whatsoever. Let them refer to the origin of the arrangement which led to this discussion. As the law before stood, no vessels of less than 350 tons could have access to the shores of India for the private trade; he knew that this was a privilege which had of late been rather disparagingly spoken of: but when he looked back to the efforts which had been made, and the opinions that had been pronounced at a former period, by some of those who were now behind their bar; when he recollected the great and just celebrity which some Directors had at that time acquired by the manly stand which they made; when he recollected the statesman-like papers which had been put forth, and the powerful eloquence by which they had been supported, in exposing the dangers which it was contended would attend indiscriminate access to India; when he recollected who those persons were that then enforced the justice and necessity of protecting the interests of the people of India; when he recollected these great efforts, and saw what was now passing before him, he was driven to say, either that all the provisions which they had heretofore struggled for, in the administration of their Indian affairs, were nonsensical, or that what they were now called upon to relinquish was a solemn privilege, entitled to their most serious attention, and one which they were bound to uphold. It was one which, besides the support of their own body, had received the sanction of eminent statesmen. In the House of Lords, in the debate upon the bill for the renewal of the Charter, the Marquess Wellesley had strenuously supported; and Lord Grenville, in one of the most enlightened speeches he had ever made, asserted the justice of devoting a faithful attention to the feelings and wants of the native population of India, and of securing for them the coasting trade of their country. Was a measure, then, which had such supporters, to be lightly given up? Was such a trade to be thrown open to every class of ships, and to every order of men? Was every west-country barge that should find its way to India to be permitted to embark in the coasting trade, and were they at the same time to prohibit a reciprocal return? Could there be a more flagrant violation than this of that reciprocity of interests which was held out to them as the condition for waving their chartered right as to the tonnage of ships? Any negro crew might work a ship from

Barbadoes to Calcutta, while the natives of India were denied the right of navigating with Asiatics from Calcutta to Barbadoes. Here no objection on the score of humanity could be made to the enterprize of the native population: for although the climate of England, which was represented as so bad for them, could hold out no inducement to such navigators, yet it was not so as to Barbadoes, where they would find a congenial climate, and would enter as it were into a state of indigenous existence: and yet the natives of the East-Indies were to encounter a prohibition which was not interposed to the negroes of the West. It was this inequality against which he protested, denouncing it as a proposition oppressive and unjust to the native population of India. The Hon. and Learned Proprietor then referred to the charter of the year 1813, and argued upon its legal construction. Mr. Wynne had, he observed, in his last letter, fairly and candidly admitted the force of that charter, and confessed that Government had no right to repeal the tonnage regulation, except upon such equitable conditions as should induce the consent of the Company—he had gone farther, for he said that unless the proposed equivalent should be permitted to remain a part of the present bill, he should feel himself bound in fairness to propose a re-enacting clause with respect to the tonnage. But recurring again to the situation of their native subjects in India, of those over whom they had acquired dominion by conquest or by treaty, by force, and by seduction of every kind, whose territory and whose persons had become subject to their rule: such being the case, who would deny their right to a just and equal protection? They had diffused, as they were in duty bound, the principles of moral and religious education among them, the latter of course under every proper and prudent precaution, considering the religious prejudices of the people; they had by such means extended the capacity and moral powers of an immense mass of population, and enlightened them as to their relative and social duties; nay, they had even given them a native press: thus had their Indian subjects the opportunity of studying their own interests, of reading in the newspapers what passed here respecting them, and the mode of treatment intended for them, with power and capacity to judge of its wisdom and justice. In the first place, their native manufactures were annihilated by our heavy and cruel imposts; their looms were shut up by our exactions, hundreds and thousands, who had heretofore derived subsistence in the ingenious manufacture of their delicate fabrics, were now thrown out of employ, as had been proved in that Court, by the inordinate disparity of the imposts, which affected

them. There was no fair comparative duty to regulate the growth of their industry; their labours were weighed down with duties; seventy or eighty per cent. was laid upon our Eastern imports, while only three, four, or five per cent, was levied upon the same articles of British manufacture upon their introduction into India, thus affording a complete bounty upon the export of the one, and a prohibition as to the other. The practical operation of such a system was obvious; the looms were inactive, the shops were shut up, the workmen were without employ, families without subsistence! In what situation, then, did the labourer find himself? He was driven to cultivate the fields; he was driven without any progressive or intermediate preparation from the habits of life in which he was reared, almost as distinct as his caste, to occupation of a very opposite description; the nice fingers of the artist were to be applied to the sturdy exercise of agricultural labour, to the plough and the spade! And what was the encouragement he found in this new direction of his labour? Scarcely had he accommodated himself to this rough and rude transition, when new prohibitions met him in his fields, which made the culture of the ground unavailable for his industry. He was told that his more favoured fellow-subjects of the West were to have the monopoly of the home market for sugar! See then the state of these people, of whom they had thus made British subjects. First, their manufactures were extinguished; next, their agriculture was paralyzed; and, at last (mad and rash blindness, to drive such a population to such desperate extremity!) they brought in a bill to take from them their coasting trade—a trade extending for many thousand miles on the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, their inheritance for ages: their own through all the vicissitudes of long succession, from the invasion of Alexander, or the birth of our Saviour, to the present day! This last act must be the effusion of some new freak of political economy, some new light that was to be let in upon them for the purpose of adapting the interests of one class to the views of another; now for this purpose, they were to let into their Indian coast vessels of all sizes, belonging to every order of every community, to interfere with that native trade, which the good policy and justice of other times had led the people to hope would be continued to them exclusively their own, as long as they should remain the friends and subjects of Great Britain. And here he could not help remarking with regret, that this measure did not appear to have been pressed upon them by the Government by a reference to the correspondence which took place between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, they would learn a humiliating

lesson; they would be taught the fallibility or the vacillations of the human judgment; and in a few months those very persons who had been the most eloquent and efficacious advocates for the preservation of this great privilege, could sit down in silence during the operation of this great change, without writing one line or uttering one word in behalf of the native population of India. Was he not, then, justified in saying that their motives had become narrower since 1813, and that they now yielded up the cause for which then they so successfully struggled? In the early part of their correspondence, viz. in the letter dated the 28th May 1823, the Court of Directors agree to repeal the 13th section of the act (that which limits the tonnage of vessels having access to India to not less than 350 tons), provided the registration be reciprocally extended to Indian-built shipping. That is, at once they conceded the point of the coasting-trade, for which they had before made so manful a stand; but that was not all: they went on to state, that they discerned certain inconveniences, which would arise from opening the home navigation to lascars and Asiatic sailors, to whom it would, of course, give great additional employ, and they therefore invite restrictions to be laid upon them. Here, then, was the case of the Indian population, thousands and tens of thousands of whom they had thrown out of manufacturing employment, by the destructive operation of the imposts they had laid upon their fabrics; whose agriculture they had equally oppressed by prohibitory duties, and whose chance now of embarking in a new line for the maintenance of their families, was to be interdicted, lest some inconvenience should follow this extension of navigation to the native sailors. The Board of Control, in their reply to this observation, say, "we say nothing of the lascars;" and they then go on to remark upon their deprivation of the rights of British subjects. So that it appeared, that those who were anxious to remove the restrictions upon the native population, were the Government, and they who wished to retain them were the Directors. The paragraph in the letter of the Court to which he alluded was this:—"This Court, fearful that if the Act of the 53d George III. be repealed (to which, be it remarked, the Board of Control had no objection), the lascars will be considered as entitled to the full privileges of British subjects;" they, therefore, proposed the re-enactment of that part of the former Act which considers them as foreign seamen in the voyage. The Hon. Proprietor opposite (Mr. Tucker) had said, that, however wise it might be to acknowledge the existence of a right, it was not always wise to assert its exercise. He admitted that, as a proposi-

tion of prudence; but did this bill even acknowledge the right, or did it not rather in express terms take it away, by the clause which stipulated that "lascars and Asiatics were not to be considered as mariners within the meaning of the Act of the 34th of George III?" This apprehension from the lascars, the experience of the last twenty years had proved to be in a great degree unfounded; they became more and more assimilated to our climate and manners; the Government, therefore, not of their own suggestion, but reluctantly, as it would seem, at the desire of the Court of Directors, say that these natives were not to be mariners on the same footing as British seamen, though they put British seamen on a footing with them in their own country, and let them into their coasting trade. Supposing that it were true, as was affirmed of these lascars, that they were a weak, timid, and effeminate race, how were they to stand against such boisterous, perhaps ruffianly crews of seamen, of all classes and of all countries, as were about to be let loose among them? How could the native coasting-trade sustain itself against these demi-pirates, whose crews would be as mixed as those which were now committing all kinds of atrocities in our West-Indian seas? But it was asked, were the lascars to get nothing in return? Yes, they were to get the whip and the tread-mill; this was no extravagant supposition, for it was especially provided, that if a lascar refused to return with the ship in which he came over, he should be liable to punishment as a vagrant: so that, in return for wresting from him that coasting trade which was his inheritance from Heaven, his endeavour to settle himself here was to be considered as an act of vagrancy in law! He wished to be understood on this point—he was aware of the motives which had influenced the Directors in this discharge of what they felt to be their duty, their dread of that uneasiness and expense which the almost criminal conduct of some captains had occasioned to them, who after inducing native sailors to navigate their ships home, would coolly turn them adrift in the metropolis when no longer useful; he had no desire to introduce lascars into our marine—he wished employ to be found for them in their own seas: but what he deprecated and condemned was, this almost sudden departure from all former reasoning and practice, this extraordinary reciprocity; for such was the sentiment which pervaded the correspondence on the table, which sent people of all nations under the British flag as free denizens to the shores of India, while it prepared a gaol for the poor lascar if found gazing and wandering in our streets. This principle of governing their Indian population, now that they had acquired new moral energies, had

been often exposed; they had been told in vain, by persons of great intelligence, that by pursuing such a course their Indian empire was made to hang upon a thread, which they ought to beware how they attenuated too finely; they had taught them the means of estimating and measuring, by reason and judgment, the quality and extent of oppression; give them not, then, such food for reflection, for no better reason than to relieve the temporary apprehension of a few ship-owners. Why did not the Government leave this order of its subjects to the sure rotation of events, as they had others who laboured under a temporary depression? A few years ago the commercial classes complained, and what was the answer of the government? "Be patient—wait a year or two, and matters will mend; do not ask us to legislate for evils which must be transient." He wished that the Government had evinced the same magnanimity regarding the ship-owners; that they had with respect to some of the agriculturists, when urged even to rob the public creditor, to assuage their own particular loss. See in the one case the consequence of the non-interference of Government: the natural course of things had restored agriculture, and the country gentleman who was to have brought forward their sufferings before Parliament, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, had lately come forward to withdraw his notice of motion in the House of Commons, on the ground that it was no longer necessary to press it. Why, he repeated, had not Government shewn the same magnanimity, when pressed by this little band of ship-owners? why at their suggestion give way to an act of great injustice? The apprehensions of that body were futile, and the danger of conceding to them, in the manner proposed, was imminent. Why, upon such grounds, deprive a large population of that advantage, which have been declared by eminent statesmen to be essential for their condition? He implored that Court, if it wished to maintain the high character which it had heretofore borne, to review this measure, and if there remained amongst them one scintilla of that spirit which illuminated their councils in 1813, to re-assert the principles which they then maintained, and sustain the high reputation which their wisdom then acquired for them.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Tucker begged to explain. He said there was no person who felt more strongly than he did the necessity of maintaining unimpaired, all the rights and privileges of their Indian population; in the policy and justice of doing so he was second to no man. But what he had argued was this—that it was not essential for any of these purposes, to make the natives British seamen. He was proceeding to state his reason, when—

The Chairman interposed, and reminded

the worthy proprietor, that in an explanation he could not be allowed to make a second speech.

Mr. Tucker said, that his sole object was to recognize for the people of India the rights of British subjects there, but not those of British sailors here.

Mr. Grant said, that he had a few remarks to offer in answer to what had fallen from the Learned Proprietor. At the commencement of this debate, he did not conceive it would have been necessary for him to take any part in the discussion; but something which had fallen from the Learned Proprietor required explanation. He did not mean to object to the general scope of his reasoning, or rather of his sentiments: what he objected to, or complained of was, that the Learned Proprietor did not exactly state the case as it really stood. If he imagined that there had been any change of opinion among the Directors respecting the subject in question, any indifference to it such as he had insinuated, he was altogether mistaken. For himself, he could truly say, that since the year 1813, no alteration had taken place in his sentiments relative to the coasting trade; nor had he failed whenever the occasion called for it, to maintain the doctrines which he had then advanced. How did the case stand upon which the Learned Proprietor had spoken? In the year 1813, the general understanding certainly was that the coasting trade should be reserved for the Indian merchants. Such was proposed to be the tenor of the Charter Act; and Lord Castlereagh, the then Indian minister, distinctly said, in the House of Commons, that there was no intention of meddling with that trade. Such being the proposed sense of the Charter Act, and the open avowal of the President of the Board of Control, the Court of Directors naturally concluded that the question was completely settled, and rested on that assurance. In process of time, however, strange to say, it was found out, both here and abroad, that the legal construction of the Charter Act would admit of the entrance of British ships into the coasting trade; the Company's law officers in India concurred in that opinion, and it was, in consequence, not only acted upon by merchants from England, but acquiesced in by those who were most interested in the matter, the British residents in India, from whom no remonstrance or complaint was ever heard; and there the subject has stood. In such a state of the case, what were the Court of Directors to do? Were they to argue against the admission of British ships into the coasting trade, when the law was declared by legal men to be in their favour, and the parties immediately affected by their admission made no objection? What were the Court to do in such circumstances? Volunteer a remonstrance to the

Board of Commissioners? The Learned Gentleman cannot fail to be aware, that such conflicts were not to be entered into without sufficient motives and due consideration, and that every time they contended unnecessarily with the Government, they were much more likely to lose than to gain ground. It was no part of either wisdom or duty to provoke unnecessary contention, though he was persuaded the Members of the Directory had not changed their views; he was sure he had never changed his own. Still what, under the circumstances just stated, could they do? If the Court of Proprietors were of opinion, upon a calm review of all those circumstances, that a new representation to the Government was expedient, and likely to be successful, then it was competent for them to make it; but, speaking for the Directors, he could assert, that they had been guilty of no intention of departing from, nor of any dereliction from the principle or practice recognized in the spirit of the act of 1813 respecting the coasting-trade; that the construction of that act had received subsequently a different interpretation was to him a matter of regret, although perhaps, after all, it was very difficult to draw the precise line of separation between Indian merchants and merchants from England, from the moment that the Charter Act admitted, in the manner it had done, British shipping to the ports of India. It was a part of the consequences of the enlargement of the trade to that country against which the Company had at the time contended to the utmost of their power: this consequence it was perhaps difficult to avoid, from the moment they opened the trade to the shipping of friendly nations. As to the question of excluding from the privilege of the Indian trade English ships under 350 tons, he begged to state, that it was not merely upon commercial principles the Court of Directors made a stand for that limitation,—no, they acted chiefly from an apprehension of dangers that might ensue from the admission of swarms of British vessels of all descriptions into the Indian seas; of the aggressions that might be committed on the defenceless natives, particularly in the Eastern Archipelago. Such evils had occurred more than a century before, and they wished to prevent a recurrence of the lawless proceedings which had followed the entrance of unlicensed rovers into those seas, and the dreadful cruelties which at that time were inflicted, not always upon the original aggressors, or the parties really guilty of the injuries, but on those who arrived at the same places afterwards, and became the victims of retaliatory vengeance. It was to avoid a repetition of such evils that they proposed a regulation of the tonnage; their chief consideration

in doing so being, he repeated, political, not commercial. It was true that, in process of time, when the navigation into those seas had become more usual, and likewise more inoffensive than at a former period, the value of the restriction as to tonnage appeared considerably abated; and therefore when, last year, it appeared to the Court of Proprietors, that for a relaxation in that article an equivalent might be reasonably asked, and probably obtained, the opportunity was not disregarded of proposing an equitable, and perhaps desirable exchange for this tonnage regulation, by the putting of the Indian and British shipping upon an equality. The Court then agreed, after having contended as long, and as far, as they could, for the tonnage privilege, to give it up, for what they all thought to be a desirable equivalent—that was the real state of the matter, and what more was practicable? Now with regard to the lascars, and the claim for them of the privileges of British subjects—in all the contests which had attended, step by step, the arrangement of 1813, the Court of Directors had kept steadily and unalterably in view the main principle of protecting and securing for the Indian subjects of Britain the benefits of an equitable and paternal government; all their efforts were directed to that indispensable point. But the idea never for a moment was conceived of contending, that when a native subject of British-India landed in England, he at once became possessed of all the privileges of native-born subjects of England. Such a question was never entered into at that time; all that was then aimed at was, securing for these people the benefits of a mild, an equitable, and good government in India. The doctrine now maintained, "that these natives, when they come over here, might immediately sit down here, in the enjoyment of all the privileges of British-born subjects," was certainly a very distinct consideration; in his apprehension a very new one, and it certainly did not necessarily follow, that when they contended for an equitable and just government for these people in their native country, that they were also obliged to secure for them an equal footing with the subjects of this, a different country, when they left their *own* and came here—that, he repeated, was a distinct question; he did not say that it was to be at once excluded from all consideration, but assuredly it was a question of very grave and serious consideration. With regard to Indian sailors, he would say that he did not think they would concede any valuable privilege by awarding to them the privileges of British-born subjects; but, on the contrary, he was disposed to think that such a grant, instead of conferring a benefit, would be to introduce them to a great

deal of misery. These people were in every respect unequal to contend with the rude seas and stormy seasons of the North; and they were exposed to other dangers of a still worse kind on shore; they became the victims of the vilest pests of society, were made more depraved in their habits, were soon left to disease and want, and when brought into this state, or abandoned by those traders who brought them home, often became an expense to the East-India Company. How could these circumstances be altered by conferring on them the privileges of British subjects? It was a question, besides, involving political considerations, into which he was not at present disposed to enter: and, after all, it was a question for the Legislature, not for that Court; and until taken up by Parliament, it was premature for them to reason about it. He should not, therefore, follow the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Forbes, who had first spoken) into his argument on this subject; but he was ready to go with him into that part of it which declared the necessity of securing for their subjects in India, all the freedom for *Indian* shipping that was enjoyed by the *British*. On this point he entirely concurred with him; in the Court's attempting to effect such an object, and others connected with the Indian system, they had often to deal with considerations of so complex a nature, where allowance should be made for the Court, and credit given them for doing the best, according to their means, always bearing in mind, that they were not themselves the possessors of paramount power, with the faculty of doing all they wished; but obliged to content themselves with doing all they could, under the existing circumstances; and he presumed the Court of Proprietors would be disposed to give them credit on this score.

Mr. Trent entirely concurred in the opinion, that this was not the fit time or place for discussing the question respecting the lascars; and he entirely agreed with the hon. Director, that the privilege contended for them in this instance, would expose them to more injury than benefit. He should, probably, not have troubled the Court with any remarks on the present occasion, were it not that two hon. members had strenuously asserted that the rights and privileges of the natives were to be sacrificed by this bill. These rights and privileges he would always maintain: but he could not see how they were violated at present. There was one point not touched upon, which he considered of great importance. It was true they were not able, or they did not think it expedient, to grant to the natives of India a full and free permission to resort to England, whenever they thought fit; this was so far a denial of what might be called a natural right; but it was one framed

for their protection; and on the same principle, they derived to themselves; the general power of resorting at will to India, and even when permitted to reside there, they denied themselves the valuable privilege of holding land, lest that private tenure should interfere with the native interests. On the expediency of this question he meant to say nothing; but he must deny that it was an encroachment upon the natives, to refuse them the permission for which some hon. Proprietors contended. He should be sorry that the report of this debate went forth, without a clear and distinct statement of their views, and of their desire to be careful and mindful of the native interests, and that what they withheld was solely and exclusively determined upon, for the advantage, not the disadvantage of their fellow-subjects in India; that in doing so, they felt they were doing a benefit, and not inflicting an injury. With respect to the larger bearing of the question, as it affected the interests of this country, it was incumbent upon them to consider what was the general character of the lascars? He, who knew their condition in Bengal, must be aware that they were very ill calculated for general navigation, and were an inefficient race. In Bombay he believed they were much better; but generally he must assert that they were very ill adapted for giving effective assistance to the navy. It was said that they ought to make no distinction between the East and the West-India population; but was there not a great physical difference between them? Did not the negroes of the West-Indies evince great bodily strength and courage? had they not heard of one of them, Molyneux, contending with Cribb for the championship of England? In looking at the case of the ship-owners, there was certainly one hardship but it was difficult to say how it could be avoided. If the Governor certified that a crew of British sailors could not be had in the proportion required by law, the ship-owner might sail with a crew of lascars; but then the owner was exposed to the hardship of carrying them back again, necessarily at a great expense. With respect to the value of the coasting trade to the natives, he confessed that, under any advantages which were likely to be conferred, he could not see how British shipping could attempt it with the chance of success which some gentlemen imagined, and the natives had no apprehension of that sort. The chief part of that trade, he meant that portion of it which was carried on in doolies, would remain untouched. He remembered that, when four years ago, this subject was discussed in India, the native merchants expressed no alarm whatever. He concluded by declaring his strong sense of the necessity and justice of maintaining the

rights and privileges of the natives of India; and if he thought that this bill in the least compromised either, he should certainly oppose it; but entertaining no such opinion, he must express his approbation of it.

Mr. S. Dixon said, that it would ill become him to go into the specific merits of this question, and more particularly as he dared to say that few, if any of them, had yet had an opportunity of reading the bill. He begged to be understood, that when he spoke as a Proprietor of India stock, he was not to lose sight, whatever was the amount of his interest in that corporation, of the more general interests of his country at large. It was the duty of loyal subjects, it was the imperative duty of the Government, to protect those men, who only could serve or save their country in times of imminent danger. He was on that account perfectly satisfied, that it was both their interest and their duty to uphold the best interests of the British sailor. There was one thing which he deprecated, and he hoped the custom would not be continued, namely, what he had once or twice observed, that when gentlemen were at a loss for strong arguments, when they found they had failed to convince the reason of their hearers, they endeavoured to alarm their fears, by loudly begging of them to consider what fatal consequences may arise from taking the course which kindled their apprehensions. He disapproved of such a mode of proceeding—at all events, his opinion was decided that the privileges of the British sailor ought not to be trenchd upon.

Mr. Gahagan said, that the hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Tucker) had talked of another hon. Gentleman (Mr. Forbes), as being one of the very few in that Court, who attended to the particular interests of the natives of India. He (Mr. Gahagan) must deny the justice or propriety of that compliment; they were all, he believed, equally alive to the interests of their fellow-subjects in India, and equally anxious to have them consulted and promoted; so much then for the useless compliment, to say the least of it, which was intended for the hon. Gentleman near him. With reference to what had fallen from the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Forbes), upon the lascars' case, he must be permitted to say, that the argument was built on a complete fallacy. The hon. Gentleman had argued as if they were now engaged in the new modification of some code of proscription, which had excommunicated and debarred the lascars from the enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. If the hon. Gentleman had thought proper to refer to the Act, he would have found that, so far from its being of a proscriptive nature, it was a law of relaxation; not, as

had been said by a learned Proprietor (Mr. Jackson) one to expose the lascars to the tread-mill and the whip—very uncourteous terms of invitation he would admit—but, on the contrary, to save them from the infliction of both. This bill, so far as it affected the lascars at all, went to benefit them, by conferring British registration on the native shipping. There was no deprivation of these Asiatics; they might still navigate the shipping; all that was asked on the part of the British seaman was, that he too should be employed in that navigation, and nothing could be more salutary for the lives of the crew and the safety of the ship than such a regulation. The learned Proprietor then proceeded to comment on what he deemed a great incongruity in the bill which had just passed the House of Commons. Parliament said they were willing to admit all India shipping to the benefit of the open trade, provided the tonnage regulation were relinquished. Now the registration act had a proscriptive clause, which provided that no ship registered in India should have the same privilege as a British vessel. He was aware that, in the new Consolidation Act, a saving clause might be introduced; but was it credible, that if Parliament did not mean to give force to such a proscriptive clause, it would have been introduced in such express words? This strange anomaly ought to be explained, unless they imagined Parliament on the Thursday meant to annul what they had enacted on the Tuesday. If it arose from a clerical error, then there was a gross and ludicrous inattention in the way in which these bills were prepared. He could name another instance of this bungling; in the Consolidation Bill of last Wednesday, one of the acts to be repealed, and which could have no connection whatever with the professed object of the bill, was, an act between the King of the Netherlands and the Emperor of Russia. With respect to the coasting trade, and the danger to be apprehended from abandoning the tonnage regulation, he thought the answer already given to be most complete; there could be no danger whatever; it was too humble and subordinate a speculation to hold any inducement for the embarkation of British capital. He knew that in India no apprehensions were entertained upon that subject. He concluded by recommending the Directors to look close at these bills, as they proceeded throughout the House of Lords, or else they might find them ultimately involved in perplexing absurdities.

Mr. Campbell was of opinion, that the object of this bill was to introduce a description of shipping into the carrying trade which was calculated to annihilate the native navigation. He could not con-

template, without great fear, one necessary consequence, for one precedent would lead to another; and if these ships were once permitted to go to India in so unreserved a manner, they must sojourn there, which would directly affect the native trade. When vessels, then, go from Europe to India, he should be glad to know what controul they could have over their crews, or what adequate means of preventing their accession to the bands of pirates who infested the Eastern Archipelago? But it was said, that the Court of Directors were extremely alive to this subject, and he knew that in the case of the *Sarah*, which had engaged in the coasting trade, the master was told he had done wrong, without the protection of a special license; but by this bill they abandoned all restriction, and relinquished all controul. It was said, that the lascars had no real interest in the question, because they were physically disqualified from embarking in general navigation; that their harbours and ports were principally mean and insignificant, and little adapted for training up a marine. An hon. Proprietor (Mr. Tucker) had said, the port of Canara was a circumscribed place: why, it was large enough to hold in safety the whole navy of England—aye, of all Europe. He could not contemplate without alarm, this last attempt to introduce into the Indian trade a new class of ships, to the prejudice of the natives, who had already been heavily afflicted by extravagant prohibitions in all the other branches of their industry.

Mr. Robertson considered that that Court was bound to make a firm stand before this bill passed into a law. A great deal had been said respecting the lascars, and they had been asked, whether they wished to see Great Britain left to be protected by Hindoos and Asiatics; and again, that the lascars, though well enough adapted for navigation in a tropical climate, were disqualified from serving in colder latitudes. Whatever way that question was settled, he still thought there was enough in this bill to excite their firmest opposition. The hon. Proprietor then commented on the clause of the new bill, page 3, line 5, which gave British shipping the right to trade "from port to port" in India; it was his determination, in the House of Commons, to propose the omission of these words, so as to leave the coasting trade, if possible, as it stood. He was anxious to know whether, according to their order of debate, it would be regular for him to discuss the bill clause by clause, or generally as a main question. What was their way of putting the question?

The Chairman said that it was a main question, viz. "that this Court do approve of the said bill."

Mr. Robertson.—"Have I the power to object to the bill collectively, or am I to oppose it clause by clause?"

The Chairman replied that the hon. Proprietor had the power of proposing any amendment, to get rid of such parts of the bill as he might think objectionable. But, by way of explanation, he wished to inform the hon. Gentleman, that the part of the bill to which he had referred contained no new provision—the bill was to consolidate and amend the provisions of former acts, with the two exceptions of abandoning the tonnage restriction and opening the British registry, with the assurance from the President, that, if in the course of the bill through Parliament, the latter provision should not be adopted, the former should be re-enacted, so that, in case of the concession, the equivalent should be secured to them. The Chairman then adverted to the incongruity pointed out by a learned Proprietor (Mr. Gahagan), and said it arose from a clerical error, which had been corrected.

Mr. Robertson resumed his argument, and submitted that (as he understood the present case), when they were called upon to make concessions to the Government, they had a right in Parliament to secure reasonable stipulations in return, which he was sorry to say they had not done. They trusted, in fact, every thing to Government, and left the native interests to be supported as they might. This was, he thought, a favourable moment for endeavouring to introduce a reciprocity of duties between India and other countries; and in Parliament he should strenuously recommend the adoption of such a principle. He then turned to the sixth page of the bill, which set forth the names of the raw material of several articles, and of these he would propose the omission of "cotton-wool," leaving their Indian population to exercise their ingenuity, if they could, in the manufacture of an article which might find a market in their trade.

Mr. Lowndes said that he could not be silent, when the interests of the British seamen, to whom they owed such a debt of gratitude, were at stake. Upon no account would he allow their privileges to be affected by lascars, or any other class of men. He then entered into the comparative merits of the British and the Asiatic seamen, and contended that the former ought to be in every respect protected. It was not always so, for he recollected that a relation of his own, a purser, who had distinguished himself by forty years' service, was unable after all to get employed, and was at length compelled to go to the back settlements of America. Would they, with this experience before their eyes, have British seamen run down, and lascars created into a sort of demi-gods? he hoped not, and

that, while they upheld their own navy, they would prevent lascars from being brought and left in this country, to remain helpless objects of their compassion and bounty. If they brought these poor creatures over to this country, they were bound in common justice to send them back. If gentlemen, when they were brought here, wished them to be taken care of, he was astonished why they should be desirous to get rid of that clause under which they received protection. Humanity and justice required that they should not be abandoned in this country, and left without any provision. It was true, this was a very humane nation; but their humanity ought not to be worn threadbare, by such applications as the proposition of the hon. Proprietor would occasion. The difference between the population of the East and of the West-Indies was immense. They could not put arms into the hands of slaves, as they did into the hands of the natives of India. If there were 100,000 blacks, with arms in their hands, in the West-Indies, those islands would soon cease to be colonies. If they had fifty or sixty black regiments in the West-India Islands, every island would speedily become a St. Domingo. But mark the contrast: the very men who were protecting the Company's property in India were natives of India. This proved that the Company were not despots; if they were, 40,000 Europeans could never keep a population of 80,000,000 in check. He should finish with this observation, which he hoped would find its way into all the newspapers, that a Company of merchants in Leadenhall Street governed India so well, that the people were perfectly satisfied, and no scruple was felt as to putting arms in their hands. If the late Sovereign of France, who was the god of some of the lower orders of the people, had tried such an experiment; if he had put arms in the hands of his subjects, would he have reigned for 24 hours?—(*Order, order!*) He should say nothing farther, except this, that he never knew a man to be out of order yet, who thought proper to praise those who were present, no matter how irrelevant his observations might be.—(*A laugh.*) That was human nature. But where an individual spoke truths which were not pleasant, he was sure to be interrupted.—(*A laugh.*)

Mr. Bassett wished to know, after the observations of the Hon. Gentleman below him (Mr. Forbes), who had stated the possibility of such new clauses being introduced into this bill, during its progress through Parliament, as would materially affect the interests of the Company, whether, by concurring in this motion, the Court would be liable to be bound by such new clauses as might be added hereafter to the bill?

The Chairman viewed it as a matter of course; it required no explanation. The Court only approved of the bill now before them; but they had not the power to prevent other clauses from being added to it by the House of Commons.

Mr. Trant said he did not quite understand, whether, by this bill, native owners in India could procure British registry for their vessels without coming to this country. He believed the native owners in Canada could.

The Chairman.—“I understand from our Solicitor that they can.”

Mr. Forbes.—“If this bill passes they can; but not by the Registering Bill.”

The Chairman.—“The Registry Bill leaves the matter as it found it; and this bill gives the right of British registry.”

The question was then put, and the Chairman declared it to be carried unanimously.

Mr. Lowndes.—“Not unanimously; because I am not satisfied that no provision is made for the lascar.”

The Chairman.—“I must put the Hon. Proprietor right on that point. There are several clauses specially for the regulation and protection of the lascars.”

MR. JOHN HINDE PELLY.

The Chairman then put the question of adjournment, in the usual form—when

Mr. Pelly rose, and reminded the Chairman that, at the last Quarterly General Court, he had offered himself to his attention, with a view of making a few observations on what had fallen from an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), when animadverting on the character of Mr. John Hinde Pelly, a Civil Servant of the Company's on the Bombay Establishment; but that, on the Chairman's having stated as his opinion that it would be better to defer his intention till the next Quarterly Court, as Mr. Hume was not then present, he had consented to do so, at the same time observing that he had, as a point of courtesy due to Mr. Hume, written to him a note stating his intentions; and then gave notice that he should certainly bring the subject under the Court's consideration this day; and as he (Mr. Pelly) knew that Mr. Hume was acquainted with his intention, he trusted he should be allowed to proceed.

The Chairman assenting, Mr. Pelly said, that at the Quarterly Court in December, the Hon. Proprietor, Mr. Hume, from an alleged anxiety to do an act of justice to a servant of the Company residing in Bombay, made so many mis-statements, relative to and seriously affecting the character of Mr. John Hinde Pelly, another servant high in the Company's Civil Service at that Presidency, (but now in England), and a near relation of his, that he hoped he should be excused tres-

passing on the attention of the Court for a few minutes, in repelling those aspersions, as it was important that Mr. Pelly's character should stand as high in the estimation of the Directors and of the Proprietors as it did with all who were at all acquainted with him. Mr. Pelly appeared, he said, from what cause he knew not, to be constantly the object of the Hon. Proprietor's animadversion, and as often as the Hon. Proprietor alluded to him, he misrepresented him. As Mr. Hume's former mis-statements had been most completely exposed by Mr. John Hinde Pelly himself, he should confine himself to what passed at that Court; and that he might not argue upon erroneous premises (as he was not present at the time), he should take the liberty of reading from the "*Asiatic Journal*" what Mr. Hume was represented to have stated. The first assertion to which he should call the Court's attention was, "It would be recollected that on the question of the grant, Mr. Hinde Pelly had asserted as his strongest ground for compensation, that no penalty had been inserted in his contract; and it was said the penalty had been omitted by mistake. The Committee appointed by the Court of Directors thought so too, and stated Mr. Pelly could not be compelled to pay in consequence of this informality." He denied that Mr. Pelly took up, as the strongest ground for compensation, that no penalty had been inserted in his contract. He introduced that fact as an auxiliary argument only, but declared, on first bringing that defect in the legal instrument to the notice of the Bombay Government, "that even were the entire contract no better than waste paper, he should feel it his duty to endeavour to complete it, that the public service might suffer no inconvenience, under a confident reliance that the Hon. Court would grant him relief."

Mr. R. Jackson rose to speak to order.

The Chairman.—"I apprehend the Hon. Proprietor is not out of order, as there is a motion before the Court, namely, "That this Court do now adjourn."

Mr. R. Jackson said, he would put it to the courtesy of the Hon. Proprietor, whether it would not be better for him to give public notice that he would bring this subject before the Court on a particular day. As the gentleman to whom he alluded was absent, he would ask whether it would not answer his own purpose much better if he postponed his observations.

The Chairman said, the Hon. Proprietor had given notice, at the last Quarterly Court, of his intention to introduce the subject; and he did expect that the Hon. Gent. alluded to would have attended on this occasion. He supposed that he was absent in consequence of indisposition, or from some other equally cogent cause. He had also, it appeared, been written to

by the Hon. Proprietor; otherwise he would have submitted to him the propriety of postponing the question.

Mr. R. Jackson said, his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) was known to be engaged that day in attending a meeting of great public importance, for furthering the system of general education, which was, he believed, held at the Mansion-House.

Mr. Pelly then proceeded to observe, that there did exist a material error and omission in the contract, was indisputable, as he should presently prove. He did not mean to say that it was sufficient to invalidate the contract *in toto*, though it was of force enough to deprive the Company of what it was meant to secure them, namely, a penalty in the shape of liquidated damages. Whether the Committee appointed by the Court of Directors viewed the matter as Mr. Hume had stated, he could not say positively, but this he knew, that in none of the documents that had been laid before the Proprietors emanating from that Committee, did any thing countenancing such an opinion appear. Indeed, so far was this from being the fact, that Mr. Pattison, who was then Deputy Chairman, and who was one of the Committee on Mr. Pelly's case, distinctly disclaimed, at the close of the debate on the 26th September 1821, the principle of remuneration ascribed to the Committee by Mr. Hume, and stated that "his case was brought forward as that of a suffering man;" and he denied that the Committee had any where stated "that Mr. Pelly could not be compelled to pay on account of the informality." The next assertion he should notice was this: "now at that time (when the grant was under consideration) it was not known within the bar that a bond had been entered into by Mr. Hinde Pelly." Were he to credit this, he must also believe, what was absolutely incredible, namely, that the Committee and the Court of Directors had never read the very papers whereon their recommendation was founded: for amongst the identical papers laid by the Directors before the Proprietors, is the letter from Mr. Morgan to the Bombay Government, reporting that Mr. Pelly had both signed the contract and executed the bond; a circumstance which was thus made matter of public record, both at Bombay and at the India-House itself. Mr. Morgan is represented by Mr. Hume to have stated, that "in contracts entered into in India, it was never the practice to insert the penalty; the penalty was always specified in a separate bond, executed with the contract;" and the Hon. Proprietor added, "that if he were rightly informed, the fact was, as stated by Mr. Morgan;" and he concluded with "but it turned out Mr. Pelly had made a statement which was not correct. That statement,

the Committee of Directors had adopted, and the Court of Directors had agreed to it." He then begged leave to read the latter part of the contract, to prove how far facts bore Mr. Morgan out in his alleged assertion, or the Hon. Proprietor in his belief. "And it is also agreed, that in case of any failure and default in the due delivery of the said forty-five thousand (45,000) bale lashings, or any part thereof, by the times, and of such quantities and qualities, and in manner as aforesaid, or if the same shall be found unfit for the purposes intended, or otherwise defective, he, the said John Hinde Pelly, his executors or administrators, shall and will make good to the said United Company, their successors and assigns, the full and just sum of fifty per cent. of the value or amount of the deficiency in quantity of such bale lashings, to be computed at the price hereinafter mentioned, over and above the excess of price payable as aforesaid, the said sum of fifty (50) per cent. being the amount of loss and damage hereby covenanted, settled, liquidated, and agreed on, by and between the said parties to these presents, for and on account and by reason of every such failure as aforesaid, as often as the case may happen." From what had been read it was manifest that, at least, in this contract the penalty was intended to have been specified, and that penalty was to have been 50 per cent. on something. What that something was, the person who framed the contract could alone explain, for he had most unaccountably altogether omitted to specify it. That 50 per cent. on that undefined something, was the penalty intended to be made leviable in the shape of liquidated damages, the recovery whereof the bond was intended to secure to the Company, no one, after having perused the contract, could doubt; but this something being omitted, it becomes 50 per cent. on nothing. The bond was not a penalty-bond; it was a security-bond for the fulfilment of what was comprized in the agreement, and for the payment of such sums of money as should happen to be forfeited, or otherwise become due to the Company, as would appear by the bond, the conditions of which he begged leave to read. "Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said John Hinde Pelly, his executors, administrators, or assigns, do and shall well and truly observe, perform, fulfil, accomplish, execute, pay, and keep all and singular the articles, covenants, clauses, conditions, payments, provisos and agreements, which by and on the part of the said John Hinde Pelly, his executors, administrators, and assigns, are or ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled, accomplished, paid, and kept, and which are comprized or mentioned in the said writing or articles of agreements

in all things, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and if they the said George Pelly and Moroba Jewajee, or one of them, their or one of their heirs, executors, or administrators, do and shall well and truly pay and make good to the said United Company, their successors and assigns, all and every such sum or sums of money as shall happen to be forfeited or otherwise become, or to be due and payable to the said United Company, for or by reason of any default or failure on the part of said John Hinde Pelly, his executors, administrators, or assigns, in the due performance of the premises; then this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise, to be and remain in full force and virtue." The assertion, therefore, that contracts are invariably drawn without inserting the penalty, was unfounded; and the honourable Proprietor had been in this respect misinformed, and the accusations that Mr. Pelly by noticing the blunder, made a statement that was not correct, and that the Directors adopted it, was a misstatement on his (Mr. Hume's) part, he should almost say a libel, not only on Mr. Hinde Pelly, but on that most respectable body the Committee, as well as on the entire Court of Directors, who agreed to it. One more observation and he would have done. Mr. Hume had stated, on a former occasion, he had contended that the Company's solicitor was the person who ought to be made responsible for the loss that had occurred. What loss was it which the Honourable Proprietor alluded to as falling on the Company? They, he (Mr. Pelly) maintained, have suffered none; on the contrary, they are now positively gainers of £3,400, after having paid Mr. Hinde Pelly the £2,000 so often alluded to. For had not that gentleman written a letter to Government several months anterior to the usual annual period of inviting tenders, and anticipated their wants, there was no period within the two years succeeding the signing the agreement entered into consequent to that letter (not consequent to public tender, as has been misrepresented) that the Company could have obtained the same quantity of lashings which Mr. Pelly undertook to supply for 54,230 rupees, say £6,100, but which actually cost him 90,798 rupees, say £10,200, for a less sum, as was shewn by the documents laid before the Court, than 102,247 rupees, equal to £11,500. No, not from the day that the Government had closed with the offer, for hemp had risen when they agreed to the proposal, and they knew it, but Mr. Pelly did not. Consequently by this spontaneous proposition of Mr. Pelly's, the Company had saved £5,400; and, after deducting the £2,000 awarded him in alleviation of his losses by the Court, they were clearly gainers of £2,400; whilst Mr. Pelly actually at this moment was out of

pocket £2,100 and £200 interest from the making up of the account, till the £2,000 was paid him, making £2,300; and he could not have lost so much by £550 had he thrown up his contract, paid the penalty of 50 per cent. on the original price, and sold his lashings at the current market price. He should conclude with these observations, without entering further into the merits of the case, as it had already been decided on. Resting satisfied that he had, in the opinion of that Court, vindicated his relative, Mr. John Pelly, from the aspersions which had been cast on his conduct, when, not being a proprietor, he could not defend himself.

The *Chairman*.—"The other Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume) not being present, I apprehend that nothing further can be said upon the subject."

Mr. *Trant* wished to ask, whether the Hon. Proprietor to whom allusion had been made did not, when last present in that Court, give notice of a motion connected with this subject?

The *Chairman* answered, that no official notice had been given.

The Court then adjourned.

East-India House, July 2.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

EAST-INDIA HALF-PAY, &c. BILL.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that it was made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration a Bill now pending in Parliament, for carrying into execution the Resolutions of the General Court of the 14th May and the 10th and 13th June, entitled, "A Bill for defraying the Expense of Half-pay, Pensions, and other Allowances, on account of his Majesty's Forces serving in India; for regulating the Pensions payable in certain cases to the Bishop, Archdeacons and Judges in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature at Bombay." The bill had passed through a Committee of the House of Commons, and several alterations had been made in it; but none, he apprehended, of much moment, or which would occasion any discussion. The bill corresponded with the resolutions of the General Court, except in the following particulars. In the first place, it was provided by the bill that if the Archdeacons should have served as Chaplains in India for seven years, three years' residence as Chaplain was to be taken as two years' residence as Archdeacon, towards completing the period of ten years, which entitled them to their retiring pension. By the original resolution, five years in the inferior situation were to have counted as three in the superior; but the computation, on the amended principle of count-

ing two-thirds instead of three-fifths, would be found more ample. The second alteration consisted in a new clause relative to the power of the Bishop to ordain persons in India. The third related to the mode of paying the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay. By the resolution, the Chief Justice was to receive 6,000*l.* per annum, and each Puisne Judge 5,000*l.* per annum, payment to be made at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* the Bombay rupee. The practice of paying in the pound sterling was found inconvenient, and it was thought better that payment should be made in a specific number of rupees; it was therefore fixed that the Chief Justice should receive 52,200 Bombay rupees, and each of the puisne Judges 43,500 Bombay rupees. This would put them on the same footing as the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of Madras. The fourth alteration provided that if the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island should be transferred to the bench in India, he should be allowed to reckon two-thirds of the time passed as Recorder towards the completion of his period of ten years, instead of three-fifths, as was contemplated by the resolution. The Hon. Chairman then moved, "That the Court do approve of this bill."

The *Deputy-Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he happened not to have been present when the proposition was agreed to on which the early part of this bill was founded: he alluded to the resolution to which that Court had come with respect to a grant of 60,000*l.* a year, hereafter to be paid to Government, to meet the retiring half-pay and allowances of such of his Majesty's troops as were employed in India, and which it was not before obligatory on the Company to advance; that measure, it was fair to say, appeared to him to be just and equitable. He was extremely anxious, when he heard of this determination of the Court of Directors, to attain the information at which he had since arrived; namely, whether the Company's own troops were to be placed substantially on terms of equal advantage with his Majesty's forces in India? If he had not been satisfied as to that fact, he should have felt considerable reluctance in granting so generous and liberal a provision to the King's troops; he should have been inclined to doubt the propriety of the Company's undertaking to pay so large a sum in perpetuity, for the benefit of his Majesty's forces, while they had neglected to adopt provisions equally salutary, though perhaps differing in form, with respect to their own. The assurances which he had received on this head were to him satisfactory. It was generally known, that when this transaction was first brought under the consideration of the

Court, a question arose as to the operation of one of the By-Laws with respect to it. Without going into that question, or expressing any opinion on it, he might be permitted to say, that he thought the Committee of By-Laws had treated that subject honourably, fairly, and discreetly, in dismissing this question of doubt as they had done, in their Report which had been presented at the last General Court. In his opinion, they acted wisely under the circumstances of the case, as explained by themselves. The next point for consideration was, the ecclesiastical part of the bill; and here he observed a new clause of very great importance had been introduced: he alluded to clause A, whereby the Bishop of Calcutta was for the first time permitted by Act of Parliament to ordain persons in India. This was an entirely new clause; and as it was not a long one, the Hon. Chairman would allow it to be read. The clause was then read, *viz.*

“And whereas doubts have arisen whether the Bishop of Calcutta, in conferring holy orders, is subject to the several provisions and limitations established by the laws of this realm, or canons ecclesiastical, as to the titles of the persons to be ordained, and as to the oaths and subscriptions to be by such persons taken and made.

“Be it further declared and enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Bishop of Calcutta, for the time being, to admit into the holy orders of deacon and priest respectively, any person whom he shall, on examination, deem duly qualified specially for the purpose of taking upon himself the cure of souls, or officiating in any spiritual capacity within the limits of the said diocese of Calcutta, and residing therein; and that a declaration of such purpose, and a written engagement to perform the same under the hand of such person, being deposited in the hands of such Bishop, shall be held to be a sufficient title with a view to such ordination; and that in every such case it shall be distinctly stated, in the letters of ordination of every person so admitted to holy orders, that he has been ordained for the cure of souls within the limits of the said diocese of Calcutta only; and that unless such person shall be a British subject, or of belonging to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, he shall not be required to take and make the oaths and subscriptions which persons ordained in England are required to take and make.

“Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or affect the provisions of an Act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, ‘An Act for continuing in the East-India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges, for

establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company’s charter;’ or any letters patent issued by his late Majesty or by his present Majesty, their heirs and successors, in virtue of the said Act, or of their lawful prerogative.”

Now without inquiring from whence this clause originated, and presuming that it had undergone the most grave consideration of the ecclesiastical authorities of this country, he must take the liberty to observe, that it was one which imposed on the Court of Directors the duty of deep, nay of extreme caution and reflection, as to its propriety and necessity. It was one of that class of cases pregnant with consequences, which they must either meet or avert; and when he noticed on a former day the danger which was to be apprehended from an indiscriminate admission to their courts of law in India (a subject on which he would presently touch), his observations were founded on the same principle which now led him to call the attention of the Court to this clause. If they did not guard with scrupulous care the admission of individuals to practise in their courts, and to officiate in their church, their immense colonies would be placed in a situation of great danger. Let the Court consider for a moment the effect of this clause; where was the necessity for ordaining clergymen in India? From past experience, it was evident that the Company could not find any difficulty, from want of churchmen to proceed to their territories; there were abundance of gentlemen perfectly ready to go there; gentlemen regularly brought up in the established church, who had, with very few exceptions, received their education in our universities, but who at all events had undergone those strict and wholesome ordeals of examination and inquiry, which all were subject to in this country before a Bishop would ordain them to holy orders. The clause now introduced appeared however to him to set their Bishop free from every obligation of that kind; it did away with every check and control which might operate on his Lordship in the selection of those who were to act under him. He must of course suppose that so sacred a character as a Judge or a Bishop would behave with perfect propriety: but it was not the spirit of legislation to presume that power would not be abused, but to guard against and prevent its perversion; not to allow even a chance that it should be improperly exercised. Let it be imagined that a Bishop of Calcutta happened not to be quite so scrupulous as he ought to be, what might not be the effect of this new authority? In the first place, no pre-

vicious residence in India was required on the part of individuals praying to be ordained; therefore a person despairing to arrive at holy orders in this country (and many were placed in that situation) would have only to make interest with the Bishop of Calcutta to go out to India, and he might there find his way into that church, the doors of which were shut against him in England. But this was not all; the clause contained a provision the most objectionable that could well be conceived. It provided "that unless the party to be ordained be a British subject belonging to the United Kingdom, he shall not be called on to take the oaths customarily administered at ordination." He did not at that moment see his Learned Friend (Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet) in Court, from whom perhaps he might receive some information on this point: but he was free to confess, that he was not clearly able to comprehend the distinction with respect to British subjects which was here made. When the term "British subject" was used in this clause, was it meant to be affirmed that an individual residing in Calcutta, within the dominion of the Company's states, and liable to the controul of British courts of law, was a British subject of a different description, as to his legal rights and qualifications, from him who lived in the United Kingdom? He did not understand this distinction. Presuming that every man subject to the Government of, and admitted into the King's allegiance in India, was a British subject *de facto* as well as *de jure*; and hoping it would never be forgotten, that as they were equally bound in loyalty to the state, and in obedience to its laws, so were they entitled, in honour and in justice, to equal protection. (*Hear!*) But admitting, for argument sake, that a distinction as to British and Asiatic subjects had found its way into the bill, what a door was opened for admission into the church! Where was the rule which was to bind the bishop with respect to colour or birth, always speaking of those accidental distinctions as became him, and every liberal-minded man? Was there any species of Asiatics whom the Bishop might not ordain, if the party were willing to sign the written undertaking provided for in the bill? If, at any future time, it should happen that something like an enthusiastic sectarian in sentiment were sent out as Bishop, what would be the probable consequence? Was there an individual of that particular way of thinking whom he would not admit to holy orders? thereby endangering the doctrines and discipline of the established church. There was no country on the face of the earth where an established church formed part of the constitution of the State, in which so much generous toleration was allowed as in the United

Kingdom. Here those who were admitted to holy orders, if be recollected rightly, were expected, and indeed obliged to take the usual oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles. Many men, he admitted, in this country, of high talents and excellent character; many divines of exalted learning and of the most virtuous lives, were dissenters, because they could not conscientiously subscribe to the thirty-nine articles. What, then, was done with respect to them? Why the most perfect toleration was extended to those reverend persons. There was no sect, whose tenets were not opposed to the Christian faith, to whom the fullest toleration was not granted. He believed, as far as the Government of the Company had gone, that they were equally tolerant in India. Let that toleration still continue. Let those who could not take the oath of supremacy, and subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, be tolerated as dissenters in India. But if they meant to keep up an established church, let them take care how they departed from those *formulars*, on which the existence of that church depended. By the clause to which he was adverting, the ordinary and long-established rules of ordination were dispensed with. There was no description of Christian sectarian whom the Bishop might not invest with holy orders, on his giving a written promise that he will execute the spiritual charge imposed upon him. This was considered a sufficient title for holy orders, although, as a security, it was scarcely beyond the title, which enabled a man to go before the magistrates at the quarter sessions, and on putting down his fee of a shilling or two, claim a license for preaching and teaching! Under this clause he could see no other enacted qualification than that the individual should give his written promise that he would fulfil such spiritual duties as should be enjoined by the Bishop. He (Mr. J.) was not presumptuous enough to offer any motion to the Court on this subject; but, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, he felt it proper to point out this clause as worthy of the most serious consideration, and as one to which he never would have agreed if he had had the honour of sitting amongst the Court of Directors, until he had clearly ascertained that the high and venerable authorities who presided over the interests of the established church were perfectly acquainted with it. The bill next referred to the charters of justice. The Court would recollect that he had, on a former occasion, expressed some apprehension of danger from the too great latitude of admission to the Indian courts of justice, alluding to the admission of persons as solicitors who were strangers to the King's Courts of this country. He observed, that the liberty of admitting

persons to practise in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, without any license from the Court of Directors, was left untouched by this bill. He was not surprised to find that no clause had been inserted in the bill with respect to that power, because he at once saw the great difficulty which interposed itself, as to the mode of limiting a court of justice on so nice a point as the admission of practitioners; and he also perceived considerable difficulty and delicacy with regard to the manner in which it would be advisable for the Directors to interfere. But, inasmuch as the sentiments which he formerly threw out were in evident correspondence with the feeling of the whole Court of Directors, as well as with the unanimous opinion which appeared to prevail on the Proprietors' side of the bar, he felt assured that his suggestion would not be lost sight of. (*Hear!*) And that, so far as it could come within the scope of regulation, or of any degree of enforcement consistently with the Acts of Parliament and the charters of justice, the evil which he had deprecated would be guarded against and controlled. With this persuasion he should drop that part of the subject. With regard to the Supreme Court of Bombay, he was glad it was enacted that it should be established on the same footing as the Supreme Courts of Calcutta and Madras. When the Court of Directors conceded their opinion to that of the Minister for the affairs of India, with regard to the number of Judges for Bombay, and decided for having three instead of two, they acted, in his opinion, perfectly right. He was extremely glad that the minister for the affairs of India persisted in that regulation, for otherwise very great difficulties would arise, as might be seen from recent experience. When the late Recorder of Bombay died, one of the Judges, as directed by Act of Parliament, was sent from Calcutta to supply his place, leaving two behind him. Now it so happened, that while Mr. Justice Buller was officiating at Bombay, Sir Edward Hyde East came home, without waiting for the arrival of his successor; so that only one judge, namely, Sir Francis Macnaghten, remained, to take on him the whole weight and charge of the business at Calcutta. Had it happened that Providence had extended the same visitation to Sir F. Macnaghten, which in its awful dispensation had been extended to Sir Henry Blossett, in what a predicament would that great government have been placed? He thought it, therefore, wise to have three judges at Bombay, to guard against a contingency which was so much to be apprehended. Sir F. Macnaghten had, for no less than twelve months, sustained a burthen of labour, bodily and mental, beyond what persons, not habituated to the practice of the Courts, could imagine. The business

during that period was unremitting, beyond that which devolves on British judges, who have every aid at hand, and who are relieved by the magistracy from a vast portion of the criminal jurisdiction of the country. The government of Calcutta thought it right, in consequence of Sir F. Macnaghten's exertions, to offer him the difference between the stipend of a puisne judge and of the chief justice, for the year during which he had been thus employed, in vacation as well as term time. From motives of delicacy with which he (Mr. Jackson) had nothing to do—Sir Francis, thinking, doubtless, that judges, like Caesar's wife, should not only be pure, but unsuspected—declined that consideration. It was extremely likely, that he (Mr. Jackson), having been brought up in those principles, which regulated the transactions between man and man in this country, might view this refusal on the part of Sir F. Macnaghten unnecessarily fastidious; for assuredly every man had a right to enjoy a fair remuneration for his labours. Certainly that learned person, who had for so long a time discharged the duties of three judges, ought in some way or other to be rewarded; and he trusted that the Directors would, with their usual consideration, prevent him from being the victim of his own sensibility! Sir Henry Blossett, who proceeded to India to assist him, had been suddenly snatched away. He was sure that all those who knew him lamented, in bitterness and tears, the premature dissolution of that amiable and excellent man.—(*Hear!*) There were few men of more exalted virtue in private life; and, in his public and professional character, no man could boast of more inflexible integrity of conduct; of that sort of honourable high-mindedness, which, if it bent at all, bowed towards the poor and lowly; but scorned to compromise dignified station to those whom birth or rank might have placed above him.—(*Hear!*) Those who had lived where he (Mr. Jackson) had lived, for no inconsiderable number of years, in the neighbourhood of Westminster Hall, those who had had an opportunity of witnessing the professional talents of that estimable man—would agree with him when he said, that the parties who appointed him to the situation of judge, had done themselves high honour, whether the legal acquirements or the moral character of Sir Henry Blossett were considered.—(*Hear!*) He was, continued Mr. Jackson, a learned and accomplished lawyer—as well as a most excellent man—and, had he lived, would have proved an inestimable blessing to the settlement to which he had been appointed.—(*Hear!*) He could not, Mr. Jackson said, quit this part of the subject, without expressing his fondest hope, that, whoever was thought of for his suc-

cessor, might be selected from the same pure motive and conscientious feeling, as to the important duties which judges have to discharge. He could hardly imagine an act of greater wickedness, than to appoint any man to a situation of such great responsibility, from mere political or personal regard. It was for the public, and not for private interest, that they should select for so sacred an office, and they would be deserving of public execration who should depart from that principle. It was, he thought, worthy of consideration, on the part of Government, whether before they made their selection of a Chief Justice, they would not sometimes look to the Judges already upon the bench in India, or, as was so frequently done in this country, to the high law officers of their courts. A greater source of honourable emulation could not be imagined, than would be created by the occasional selection of gentlemen of this description. He observed nothing in the bill which required particular remark, beyond the points he had noticed. The difference which was introduced with respect to the mode of paying the judges their stipends, was no doubt right. The reason why he had so particularly drawn the attention of the Court to the power granted by this bill to the Bishop, was, because he feared that the right to ordain clergymen might be exerted to a greater latitude, than either the Court or the framers of the bill were aware of. They well knew that recent events had shewn how necessary it was to observe the greatest degree of circumspection, as to those who should be allowed to become the inhabitants of their settlements. He felt, however, the most confident hope, that so long as the interest of the nation required that the Company should administer the government of India as now established by law, so long their vigilance would not be withdrawn from a severe scrutiny into the character and conduct of those who were permitted to live under their authority. He was sure that the fact which he alluded to, of ordering home one of the inhabitants of Calcutta, if it were founded in wisdom and justice, as he had no doubt it was, would receive the firm and undivided approbation of their executive authority, and of the country at large; and he would venture to answer for his brethren on his side of the bar, as well as for himself, that whenever the Court of Directors should be called on to exercise firmness and energy in the discharge of their high functions, they should receive from the Proprietors the most decided and the most honourable support.

Mr. Trant said, the remarks which his Learned Friend had made to the Court, on the subject of the clauses respecting ordination in India, deserved the most se-

rious consideration; at the same time, he apprehended that his Learned Friend had not sufficiently reflected on the question, so as to arrive at the true meaning of that clause. He believed that no person in this country could be ordained, until he had procured a nomination to a cure of souls; and it was very necessary that this system should be altered with respect to India. As to the distinction which the clause made, with respect to persons "not being British subjects of or belonging to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," who were to be exempted from those tests and declarations which individuals in England, when entering into holy orders, were obliged to subscribe, he did not himself apprehend any danger or inconvenience from it. He believed that the cases which that provision had in view were those of foreigners, especially Germans, several of whom had proceeded to India for the purpose of preaching the gospel. They were men remarkable for their piety, their zeal, and their general usefulness. It was only necessary to mention the name of Mr. Schwartz, to prove what a strong title they had to respect, esteem, and protection. The state of Christianity in India, at the present moment, certainly did make it very desirable that the Bishop should have the right of nominating natives to the discharge of spiritual duties; both those who had been converted from the religions which chiefly prevailed in India, and others who were of a mixed descent: but all of whom, in the eye of the law, were British subjects. He did not think it, in the most remote degree, likely that the Bishop of Calcutta, whoever he might be, would so far forget his duty as to admit improper persons into the church, more than any Bishop in England. He undoubtedly would grant, that it was fit and proper to guard against the introduction of ignorant enthusiasts: but every one who had passed a long time in India, as he had done, would agree with him in thinking, that some departure from the strict rules laid down in this country was absolutely necessary. Before he concluded on the subject of ecclesiastical matters in India, he could not avoid observing, that in all the arrangements which had been recently made, and in all the Acts of Parliament which had lately been passed with respect to marriage, no notice whatever was taken of marriages in India. There was no doubt but that the greatest inconvenience had arisen from the state of the law and the practice relative to marriages in India. For a long time it had been the custom for Government to grant permission to lay authorities, to the commanding officers of regiments, and the governors of districts, to perform the ceremony of marriage. That authority was withdrawn about the year 1808, on the

ground that an additional number of chaplains had been supplied to India, which addition was then thought sufficient for that country. Certainly the number of chaplains then added was very small, and the accession of territory since that period had, on the contrary, been very great. Under these circumstances, he could positively state, that the utmost inconvenience, he might say distress, had been felt, in many instances where the ceremony of marriage was required to be solemnized. He had known cases where parties resided three or four hundred miles from the residence of any chaplain; nay, he knew instances where the distance was much greater. Very great expense was incurred by paying the clergyman who made the journey to the parties, the latter not having it in their power to visit the clergyman themselves: therefore the system gave rise to serious inconvenience and considerable loss. With respect to the increase of the clerical establishment, it had not been officially announced, but lately he believed five or six chaplains had been added to the Bengal establishment, and a similar proportion had been sent to each of the other presidencies; still, however, he feared the number was not sufficient. There was only one clause of this bill connected with the judicial branch on which he wished to make any observation. It was that clause, with respect to the Judges of Bombay, which provided "that the salary of such Chief Justice and Judges shall take place and commence from and after the time of their taking on them the duties of the office as aforesaid." Now, the Judges of Bengal and Madras received their salary from the time of embarkation; they were therefore in a better situation than those of Bombay. The voyage occupied five or six months; and the Judges of Bengal and Madras were entitled to half-a-year's pay when they arrived in India. This was an unequal arrangement, and therefore he could not approve of it. He wished to see all the Judges treated alike; for unquestionably there was no reason for any distinction between the establishments.

Mr. Gahagan said, the Hon. Proprietor who had last addressed the Court laboured under a mistake with respect to the salaries of the judges of Bengal and Madras. They were, as to the period at which their salaries commenced, precisely on a footing with the judges of Bombay. By the 53d of the late King, provision was made for the expense of the voyage out; but it particularly enacted, that the payment of salary should not commence until they had arrived in India. With respect to this novel clause, he was really much surprised at it. He knew nothing of the introduction of that clause until his Learned Friend had brought it under the notice of the Court. If the preamble of the clause

had stated that which the Hon. Proprietor who had just spoken hinted at, namely, that the advance of Christianity amongst the natives, or the general state of Christianity in India, rendered it advisable that the bishop should be clothed with the power of ordaining native-born subjects who had become converts, that would have been a candid, ingenuous, and explicit ground for its introduction: But they ought not to confer a power, by which the bishop might do an act of great importance, under the authority of a clause, the true spirit, intent, and meaning of which were not explained. Here they were about to grant to the Bishop of Calcutta a power with which no bishop in England was invested, and that, too, without assigning any reason for it. In a case of this kind, good special reason should be adduced as the foundation of the clause. The preamble said, "Whereas doubts have arisen," &c. be it therefore enacted, so and so. He, however, contended, that the clause should have been declaratory, in order to put an end to those doubts, and that it should have proceeded thus—"provided always, that the persons so ordained be of the same description as those ordained in England." But here it seemed a power was given, which was intended to go greatly beyond the spirit of this preamble. He would not impute wrong motives to the framers of this clause; he would not allude to its silent and reptile-mode of creeping into the bill: but he called on the Court to consider seriously the authority which it imparted. Not only did it give the bishop the power of ordaining native subjects, but it enabled him to grant them a privilege and immunity which was not extended to British-born subjects. English Protestants were obliged to take certain oaths, but the converted native was exempted from that act. What reason was there for this? Could he not abjure the supremacy of the Pope, and swear allegiance to the king on account of his colour? But why was this new system to be established? Had Christianity made any great advance in India? He would appeal to the experience of the oldest resident in India: he would ask him whether he had ever seen a Hindoo converted to Christianity? He had seen fifty, he had seen a hundred of them baptized; but were they to imagine, because the Hindoo underwent that ceremony, that therefore he was converted? Undoubtedly not. He knew a clergyman at Madras, who believed that he had converted several Hindoos to Christianity, because he had baptized them. Amongst these were some of his (Mr. Gahagan's) own servants—but, though baptized, they were not converted. In the rhapsodies sent over by the missionaries, records of conversion were detailed, which existed only in their ima-

gination. Those supposed converts were baptized Hindoos, and the fee of their baptism was a rupee or two—(Hear!) There was, connected with the power granted by this clause, another point, which deserved much consideration, because it had reference to the respectability of the church establishment. They all knew there was one bishop in this country who had not the same privileges as the other bishops: he alluded to the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Now, when a young man misbehaved himself at the university—when he was, to use a phrase pretty generally known, “cut” at college—when he had not taken out his degrees, and was not, therefore, a fit and proper person to become a clergyman, he might, if he had sufficient personal interest, proceed to the Isle of Man, and procure ordination there. This was certainly an exception to a general rule; and the poor, needy man, whose prospects in this world they did not wish to annihilate, of course took advantage of it. But it was another question, whether it was a wise exception or not. Now were they not doing precisely the same thing, giving exactly the same power, in the case of the Bishop of Calcutta? He did not mean to insinuate that the power would be improperly employed. As his Learned Friend had said, they had no right to depend on individual morality, when they were legislating; that was not the spirit of legislation. They were not to act on the presumption that the bishop would be unwilling to abuse his authority; it was for them to provide against the possibility of its being perverted. If the hope of advancing Christianity in India had given rise to the clause, why was it not stated? If the sectarians had it introduced with a view to the conversion of the Hindoos, why did they not plainly avow their object? That would have been fair and candid; but he could not approve of having a clause smuggled into the bill in this way. A strange inconsistency of conduct marked this proceeding. They had given to the bishop a privilege which was liable to abuse, and at the same time they were about to deprive the judges of a power which, though liable to abuse, they never had abused. He did not wish to institute any comparison between the serious duties of a Christian minister and the avocation of a professor of the law: but he would ask, whether the Court thought it more material to have an attorney who understood his business, than a clergyman who was duly qualified to administer the consolations of religion? Was it more material to have a clever attorney, whose skill could save a man's life from the gallows here, or a clergyman, whose piety and zeal were calculated to save his soul hereafter? Yet provision was made to insure respectability

and competence in the former case, but it was left to the discretion of the bishop in the latter. By the new charter for Bombay, such provision was made as would prevent that promiscuous admission of persons to practise as attorneys in India, from which, in process of time, much mischief might be apprehended. In that instance, those who framed the charter did not say to the judges, “We give you a power which may be abused, because we know you will not abuse it.” They circumscribed the power, and he approved of the good sense which induced them to do so. He wished the same principle had been acted on with respect to the bishop. What did they say to that rev. prelate? “We divest ourselves of the duty of sending out to India clergymen educated in the universities here. You may ordain whomsoever you please, native or European. We give you a power capable, indeed, of abuse; but we know you will not abuse it.” He asked, was their conduct in this proceeding distinguished by consistency? He spoke it with all respect to the individuals behind the bar, but he must say that they did not seem to have sufficiently attended to this clause. County meetings and other popular assemblies had been censured as mere fairs—but he could not conceive a greater farce than that of laying this bill before the Proprietors for discussion, when they all knew that it was to be read a third time this very evening. This new clause, which affected, not temporal matters, but spiritual and eternal interests, was laid before them without any previous preparation. They knew not even so much as the preamble of it, until they were called on to give it their sanction. In this ill-informed situation, the motion was made. “All you who concur in this bill, hold up your hands!” In the name of wonder, how could they, under such circumstances, agree to it? With the exception of his Learned Friend, he believed there was not a Proprietor present, who knew a single *ista* of the clause until he entered the Court. The bill laid before the Court was materially different from that brought into the House of Commons. It had been there committed, re-committed, and amended; and now, when there was no time to alter it, it was introduced with an entirely new face. He wished the Court of Directors to give this new clause more consideration than he feared they would now be able to do. For his own part, he believed there was somebody behind the curtain, who had caused this clause to be whipped into the bill, for purposes which would not, perhaps, be perceived, until they were made known by their operation.

Mr. Reid said, many reasons had been given for rejecting this clause by the gentlemen who had spoken. He disapproved of it for three short reasons, which ap-

peared to him to be quite conclusive. In the first place, he did not wish to give such an unlimited power to the Bishop of Calcutta or to any other bishop; 2dly, because it authorized the ordination of persons who had not passed that ordeal, through which individuals intended for ministers of the Church of England ought to pass, and which was so necessary for men to undergo who had to exercise such important and sacred functions; and 3dly, on account of the great expense which would be entailed on the Company by the allowances, which he could entertain little doubt, in some shape or other, would be made to those clergymen.

The *Chairman* observed, that those gentlemen who had objected to the clause were, he conceived, mistaken on several points. The *Learned Gentleman* (Mr. Gahagan) seemed to think, that no person could be ordained here who had not been educated for that purpose at the university; and he therefore argued, that this clause conferred a power on the Bishop of Calcutta, which no bishop, in this country possessed. Now he was not deeply skilled in ecclesiastical matters, but he understood that any individual, though not specially educated for the ministry, was eligible to be ordained, and might, at the pleasure of the bishop, be placed in holy orders. Such, he believed, whatever the practice, was the law of the land; and so far, therefore, the Bishop of Calcutta was not invested with powers which the bishops here had not. The fact was, as he understood it, that some doubt had arisen as to whether the Bishop of Calcutta had the same power of ordination which the other bishops possessed, and this clause was introduced to remove that doubt. The observation that undue haste was used, or concealment attempted, could not apply, generally, to the bill under discussion. It must be recollected, that it was originally founded on a resolution of the Court of Proprietors; and he thought he did his duty to wait to the latest moment, for the purpose of laying the bill before them in the most advanced state possible. It stood nominally for the third reading this evening; but it would not, he was assured, be read a third time unless with the concurrence of the Proprietors. An Hon. and Learned Proprietor supposed, that by giving to the bishop the power of ordination in India, persons who could not procure admission to holy orders here, might by interest proceed to that country, and attain their object; but no such thing, he was sure, would be permitted, directly or indirectly. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Reid) was quite in an error, if he thought that this clause would entail any expense on India. Clergymen of the established church would be sent out in the Company's service as heretofore; and any individual whom the

bishop ordained must find means of subsistence independently of the Company. There would be, after the clause was passed, as many checks to prevent the introduction of any but proper and efficient clergymen into the service of the East-India Company, as there were at that moment. No delay had taken place in submitting the bill to the Proprietors. The clause was introduced only last Friday, and he took the earliest opportunity to summon the proprietors together. He might here be allowed to say, that many of the observations which had been made by Hon. Proprietors, would go to render the Court paramount to Parliament. The Court however could only look to the interests of the Company, while it was the duty of Parliament to watch over the general interests of the empire. They could only examine the bill, and express their opinion on it; for its enactment the Legislature was answerable to the country. It would be impossible, under these circumstances, to lay this, or any other bill, before the Proprietors, in the exact shape in which it might be ultimately passed by the Legislature, unless they could persuade them to wait for the opinion of that Court.

Mr. *Pattison* wished briefly to deliver his sentiments on this subject, which struck him as being one of very great interest and importance. He came to the consideration of this question as a man of plain common sense, and he would ask whether the clause now under discussion was not calculated to introduce a great innovation on the established forms of providing religious instruction for India? If the East-India Company were to have any voice in this matter, if any choice were left to them, was there, he demurred, time enough given them to exercise their discretion? He must say, there certainly was not. From the very short time which had elapsed since this clause was added to the bill, which he understood took place on Friday last, it was just as new to the members of the Court of Directors as it was to the Proprietors at large; he therefore doubted most strongly the propriety of acceding to a measure thus hastily brought to their notice, and which it was evident had been entertained without due or deliberate reflection. It would, in his opinion, be the means of introducing an entirely new set of clergymen in India, who would be nominated by an individual, fallible like themselves and all mortals. That individual might proceed to India with the most excellent views and intentions; but when he arrived there, his opinions and feelings might be materially altered, by the new circumstances of his situation, and the result of his observations and intercourse with the natives of India; the most baneful consequences must inevitably result, if, by the exercise of the proposed

power, the indiscriminate admission of persons to officiate as clergymen in India were recognized and sanctioned. For his own part, he thought the power was best vested where it was at present placed. (*Hear, hear!*) Here the Court had an opportunity of knowing whether gentlemen were or were not fit and proper persons to go out to India for the purpose of conducting spiritual affairs; they had ample means of learning whether those persons who desired so to proceed would not only preach well, but also might be depended on, for affording in their lives and conduct a good and virtuous example. (*Hear!*) Whatever might be the changes that had lately taken place, or which were in contemplation, at the present period, the East-India Company, under certain limitations, were the rulers of India; and as the rulers of India, it was their duty to watch, lest they might be taken by surprise in such an important matter as this. The preamble of the clause ran thus: "Whereas doubts have arisen whether the Bishop of Calcutta has the power to ordain deacons and priests." Now, if the clause had gone on in this way, "he it therefore enacted that he shall not have the power," it would have been a most unobjectionable, a most admirable clause. (*A laugh.*) It would, he believed, have given universal satisfaction. Very often a man fancied that he had exactly hit a nail, when in fact he had missed it; and this seemed to him to be the case with respect to the framing of this clause. One of its effects would be, to introduce a new order of being in society—a race of local clergymen; for clergymen, ordained by the bishop under this clause, would retain the clerical character only in the diocese where they were admitted to holy orders, namely, in India. He had always understood it to be a most difficult thing to unfrock a clergyman, when once he had been ordained. Even Horne Tooke, with all his ingenuity, and he believed few men were more ingenious, could not, though he strove hard, get rid of his clerical habits and character. But here he would suppose a Mr. Thompson (he hoped there was no Mr. Thompson present who would take his supposition as a personality, *a laugh*) ordained a clergyman in India. After residing there for some time, he wishes, no matter what the motive, to pursue a different course of life; he has nothing more to do than to whip off his frock and ship himself for Europe, and thus divest himself of his clerical character: he may then come back to England with all his original and laical impurities. (*A laugh.*) This was absurd: and he hoped that a bill containing such a monstrous innovation would not be suffered to proceed. He agreed with the Hon. and Learned Proprietor, that it was not

proper to impose fetters and shackles on Britons who wished to enter into holy orders, while foreigners, or even Hindoos, were to be exempted from them. One of the greatest and most important duties that could be entrusted to man was that of teaching the Holy Scriptures, and every Briton who wished to discharge that sacred duty, as a member of the established church, must swallow the thirty-nine articles; there was no room for doubt or hesitation—down they must go: but the non-descript Christian minister, who was to be created under this clause, would be entirely freed from any such process. Who would he be? Why he might be a converted Hindoo, a reformed Mussulman, a Chinese, or of God knows what country. If such a man declared that he could expound the Holy Scriptures, and could prevail on the bishop to ordain him, he would enter on his mission free from the tests imposed by law in this country. The clause was monstrous; it was unwise, it was unnecessary. He contended, that all persons who applied to be admitted to holy orders in India, should be subject to the same proceeding which was adopted in England. The various hearings of this provision were too important to be decided on immediately; and if the clause were put to the vote, he would hold up his hand against it.

Mr. Gahagan, in explanation, said the Hon. Chairman had misconceived him. He did not deny that any person was eligible to be ordained here, at the pleasure of the bishop. If the clause had only gone so far as to give the Bishop of Calcutta that power, it would have gone far enough; but he complained that it went farther, and authorized him to ordain persons without exacting the usual tests: a power which the English Bishop had not.

A Proprietor inquired in what way the clergy thus ordained were to be provided for?

The Deputy Chairman said that was a question which he hoped the Hon. Proprietor would himself answer: the Directors could hardly be expected to answer that which did not depend on them. He supposed, however, that the individual who conferred ordination would take care to see that the party ordained had some means of maintenance, either in prospect or in possession. With respect to the clause under discussion, he certainly was of opinion that it had not been sufficiently considered; and for this simple reason, that time had not been allowed to the Court of Directors for that purpose. As the Hon. Chairman had stated, the clause was not introduced until Friday night; and the moment it was introduced, steps were taken to lay the bill before the Proprietors on the earliest possible day. He thought, therefore, the Proprietors would do his

hon. colleagues and him the justice to believe, that no blame could be imputed to them. It was the opinion of those who introduced the clause, that the bishop already had the power of ordination; but other individuals doubted it; and the Learned Gent. who brought forward the clause in the House of Commons stated, that he did so to remove the doubts of others, not his own. For his own part, without pretending to be well versed in ecclesiastical law, he could not see why the Bishop of Calcutta should not have powers similar to those exercised by other bishops. It had been observed by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Pattison), that persons admitted into holy orders in India would not be in holy orders when they arrived in this country. So it was, to a certain extent, with respect to the bishop: he was bishop of Calcutta while he remained in India, but when he came to this country he ceased to be a bishop. He did not think the clause was sufficiently intelligible; and, therefore, he wished it to be referred to the proper quarter, for legal examination, accompanied by the opinion of the Court, which, he was convinced, would have its due weight. Perhaps words might be introduced elsewhere to cure its present supposed defects. It must, however, he remembered, that it was the province of the Legislature, not of the Court, to decide the question; but he had no doubt that any expression of sentiment on the part of the Proprietors would be attended to.

Mr. R. Twining said, that being interested, as an East-India Proprietor, in the appointment of a Bishop of Calcutta, he felt a strong desire, on a former occasion, to address a few words to the Court, but an unwillingness to trespass on their valuable time prevented him; and perhaps the Proprietors would be better pleased if the same spirit of forbearance had influenced him on the present occasion. But he thought it was a desirable thing to express, as forcibly as possible, and from as many and as various quarters as they could, the high advantage of sending out to India the eminent character who was now proceeding to that country as Bishop of Calcutta. The exalted character which he had long borne in England, as a clergyman, as a writer, and as a most valuable scholar, must assure them, that they would behold the most beneficial results flowing from his episcopal labours; results not only beneficial to the European classes of society, but to the natives themselves, whose welfare, interesting to all, was most interesting to those who watched over the affairs of India. A sacrifice, seldom if ever made by any individual, was made by this distinguished divine, in going out to India. He had quitted his country under the most extraordinary circumstances that ever

attended any man who turned his back on his native land. It was quite clear that he could be influenced by no motives but those of the highest order; and there was no doubt that his career would be crowned by the most brilliant and the most useful results. He would nominally rank third in the society where he was going—but he (Mr. Twining) thought, that in fact, his station must rank him first: because the dominion of India was, above all others, a dominion founded on opinion; and it was in his power to do more for the tranquillity of that country than any other person. To speak of him as a preacher would, perhaps, be superfluous; but this he might say, that, from being placed in a peculiar situation, he had the pleasure of hearing him during the whole time he was in London; and he never heard discourses which breathed a purer spirit of piety, or displayed more genuine ability. One of the strongest proofs of the high estimation in which he was held, and of the high honours which he must have attained, had he remained in British society, was to be found in the situation to which, without any effort on his part, he had been raised, that of preacher to Lincoln's-Inn. He never appeared there, but the chapel was filled with persons of the first rank and consequence, whom he delighted by the force of his eloquence, and the excellence of his doctrine. To such a man, the highest ecclesiastical honours were open, and nothing but a paramount sense of duty could have induced him to secede. He, therefore, congratulated the Court, and the Company at large, on having the situation of Bishop of Calcutta so admirably filled. If the opinion of an humble individual, like himself, were worthy of notice, he should say, that he heard, with some degree of apprehension, the nature of the clause which had just been brought under discussion. Thinking highly of the present bishop as he did—duly appreciating his talents to excite those who were tardy in zeal, and to restrain those who were intemperate in zeal, still he did not think it was fit that such a power should be granted, even to him, until it was shewn that they could be exercised without the danger of producing bad effects. The Bishop of Calcutta was very differently situated from the bishops in this country—and, supposing that a person appointed to that situation was disposed to err, supposing his mind was prone to swerve from the strict line of doctrine adopted by the Church of England (and there was no man, such was the infirmity of human nature, exempt from error) might he not ordain more clergymen, of a particular description, than would be safe for the Church establishment? He thought this clause ought not to be decided on without mature discussion. It seemed to him perfectly clear

that both sides of the bar had been taken by surprise with respect to this clause. In answer to what had fallen from the Hon. Deputy Chairman he would observe, that the situation in which the bishop would be placed, when he left Calcutta, would be very different from that of a person ordained there, and who afterwards came to this country. The latter would cease to be a clergyman; but the former would still be one, though he was no longer Bishop of Calcutta; and he (Mr. Twining) hoped to see that day, when the present bishop would cease to hold that rank—when he would return to his country, doubly endeared to his friends, and laden with honours, the fruits of his successful efforts in the East.

Mr. Forbes said, the clause immediately under consideration had been little noticed, and he was almost unprepared to discuss it as the members of that Hon. Court, in general, seemed to be. It was introduced at a very early hour in the morning, he believed between one and two o'clock, and, after some discussion, was agreed to. The clause conferred a power on the bishop which he viewed as dangerous; but the bill was hurried through the committee in such a manner, as prevented this new provision from receiving proper consideration. He had wished to make a few remarks on the manner in which it was proposed to pay the salaries of the judges of the new court of judicature at Bombay, but an opportunity to do so was not afforded to him. To that subject, with reference to the rate of exchange, he now meant briefly to call the attention of the Court. He did not mean to enter into the merits of the clause which gave to the bishop the power of ordination: but he felt that many of the observations which had fallen from different proprietors on this occasion deserved serious attention. More time ought, in his opinion, to be given for consideration. The bill, however, stood for a second reading this night; not, indeed, absolutely—but, as the Hon. Chairman had stated, with the understanding that no objection would be offered to the measure in that Court. Since the bill was last under consideration, a material alteration had been made with respect to the rate of exchange at which the salaries of the Bombay judges were to be paid. The rate originally stood at 2s. 6d. the rupee; which was far beyond the current exchange of the day, and infinitely greater than the intrinsic value of the rupee, which he believed was about 1s. 9d. The rate now fixed on was said to be the old established exchange of 2s. 3d., in which the Company kept their Bombay accounts. But, in fact, the payment of the salaries was not calculated on that principle; because, at 2s. 3d. the rupee, the Chief Justice for his

£6,000 would receive.....Rs. 52,333

Instead of which he was only }
to receive } 52,200

Making a difference per an- }
num, ofrupees } 1,133

The puisne judges, if paid at the rate of
2s. 3d. the rupee, would receive for their

£5,000rupees 44,444
Whereas they were paid only43,500

Making a difference per an- }
num, ofrupees } 944

The difference he had pointed out was a very considerable object, both to the Chief Justice and the other judges, and it should not be suffered to exist. Neither did the rate correspond with that adopted at Madras. On what principle it was calculated he could not conceive, for, although it was stated that the judges of Bombay were placed on the same footing with the judges of Madras, by this mode of payment, it would be seen that the rate did not correspond with the value of the Madras pagoda, if turned into rupees. Taking the rate of exchange at eight shillings the pagoda, and 350 rupees, the chief justice would receive for his £6,000rupees 52,500

By the rate proposed he re- }
ceived only..... } 52,200

Making an annual difference }
of rupees } 300

The puisne judge would, at
the same rate of exchange,
receive43,750
He would only receive43,500

Making an annual difference }
of rupees } 250

To obviate this, he wished to propose that the exchange should be taken at two shillings the rupee, which would give the Chief Justice 60,000 rupees, instead of 52,200, and the puisne judges 50,000 rupees instead of 43,500.

The Chairman said, it was the object and intention of the measure to do away with any rate of exchange. Much inconvenience to the service had been produced, by the old system of paying in pounds sterling, at a certain rate of exchange; it was, therefore, thought better to pay in rupees. The hon. Proprietor, however, wished, as might be collected from the notice he had given, to go back to the calculation of two shillings the rupee. He could perceive no benefit that was likely to arise from this alteration. The payment of the judges' salaries was calculated with reference to the intrinsic value of the Arcot rupee as compared with the pago-

da, so as to put the judges of Bombay and of Madras on precisely the same terms. He hoped, therefore, that the Court would agree to that, which the Court of Directors and the Parliament had sanctioned as the most just, as well as the most expedient mode of payment. He trusted this would be a precedent for removing the difficulties which had been occasioned by the rate of exchange.

Mr. *Forbes* said, it was not his intention to oppose the payment of the judges' salaries in pounds, rather than rupees; he only proposed, that the calculation should be at the rate of two shillings the rupee—giving to the chief justice 60,000 rupees instead of 52,200; and to each of the puisne judges 50,000 rupees, instead of 43,500. Or else, calculating the rupee at 2s. 3d., to give to the chief justice 53,333 rupees instead of 52,200; and to each of the puisne judges, 44,444 rupees instead of 43,500; thereby making up the deficit of salary, to which, under the proposed plan, they would be subjected.

Mr. *Grant* said, the clause of this bill relating to the power of ordination was of so very important a nature, that he could not avoid offering a few observations on it. He certainly was not disposed to differ with those gentlemen, who thought that it would have been well if this clause could have been earlier brought under the notice of the Court; and it was desirable still that full time for consideration should be given before it was decided on, if it were possible, at that late period, to give it that consideration. The question seemed now to be, whether the clause should be modified or left out; and he would much rather insert a modified clause than omit the provision altogether. But the modification which he wished for would be found very material; it related to the qualification of the parties who should be ordained. Something of that sort, he said, of an explanatory and declaratory nature, ought, he conceived, to be enacted. He had no doubt whatever that the power to ordain existed at present. He recollected the terms of the letters patent of the late King, appointing a bishop of Calcutta, and they expressly stated, if his memory were correct, that the bishop was to possess the power of ordination. It was indeed an authority essential to the office of a bishop; no man could be properly constituted to that office, without enjoying the power of ordination. If they wished to make a bishop without conferring on him such a power, it was to be feared they would find it extremely difficult to induce a man of suitable talents and character to accept of the office. If gentlemen thought that the ordination of Europeans in India was the only matter here in question, he apprehended they were much mistaken. If that restricted kind of ordination were all that the clause look-

ed to, he should not be disposed to contend for it. Adventurers to India, disappointed in other pursuits, might think of seeking a retreat in the church, with perhaps little preparation or qualification for the solemn services; and he, for one, did not wish that a power of ordination, to be exercised merely with respect to Europeans, should be possessed. Indeed, if such persons were admitted to take orders in India, they would not thereby be entitled to officiate as clergymen in Europe. And he believed it was the intention of those who had taken the lead in procuring the establishment of episcopal jurisdiction in India, that the ordination conferred there should not enable the parties receiving them to exercise their clerical functions in England; but that the Bishop of Calcutta should only have the power to ordain persons to minister to the Indian population, and other residents there. Not the same power which was enjoyed by the bishops here, but a power restricted in its operation to India. And he had no doubt that the College founded in Calcutta by the late bishop was intended mainly for the education of persons born in the country, who, after being properly instructed, might receive ordination there, and minister among the natives. If it were really meant that Christianity should ever have any solid footing in India, such a power of ordination ought not to be refused: for if we hoped to give Christianity any large and solid establishment in that country, merely through the instrumentality of persons sent from Europe, we should be found too sanguine in our expectations. That great object was far more likely to be attained by the employment of persons born in the country, and naturally acquainted with its languages and people; persons who, having received a proper education there, might disseminate the knowledge of Christianity among their countrymen. As to what progress had already been made in that work, by the labours of valuable European missionaries, he thought any observations on the subject were not now called for, and he should not enter upon it: but he must say, that after having attended to their proceedings for forty years, he differed totally from the sentiments expressed on the subject by the learned Proprietor (Mr. Gahagan). If they refused the bishop the power of ordaining ministers to act under him, they would deny him a species of authority, which by law every other religious sect in that country would possess with regard to its own denomination: and thus place the established church in India upon a comparatively worse footing in this respect than that on which dissenters stood: a situation in which the national establishment ought not to be placed. He conceived that the chief scope of the

power given to the bishop, in the letters patent, was that which he had described; and he believed that this was the view entertained by those eminent persons who were at the head of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts: which society, comprehending the principal dignitaries of the church, had lately adopted the plan of an East-India mission, upon a large scale. He trusted, therefore, there would be no desire to withdraw the power in question from the bishop: but he was desirous that its extent should be clearly understood and defined, particularly with regard to the qualifications of candidates for ordination, instead of leaving that important point in the general, unexplained way in which it now stood in the bill. The matter was in good hands, those of their Hon. Chairs, for effecting such a modification of this clause as might appear to be proper. They would, he doubted not, take the earliest opportunity to have it moulded to the best form.

Mr. *Weeding* inquired whether the clause allowed only the ordination of natives?

The *Chairman* answered, that it conferred the power of ordination generally.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that he must then object to the clause. He was very glad to find that they had placed an individual of great merit at the head of the established church in India; but, as a Proprietor of East-India stock, he could not consent that the bishop should become a partner in power with the Company. They had already made a mistake, in his opinion, by admitting another bishop unnecessarily into their concerns, and he wished them to avoid a similar or worse mistake now. The Bishop of London by some means had obtained a footing in the East-India College at Haileybury, as the visitor of that institution. Established as the college was for political objects, it appeared to him that the Chairman of the Court of Directors, or the President of the Board of Control, would have been a much fitter personage to be the visitor of it. But the mistake did not end here. He was not merely the visitor, but in effect the master. The professors once appointed could not be removed without his sanction. The bishop's *fiat* was indispensable to their removal. He was extremely sorry for it: because the Company had thereby lost a portion of their power, and admitted unjustly and unwisely an argument by inference against their whole establishment. They might appoint persons to situations in the college, but they could not remove those whom they had appointed—that power was vested in the bishop. It appeared to him that if they admitted the Bishop of Calcutta to the authority contemplated by this clause, their power and privileges would be still further decreased. They

had, most unfortunately, given to the Bishop of London the right of veto on the removal of professors from their college, though they alone possessed the right of appointing them. This was a strange anomaly. They could not remove, if they deemed it necessary, any of the persons who were selected to lay the foundation of those studies which were hereafter to enable their servants abroad to execute efficiently their high and important functions.* This, he thought, was admitting a principle into the constitution of the East-India Company that militated against their best interests. He lamented it, because he considered the exercise of their power and the good of the country to be strictly united; and therefore he was hostile to this clause, since it tended to trench still farther on their authority. He wished to state his opinion candidly. He thought they had administered the government of India for the benefit of the country; and, if they had done so, he looked upon it as unjust and unwise to deprive them of any portion of their privileges. In the case of the college, they might appoint to it, but could not remove from it; but under this clause they were not allowed even the right of election; it was left entirely with the bishop to invest whatsoever persons he pleased with the clerical character. The Court of Directors could indeed, if they thought proper, disallow the appointment. If at any time they had reason to suppose improper persons had been ordained, they were to undertake the unpleasant and ungracious task of cancelling the appointment. Here they would be brought into direct collision with the bishop, the nature of whose character and office would render it impossible to mistrust his motives, and difficult to condemn his conduct. If the ordination were confined to natives of India, who had embraced Christianity, and whose exertions might be useful in extending the blessings of it in that country, he should rejoice; but let the appointment rest with the Company on the recommendation of the bishop, added to the testimony of the local governments in India: this would keep the thing in its right way, and free from the possibility of abuse. Venerable as the bishop was for his character and learning, he could not consent to admit him as a partner in the privileges and power of the Company.

Mr. *Money* participated in the general regret, that more time had not been given for the consideration of this very important clause. He clearly saw the necessity for some modification, but he differed entirely from those who objected to the principle on which the clause was framed. His Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Grant) had decidedly shewn, that if the Bishop of Calcutta were refused the power of ordina-

tion, he would be shorn of much of his dignity and efficiency. He did not see, in the exercise of that power, any reason for those serious apprehensions, which seemed to fill the minds of some of the gentlemen who had spoken on this subject. On the contrary, he thought it would tend most materially to strengthen the interests of the established church, for the welfare of which he, as a member of that church, was exceedingly anxious. They must all be aware, that there was in India a very large and increasing population of half castes—a population which was hourly improving in education and intelligence. Many of them were preparing themselves, by a proper course of instruction, for the higher walks of life, for the exercise of the liberal professions, and some for the sacred office of the ministry; and if the bishop had not the power to open the doors of the church to those who appeared duly qualified for the ministry, after they had undergone that scrupulous examination, which he was bound by the most sacred obligation of duty to institute, the consequence would be, that they would find a ready entrance into the sectarian chapels of India, and in no great process of time the members of the Church of England would form the minority of the Protestant Christians of India. He therefore hoped that the principle of the clause would be retained, although the wording might be modified.

The *Chairman* requested leave to amend his motion, which was put in the following form:—"That this Court do approve of the said bill, with the exception of the clause marked A."

Mr. *Bebb* said, he concurred in the opinion which had fallen from his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Pattison), that this clause gave to the Bishop a greater degree of power than was possessed by any Bishop of England or Ireland, because it authorized him to ordain persons without administering to them the customary tests. By the *formulae* of the established church this was not allowed. He was an advocate for the freest discussion of religious topics, in every respect; and though himself a member of the Church of England, he would give to every person who dissented from the doctrines of that church, the most full and liberal indulgence. But when a Bishop of the Church of England performed the ceremony of ordination, he ought to conform to the tests and rules of the established religion, as directed by the Legislature.

Mr. *Pattison* said he found, on examining the documents connected with this subject, that the Bishop *had* the right to ordain. The words of the letters patent were shortly these:—"We do by these presents give and grant to Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, and his successors, Bishops of Calcutta, full power and authority to confer the order of deacon and priest." The power to ordain was thus laid down so distinctly and unequivocally in the letters patent, that he was led to entertain still greater suspicion as to the reason which prompted the introduction of this clause. He now less than ever could divine what end it was meant to answer. When the Legislature was called upon to explain that which was perfectly clear, it was evident to him that some further object was in view. It struck him as a plain fact, that this clause, authorizing the ordination of persons test free, was not intended for the admission of members of the Church of England only, since with respect to them that authority was already granted by the letters patent. The discovery, that the Bishop already possessed the right, to the due extent, bound them still more strongly to question the expediency and watch the progress of this projected innovation.

Mr. *Trant*.—It had been said, and he thought very properly, that the Court had been taken a little by surprise on this occasion. Sufficient time certainly had not been given for the consideration of this important subject; he wished, therefore, to know, whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors to afford the Proprietors another opportunity for the consideration of this clause, or whether they were called on, in an unqualified manner, to approve or reject it.

The *Chairman*.—"If the Hon. Proprietor considers for a single moment, he will see it is impossible that I, or any other individual behind the bar, can give him an answer to his question. As to being taken by surprise, I can only say that, so far as the Court of Directors are concerned, no such imputation can attach to them, for on the very day after the clause was introduced the Proprietors were summoned to meet. It will now rest with the House of Commons either to pass or to abandon the measure; and I apprehend that, after the expression of opinion which would be this day made, there will be no necessity for calling another Court."

The question was then put, and carried unanimously.—Adjourned.

College of Fort St. George.

To the Hon. Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B.,
Governor-in-Council.

Honorable Sir: We have the honour to
submit our report on the first half-yearly

examination of the students attached to the
College for the year 1822.

The classification of the Students, ac-
cording to the result of the examination,
is as follows:

	Date of Admis- sion.	Date of receiving the first increase of allowances.	Date of com- mencing a second language.	Date of re- ceiving an- count in- crease of allowances.
TELOOGOO.				
1st Class.—Mr. A. Freese.....	25d June 1821	1st Sept. 1821	—	—
2d Class.—Mr. W. H. Babington	19th Mar. 1822	—	—	—
Mr. J. Fraser.....	11th May	—	—	—
Mr. R. A. Bannerman	11th do.	—	—	—
TAMIL.				
Mr. W. Elliot	19th June 1821	8th Sept. 1821	—	—
Mr. G. Bird.....	19th Jan. 1822	—	—	—
MAHRATTA.				
Mr. W. Lavie	11th Mar. 1822	—	—	—
HINDOOSTANEE.				
Mr. W. Elliot	—	—	23d Sept. 1821	—
Mr. A. Freese	—	—	25th do.	—

The progress made by Mr. Elliot in Tamil, and Mr. Freese in Telooogo, is considered by us to be very creditable. Mr. Elliot translated, with much accuracy, a paper of ordinary difficulty from the Tamil into English; but the version made by him into Tamil was not sufficiently clear to be understood throughout by a native. He understands what is addressed to him in Tamil, but he has a considerable difficulty in expressing himself distinctly and accurately.

Mr. Freese's translation from the Telooogo was far from correct; and the same may be said of his version from English into Telooogo. In conversation he is tolerably fluent.

The progress of Mr. Elliot and Mr. Freese in Hindoostanee since the last examination, is upon the whole satisfactory, although not quite so great as we expected. The Hindoostanee papers given to them presented some difficulties in phraseology, which they were unable to master. Their translations were incomplete, and in some parts not altogether correct. Their translations into Hindoostanee were in some respects defective, but they still showed a very fair knowledge of the idiom. In conversation they possess tolerable fluency.

As neither Mr. Elliot nor Mr. Freese had completed twelve months' residence in the country when they were examined, we are well satisfied with the advance they have made; and we trust that by a diligent improvement of the means at their command for the acquisition of knowledge in the languages of India, they will shortly entitle

themselves to the reward held out to a successful study, in a further increase of their allowances.

Mr. Babington has acquired a well-grounded knowledge of the grammar of the Telooogo, and can translate an easy story from that language, with the assistance only of being told the meaning of two or three words with which he was unacquainted.

Mr. Fraser has only studied for one month; and the progress that he has made is very satisfactory. He is well acquainted with the grammar, and, with some assistance, succeeded in translating the greater part of the story that was translated by Mr. Babington. He also understands short and easy questions.

Mr. Bannerman commenced his studies at the same time as Mr. Fraser, and he has made very respectable progress. With some assistance, he also translated part of the easy story. He has paid sufficient attention to the grammar, and understands easy questions.

In the absence of Mr. Vityash, the Mahratta translator, Mr. Cochrane, at our request, examined Mr. Lavie in that language; and the following is a transcript of his report:

"Mr. Lavie has made a great proficiency in the Mahratta language, considering the short period of his study.

"He read over several easy stories with much readiness, and construed and translated them very correctly.

"He also put some English sentences into Mahratta, and was only occasionally at a

loss for a proper word; but on the whole, his performance was exceedingly correct, both as to grammar and idiom.

"He writes the character with ease.

"He understands almost every thing that is said to him, but finds a difficulty in giving a ready answer; but this evidently arises from want of practice, and not from his not knowing the proper words to be used."

We have great satisfaction in stating our opinion, that Mr. Lavie, Mr. Babington, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Baunerman have entitled themselves under the college rules, by their diligence and proficiency, to the first increased rate of allowances.

Mr. Paternoster informed us, that in consequence of the very bad state of his health for some months past, he had been unable to add to the knowledge he possessed of the vernacular languages at the last examination. As Mr. Paternoster is still labouring under a severe indisposition, and has obtained the permission of the Government to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and as his progress enabled us to report so favourably of him at the last examination, after which he received the highest rate of allowances, we thought it unnecessary that he should undergo the fatigue and anxiety of an examination.

Mr. Williams being about to quit Madras, on leave of absence from Government to proceed to Europe, did not attend the examination.

Mr. Neave had selected the Tamil as his first language for study, but his progress did not enable him to do more than connect the letters. This gentleman has, since the examination, applied to us for permission to exchange that language for the Teloo-goo, which, in consideration of the little progress which he had made in the Tamil, we have permitted him to do.

Mr. Wroughton and Mr. Bird, the only other Students attached to the college, are

at present in the provinces. For the examination of Mr. George Bird, exercises were transmitted to the Judge in the Zillah of Salem, whose report has been received.

Mr. George Bird's version into Tamil is very creditable. It was perfectly intelligible to a native to whom the English original was unknown. His translations from Tamil, though imperfect, shewed a very considerable advance to have been made by him, and such a knowledge of the language obtained as entitles him to great commendation.

The answers to the grammatical questions shew that Mr. Bird has paid much and successful attention to that important part of his studies.

The Judge of Salem, who conducted the examination, states that Mr. Bird reads with tolerable fluency, and can put together short sentences in conversation, and that his pronunciation is as good as can be expected.

We are of opinion that the progress made by Mr. G. Bird in five months is very highly to his credit, and that he has most honourably entitled himself to the increase of allowance.

Concerning Mr. Wroughton, whose three years' period of study has been nearly completed, we had the honour of addressing the Government under date the 4th instant.

In conclusion, it affords us great pleasure to add, that none of the junior servants are involved in debt, the largest sum which any gentleman has reported himself to owe being 300 rupees, and five out of eight having no debt at all.

We have the honour to be, Honourable Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

W. OLIVER,
R. CLARKE,
J. M'KENZIE,
J. DENT.

College, June 15, 1822.

Asiatic Intelligence.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

Fort William, Territorial Department,
Feb. 14, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given, that of the promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 31st March 1822, and standing on the general register of the registered debt of this Presidency, Nos. 1 to 2,000 inclusive, will be discharged at the General Treasury on the 1st May next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Any of the notes, however, hereby advertised for payment, may be tendered in exchange for promissory notes, to be is-

Asiatic Journ.—No. 92.

sued under the provisions of the separate advertisement this day published.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor General in Council,
(Signed) H. MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Territorial Department,
Feb. 14, 1823.

1. The public are hereby informed, that a portion of the promissory notes of this Government, dated 31st March 1822, not exceeding nine crore of rupees, will be received in the manner and under the conditions hereinafter specified, in exchange

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for new loan obligations, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, to be issued in the following form, under the signature of the secretary to the government of Fort William.

Fort William.—"Promissory notes for Calcutta sicca rupees —"

"The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Calcutta sicca rupees —, as a loan to the Hon. the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of sicca rupees — to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand at the general treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of sixty days' notice of payment, to be given by the Governor General in Council in the Government Gazette; and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of sicca rupees —, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, to the said A. B., his executors, administrators, or his or their order, on the 30th Sept. and the 31st March in each year, until the expiration of sixty days after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest will be payable with the principal, and all further interest cease. The interest shall be payable in cash at the general treasuries of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay (if at Fort St. George or Bombay, at the rate of 106.5 Madras, or 106.5 Bombay rupees per 100 Calcutta sicca rupees), with the option of the holder to receive the interest by a draft at sight on the sub-treasurer at Fort William.

(Signed) "C. D. Sec. to the Govt."
"Accountant General's Office,"
"Registered as No. —."

2. The new promissory notes to be issued as above shall be dated the 31st March 1823, from which day they shall bear interest, payable half-yearly; and the interest payable from that date on the promissory notes received in exchange for them shall cease.

3. Tenders of promissory notes dated the 31st March 1822, in exchange for new loan obligations on the terms above specified, will be received by the secretary to the Commissioners for the reduction of the Hon. Company's debt in India, at the Accountant General's Office, at any time on or before the 30th April next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

4. Tenders transmitted by dawk will also be received by the above-mentioned officer up to the 30th April next, and the Accountants General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on the application of parties

resident at those Presidencies, forward, free of postage or other charge, any tenders which such parties may desire to make through their instrumentality.

5. All tenders made as above must be accompanied with the promissory notes tendered, endorsed payable to the Commissioners for the reduction of the debt of the Hon. Company in India, in exchange for a promissory note to be issued under the advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 14th February 1823.

6. The tenders received shall be regularly registered by the secretary to the Commissioners in the following form:—

Register of Tenders received under the Advertisement published in the Gazette of the —

Name of Person by whom or on whose behalf the Tender is made.	Date on which Tender was received.	No. and amount of Promissory Notes tendered.	No. and amount of new Loan Certificates to be issued in exchange for Notes tendered in the event of the whole being accepted.

7. Acknowledgments for the tenders received will be granted by the secretary to the said Commissioners, on the application of the parties, in the following form:

"I, A. B., hereby acknowledge that I have received from C. D. the several promissory notes specified below, which the said C. D. has tendered in exchange for new loan obligations, under the conditions of the advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 14th February 1823, which shall be accounted for to the said C. D., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, in the manner stipulated by that advertisement."

Register Number of Notes.	Amount of Note.
Total Amount...	

(Signed) "A. B."
"Secretary."

"Office of Commissioners for the
"Reduction of the Honourable
"Company's Debt in India."

8. No tenders will be received under this advertisement after the 30th April next.

9. If the amount tendered on or before that date shall not exceed nine crore of rupees, the commissioners shall accept the whole of the tenders so made, with the exception of broken sums, as hereinafter provided; and shall without delay cause the promissory notes that are to be issued in exchange for the notes tendered to be

preferred, and forwarded to the parties free of expense: first requiring the surrender of any acknowledgment which may have been granted by their secretary, on the receipt of the notes tendered.

10. If the total amount of the notes tendered as aforesaid, and received by the officer above-mentioned on or before the 30th April next, shall exceed nine crore of rupees, then such part of the notes tendered shall in each case be accepted, as may bear to the said sum of nine crore of rupees; the same proportion as the amount of the tender may bear to the total amount of the notes tendered; and the parties tendering shall be held bound by their tender to accept new promissory notes to the amount issuable under this provision, and to receive payment of the remainder of the notes tendered by them in the manner hereinafter provided.

11. No promissory notes will be issued, but in sums of even hundreds; and in accepting, therefore, any tender of which the amount may not be convertible into such a sum, the commissioners shall be understood to accept only a portion equivalent to the highest amount that may be convertible into a sum of even hundreds.

12. When the commissioners shall accept a portion only of any tender, under the provision of the two preceding clauses, they shall discharge the remainder of the promissory note or notes tendered, either by a bill on the general treasury of Fort William, payable at sight; or, if they shall deem it proper, by a treasury note, bearing five per cent. interest, and payable at six or twelve months after date. Provided, however, that in the case of persons resident in Europe, the agents of such parties shall be entitled to receive payment of the amount rejected in treasury notes, payable eighteen months after date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

13. If in any case the interest payable on any promissory note which may be tendered as aforesaid, up to the 31st March 1823, shall not have been received, the commissioners shall pay the amount to the party making the tender, by a bill on the Treasury of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, according as they may be required. The said interest bills shall be payable at sight, at the rates already fixed by the advertisements of the 1st May 1821.

14. The promissory notes to be issued as aforesaid, under the direction of the commissioners for the liquidation of the Hon. Company's debt in India, in exchange for the loan obligations tendered to and accepted by them, shall be numbered and placed in the general register of the registered debt of the Bengal Presidency, and the principal shall be payable in cash in Bengal only.

15. The said promissory notes shall be registered and numbered in the order in which the tenders may be received by the secretary to the commissioners; and in cases wherein the tenders may be received at the same time, the order shall be determined by lot.

16. None of the promissory notes issued under the provisions of this advertisement shall be advertised for payment or discharged, without the consent of the parties holding the same, before the 31st March 1825, and after that date no greater amount of the said notes than one and a half crore of rupees shall be advertised for payment in any one year.

17. The said notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the general register, that is to say, the notes last brought on the register, shall be first liable to be discharged. But all notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices; and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their attorneys duly authorised, to apply for payment.

18. The notes issued under the directions of the commissioners as aforesaid, shall not be paid off without a previous notice of sixty days being given to the public by an advertisement, to be published in the Government Gazette; such notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment, at the period appointed for the discharge of the notes so advertised for payment, and all interest thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

19. It is clearly to be understood, that purchases by the commissioners of the sinking fund and transfers of the notes of the present loan into any future loan, in the manner heretofore used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceding clause with respect to priority of payment. Provided also, that it must further be clearly understood, that the register on which the promissory notes of the remittable loan, issued under the advertisement published at Calcutta on the 18th February 1822 are registered, is and shall be, deemed to be entirely distinct from the register on which the promissory notes issued, under the directions of the above-mentioned commissioners under the terms of this advertisement, and nothing in the conditions of the remittable loan shall be construed to bar the Governor General in Council from advertising for payment the promissory notes so issued,

whenever he shall see fit, consistently with the stipulations contained in this advertisement. Provided further that nothing contained in this advertisement shall be construed to prevent the Governor General in Council from causing any promissory notes which may hereafter be issued in exchange for cash subscriptions, or for promissory notes of the remittable loans, to be registered on a distinct register, and discharged before or after the notes issued under this advertisement.

24. The interest on the promissory notes issued under the provisions of this advertisement shall be payable in cash, half yearly, on the 30th September and the 31st March, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, or until the interest shall cease, on the expiration of the notice of payment, as expressed in the 18th clause.

21. The proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be entitled to receive payment at those Presidencies respectively, in cash, at the exchange of 106.5 Madras rupees and 106.5 Bombay rupees per 100 Calcutta sicca rupees; or if the holder of a note at those Presidencies be desirous at any time of receiving the interest in Bengal, the sub-treasurer at Fort St. George or Bombay respectively will grant him a draft on the sub-treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the said sum in Calcutta sicca rupees which may be due upon the note on account of interest, to the period of the last half-yearly instalment.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) HOLY MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William, Territorial Department, Feb.
14, 1823.

The public are hereby informed, that the holders of the promissory notes and treasury bills which may be issued under the provisions of the advertisement this day published, who are, or may be resident in Europe, shall, until further orders, receive payment of the interest on those securities at their option, in cash or in bills, on the Court of Directors, at the exchange of 21. 1d. the Calcutta sicca rupee, and payable twelve months after date.

The attorney or agent in India claiming bills on behalf of his principal under this order, must furnish the Accountant General at the respective Presidencies with a written solemn declaration, that he firmly believes such principal to be actually resident in Europe at the time of making such claim on his behalf.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) HOLY MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt.

BRITISH INDIA.

COURT MARTIAL.

ON LIEUT. J. M. WOOD, H. M.'S 44TH FOOT.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Fort William on Thursday, the 2d of January 1823, Lieut. John M. Wood, of His Majesty's 44th regt. of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge:

For conduct scandalous and infamous, such as is unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman;

1st. In having, on or about the 6th of June last, when permitted to proceed to London, after the embarkation of the five companies on board the Hon. the East-India Company's ship Warren Hastings, returned in a state of intoxication.

2d. For having used or misapplied money entrusted to his care, during his absence from the Warren Hastings.

3d. In conducting himself in a gross and insulting manner to Lieutenant Mackrell, 44th regt., on or about the 21st July last, in calling that officer "a damned hypochondriac son of a bitch, and a damned pusillanimous scoundrel."

4th. In having violated his word and honour, in being drunk on or about the 17th of August last, when he had pledged himself to the officers of the 44th regt. on board the Warren Hastings, that if his apology to Lieut. Mackrell was accepted, that he would not again be drunk; and for behaving on that evening in a gross and insulting manner to Mr. Diamond, surgeon of the Warren Hastings, in calling him a damned coward.

5th. In being drunk on or about the 26th Sept. last, and in making use of insulting and improper expressions to Mr. Isaacs, fourth officer on board the Warren Hastings, such as telling that officer "it was a damned lie, and that if he had him out he would give him a good lacing."

6th. In having, during the voyage, associated with the steward of the captain of the Hon. the East-India Company's ship Warren Hastings, but more particularly on or about the 28th and 29th of Sept. last, and for having got intoxicated in his, the steward's, company.

(Signed) J. W. MORRISON,
Col. and Lieut. Col. 44th regt.

Fort William, 27th Dec. 1822.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. John M. Wood, of His Majesty's 44th regiment of foot, is not guilty of the first specification of the charge laid against him.

On the second specification, the Court find that Lieut. Wood did make use of certain money, but without any bad intention.

On the third specification, the Court find the prisoner guilty of having made use of opprobrious language to Lieut. Mackrell at the time laid: but consider him to have sufficiently atoned for the offence by the reprimand which he received from, and by the apology which he made under the direction of his commanding officer, in the presence of all the officers of the 44th regt. on board the Warren Hastings.

On the fourth specification, the Court find the prisoner guilty of the first part, with exception to the words "scandalous and infamous." They find him guilty also of the second part, for which however they consider him to have sufficiently atoned, by his apology to Doctor Diamond on the following morning.

On the fifth specification, the Court find the prisoner guilty of the first part, with exception to the words "scandalous and infamous." They also find him guilty of using unbecoming expressions to Mr. Isaacks, fourth officer of the Warren Hastings, under circumstances of extreme provocation.

On the sixth specification, the Court find Lieut. Wood honourably acquitted.

Sentence.—The Court having acquitted the prisoner, Lieut. J. M. Wood, of His Majesty's 44th regiment of foot, of certain parts of the specifications of the charge laid against him, and having found him guilty of other certain parts, with exception to the words "scandalous and infamous," as stated in their finding, which being in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him to lose one year's rank in the army and regiment.

Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief confirms, though he regrets that he cannot entirely approve, the finding and sentence of the Court; neither is he of opinion that the proceedings themselves are altogether unexceptionable.

Lieut. Wood's conduct towards Lieut. Mackrell was pardoned and overlooked, conditionally, and the breach of that condition on his part rendered him in every way liable to the consequence to which he had subjected himself by the original offence.

The refusal of the Court to allow Lieut. Wood to call evidence, to establish the character and tone of the society in which he was immediately living, is objectionable, inasmuch as though it would not justify a departure from the rules of good manners on his part, the proof of it might have gone greatly to palliate it.

The Court was no doubt influenced in the lenity of the sentence by a conviction of this very point, which they denied the prisoner the chance of proving by evidence; and the Commander-in-Chief grounds his own justification in confirming the sentence of the court in its present lenient form on a fact, which he notices with the greatest pain, of a field officer having so far forgotten himself for a moment, as to have invited, at a late hour of the night, the unseasonable exhibition of an amusement which, however innocent when accompanied by the proprieties of time and place, indisputably led to the fracas which shortly afterwards took place in the great cabin of the ship.

The procedure of the Court, in forwarding a document which they declined recording on the body of their proceedings, appears to be altogether irregular. The reference itself is, in his Excellency's opinion, entirely unimportant; and, exclusive of the many general grounds of exception which may be urged against such a measure, no plea of necessity is adduced for a departure from the simple and regular mode of proceeding, by which all representations will readily reach head-quarters.

Although Colonel Morrison has, in the judgment of the Court, failed to establish the facts to the extent which he had grounds to suppose he should be able to do, the Commander-in-Chief cannot sufficiently extol the high sense of honour and of moral principle, and the tender regard for the character of the corps under his command, which influenced him to undertake the arduous and painful duty of a prosecutor.

Lieut. Wood is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Brevet Rank. Jan. 20. Lieut. M. Semple, 28th Foot, to be Captain in the East-Indies only, from 3d Sept. 1821.

A mistake having occurred in the return received at Head-Quarters of the date of commission of Lieut. Osborn Barwell, of His Majesty's 11th Dragoons, the *Brevet Rank* of Captain, assigned to that officer by G. O. of 1st July 1822, is cancelled.

Staff, &c. Jan. 15. Capt. T. Macan, 16th Drags. (Lancers), to be Persian Interpreter, to His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

17. The following Appointments are announced on the Staff of the Hon. the Governor General:—

Lieut. the Hon. G. Koppel, H. M.'s 20th Foot, and Lieut. E. C. Archer, H. M.'s 87th Foot, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. Fendall, 4th Drags., Extra Aid-de-Camp.

23. Brev. Maj. Streetfield, 87th Foot, Military Secretary and an Aid-de-Camp.

14th Foot. Feb. 1. Lieut. Kenneth McKenzie to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice G. Rawlins, deceased, 17 Jan. 1823.—Ensign Arthur Ormsby to be Lieut., vice McKenzie, promoted.

20th Foot. Feb. 10. Ensign Ambrose Congreve to be Lieut., vice Gilbert, deceased, 18 Jan. 1823.—Stephen Wm. Wybrants, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Congreve, ditto ditto.

34th Foot. Feb. 14. Lieut. Joseph Lynam, from 34th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Stoddard, who exchanges, 21 Jan. 1823.

38th Foot. Feb. 12. Ensign Frederick Moore to be Lieut., vice Andrew Knox Huston, deceased, 9 Feb. 1823.

54th Foot. Feb. 14. Lieut. John Stoddard, from 34th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Lynam, who exchanges, 21 Jan. 1823.

Jan. 1. Assist. Surg. Verling, 44th regt., to act as Surgeon to the corps during Surg. Jones's absence.

15. Assist. Surg. W. Twining to be a Supernum. Assist. Surg. in the East-Indies, and attached to 14th Foot.

16. Supernum. Assist. Surg. W. Twining, attached to 14th Foot, appointed Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief.

Resignations. Feb. 7. Ensign M. West, 17th, and Ensign W. Moncrieffe, 53d Foot.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Jan. 14. Lieut. Nugent, 17th Foot, on sick certificate.

18. Capt. O'Neil, 44th Foot, for two years, for recovery of health.

Lieut. Ridge, 47th Foot, ditto, on private affairs.

Surg. M'Kenzie, 69th Foot, ditto, for recovery of health.

Lieut. Ridman, 20th Foot, ditto ditto.

Ensign Moore, 69th Foot, ditto ditto.

25. Capt. Adams, 17th Drags., to precede his corps to England, via Egypt.

Feb. 8. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Caulfield, 44th Foot, for two years, for recovery of health.

Capt. Hendrick, Royal Regt., ditto ditto.

Assist. Surg. Seivwright, 59th Foot, ditto ditto.

Capt. Miller, 46th Foot, ditto, on private affairs.

21. Ensign M'Deamott, 20th Foot, for one year, on private affairs.

Lieut. Hanna, 67th Foot, for two years, for recovery of health.

To Bombay.

Feb. 8. Ensign Muttelbury, 69th Foot, for three months, on sick certificate.

To Prince of Wales's Island.

Feb. 1. Capt. Shelton, 44th Foot, for six months, for recovery of his health.

CALCUTTA.

COURT MARTIAL

ON LIEUT. R. S. MACGREGOR, 17TH REGT. NATIVE INFANTRY.

At a European General Court Martial, re-assembled at Meerut on Monday, the 9th day of December 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel John Burnet, C. B., 2d battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Lieut. Robert Stuart MacGregor of the 2d battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For scandalous, infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in appearing upon the parade of his corps at Loodheanah, on the morning of the 5th of September 1822, and then and there mounting his picquet in a state of intoxication.

2d. "For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in having on the same morning, viz. the 5th September 1822, when conducting his picquet to its post, taken Ramdial Sing, sepoy of the 3d battalion company 2d battalion 17th regiment Native Infantry, from the ranks, and after causing him to be divested of his accoutrements, having unwarrantably ordered him to be severely flogged on his back with a rattan, or small cane, by two non-commissioned officers in succession, in front of the picquet, which was halted for that purpose.

3d. "For unjustifiable conduct, in having subsequently, on the same morning, ordered the said Ramdial Sing to be placed on extra duty for the space of four hours, and that he should not be allowed the usual leave for the purpose of going to cook his victuals, thereby shewing an unrelenting, oppressive, and cruel disposition.

4th. "For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in having, on the same morning, viz. the 5th of September 1822, when conducting his picquet to its post, taken Sewloll Sing, alias Sewah Sing, sepoy 6th battalion company 2d battalion 17th regiment Native Infantry, from the ranks, and after causing him to be divested of his accoutrements, having unwarrantably ordered him to be flogged with a rattan or small cane by a non-commissioned officer, in front of the picquet, which was halted for that purpose.

5th. "For disobedience of station orders and neglect of duty, in having on the

5th September 1822 absented himself from his picket, from the hour of seven in the morning till five or six o'clock in the evening of that day.

6th. "For scandalous and unwarrantable conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on the morning of the 7th September 1822, on parade, grossly insulted Ensign W. J. Phillott, of the same corps, by applying to him the epithet of 'black-guard,' adding, 'that he (Ensign Phillott) was to consider himself insulted,' having no other provocation for such conduct than that, in the performance of an imperative duty, he (Ensign Phillott) had reported the circumstance of Ramdial Sing, sepoy in the company of which he had charge, having been maltreated by the prisoner on the morning of the 5th September 1822.

"Such conduct being disgraceful to the character of Lieutenant Robert Stuart Macgregor, subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and what the prisoner hath urged in his behalf, do find him guilty of the whole and every part of the charges, with the exception of the word 'infamous,' alleged in the 1st charge, of which excepted word the Court acquit him."

Sentence.—"The Court do adjudge the prisoner, Lieutenant Robert Stuart Macgregor, of the 2d battalion 17th regiment Native Infantry, to be cashiered."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) EDWARD PAGET,
General, Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief, in making known to the army the finding and sentence of the above court-martial, with his approval and confirmation of it, is happy to have it in his power to mark distinctly his approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant (then Ensign) Phillott, who, under circumstances of extreme provocation, had the courage and good sense manfully to discharge public duty, instead of seeking redress for a private wrong.

It may be gratifying also to Lieutenant Phillott to be thus publicly assured, that the Commander-in-Chief is perfectly satisfied that the insinuations which were thrown out in the course of the proceedings of the General Court-martial, impeaching the motives of his conduct, and intimating that his evidence was influenced by views of personal advancement, are altogether groundless and vexatious.

Lieutenant R. S. Macgregor is to be struck off the list of the army from the day of which these orders shall be promul-

gated at Meerut, and directed to proceed to the Presidency without delay, and place himself under the charge of the Fort Major of Fort William.

JAMES NICOL,
Adjt.-Gen. of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Feb. 7. Mr. Peniston Lamb, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Departments.

Mr. Edward Cockburn Ravenshaw, 2d Assistant to ditto.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 23. Mr. E. Bury, Register of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.

Mr. H. P. Russell, ditto ditto at Behar.

30. Mr. Wm. Dorin, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. Wm. Gorton, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. James Armstrong, additional Register of the Zillah Court at Cawnpoor.

Feb. 6. Mr. John Hawkins, Assistant in the office of the Register to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. Augustus Prinsep, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Tirhoot.

Mr. John G. Deeds, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Shahabad.

Mr. Thomas Reid Davidson, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. John Lewis, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Nuddeah.

18. Mr. Fred. Nepean, Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries.

Mr. Geo. Bacon, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the District of Midnapore.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 23. Mr. J. Donnithorne, Salt Agent of Bullooah and Chittagong, and ex-officio Collector of the former district.

Mr. W. Trower, Third Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

Feb. 6. Mr. Richard Udry, Assistant in the office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

General Department.

Jan. 15. Mr. George Tod, Second Commissioner for the settlement of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

Mr. F. W. Russell, Third ditto ditto.

Commercial Department.

Jan. 13. Mr. Charles Sweedland, a Member to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Charles Bayley, Commercial Resi-

dent at Benares, Goruckpore, Mhow, and Azimghur, and Agent for the provision of Opium at Benares.

15. Sir Harry V. Darell, Bart., Import Warehouse-keeper, and Naval Store-keeper.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 21. Lieut. Dyke, 4th Lt. Cav., to perform the Station Staff duties of Kur-naul.

24. Capt. Abraham Hardy, 28th regt. N.I., and Lieut. Robt. Low, 17th regt. N.I., to be Junior Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General in Saugor and the Nerbuddah territories, with a civil allowance of Sixca Rupees (400) four hundred each.

31. Major L. Wiggeus, 1st Assist. Military Auditor General, appointed a Member of the Board of Superintendence for the Improvement of the breed of Cattle, in the room of Surg. Sawers, who has proceeded to Europe.

Feb. 5. The appointment by Maj. Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart., G.C.B., of Capt. Frushard, 2d bat. 29th N.I., to act as Assistant Adjutant General during the absence of Lieut. Salter on leave, is confirmed.

7. Brev. Capt. Robt. M'Mullin, 22d N.I., to act as Assist. to the Barrack-master of 5th Division, until the Mint at Benares shall be completed.

14. Major-Gen. John Arnold, C.B., appointed to the General Staff of this Presidency, in succession to Major-Gen. Stuart.

15. Major-Gen. J. Arnold, C.B., to command the Troops in the District of Saugor and its dependencies, from 1st April next.

21. Brev. Capt. P. Grant, 28th regt. N.I., to command the Delhi Palace Guards, vice Major M'Pherson, deceased.

Lieut. P. Craigie, 19th regt. N.I., to command the Guard with the Political Agent at Jyepoor.

Lieut. G. H. Hutchins, 15th regt. N.I., to command the Guard attached to the Agent to the Governor-General in Saugor and the Nerbuddah territories.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Edward Jeffreys, 23d regt. N.I., to be Fort Adjutant at Chunar, in the room of Lieut. Gordon, deceased.

From the 1st Feb., in succession to Capt. Tod, Capt. T. A. Cobbe to be Political Agent at Oodeypore.

Capt. J. Craigie to be Secretary to Military Board, and Major W. Hiatt to be Deputy Secretary to Government Military Department, from 8th Feb., in succession to Major Phipps.

Capt. William Swinton to be Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces.

Capt. John Cheap to be a District Barrack-master.

The following Promotions and Appointments are made in the Department of the Quarter-Master General of the Army, to have effect from the 6th Feb., the date of Capt. and Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. Franklin's departure for Europe.

Capt. J. N. Jackson, 23d regt. N.I., to be an Assist. Quar. Mast. Gen. vice Franklin.

Lieut. J. A. Schalch, 14th regt. N.I., to be a Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of the 1st class.

Lieut. J. B. Neufville, 21st regt. N.I., to be a Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of the 2d class.

Lieut. Thos. Fisher, 24th regt. N.I., to be Dept. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of the 3d Class.

24. Capt. Powney, of Artillery, appointed a Member of the Arsenal Committee in Fort William, in the room of Capt. Frith, who is directed to return to his duty at Dum Dum.

Brev. Capt. Cox, 1st bat. 29th N.I., to act as Fort Adjutant at Chunar, and Pymaster to the State Prisoners confined in that garrison, until the arrival of Capt. Jeffreys.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

7th Regt. Feb. 21. Cornet Samuel Orby Hunter to be Lieut. vice Sidney, deceased, with rank from 16 Aug. 1822, in succession to Honeywood, promoted.—Lieut. Fred. Angelo to rank from 14 August 1822, in succession to Sidney, deceased.

Cadet appointed to do duty.

Jan. 16. Cornet Fraser, with 1st regt., Sultanpore, Benares.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Infantry. Jan. 15. Major Alex. Campbell to be Lieut. Col. from 13 Jan. 1823, in succession to Griffiths, invalided.

—20. Major Patrick Byres to be Lieut. Col. from 18 Jan. 1823, in succession to Hunter, invalided.—Feb. 7. Brev. Col. and Lieut. Col. Henry Worsley, C.B., to be Col. of a regt. from 26 Aug. 1822, in succession to Haynes, deceased.—Major William Burgh to be Lieut. Col., vice Worsley, with rank from 18 Jan. 1823, in succession to Hunter, invalided.

2d Regt. Feb. 19. Brev. Capt. Chalmers to officiate as Adj. to 2d bat. 2d regt. during absence of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Lawrence.

4th Regt. Jan. 15. Capt. James Clark to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Oakes to be Capt. of a company, and Ensign Joseph Holmes to be Lieut., from 13 Jan.

1823, in succession to Campbell, promoted.

8th Regt. Jan. 16. Capt. C. F. Wild, and Lieut. the Hon. Wm. Stapleton, posted to 2d bat.

11th Regt. Jan. 20. Capt. Wm. Short to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Oliver to be Capt. of a company, and Ensign George Edwin Cary to be Lieut., from 18 Jan. 1823, in succession to Byres, promoted.

14th Regt. Jan. 21. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Anderson to act as Adj. to 2d. bat., during absence of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Pearce, on leave, to Bombay.

15th Regt. Jan. 21. Ensign Smith to act as Adj. to 2d bat. during absence of Lieut. Whinfield.—Feb. 7. Capt. H. E. G. Cooper to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Arthur Shuldham to be Captain of a company, and Ensign E. N. Townsend to be Lieut., from 18 Jan. 1823, in succession to Burgh, promoted.

16th Regt. Jan. 15. Capt. Wm. Moxon to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Christopher D'Oyly Aplin to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. Edw. Watt to be Lieut. from 25 Dec. 1822, in succession to Middleton, deceased.—Feb. 10. Ensign Joseph Henry Smith to officiate as Adj. to 1st bat., during period Brev. Capt. and Adj. Agnew may be in command of the corps.

17th Regt. Jan. 24. Capt. James Blackney to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. William Walkinshaw to be Captain of a company, and Ensign John Hay to be Lieut. in succession to Macpherson, deceased.—25. Major J. Blackney, Capt. W. Walkinshaw, and Lieut. J. Hay, posted to 2d bat.—28. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Francis Hodgson appointed Adj. to 2d bat. vice Walkinshaw, promoted.

20th Regt. Jan. 16. Lieuts. T. R. Fell and R. Wroughton removed from 1st to 2d bat.—Major N. Manley and Lieuts. G. Thomson and A. A. Williamson, posted to 1st bat.

21st Regt. Jan. 16. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. O. Clarkson removed from 1st to 2d bat.—Lieut. Thos. Polwhele appointed Adj. to 2d bat. vice Ross, promoted.—Feb. 6. Brev. Capt. Clarkson removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Brev. Capt. Wilkins, from latter to former bat.—21. Ens. Alex. Hodges to be Lieut. from 11 Feb. 1823, in succession to Gordon, deceased.—24. Lieut. A. Hodges posted to 1st bat.

24th Regt. Feb. 14. Ens. Fred. Coape Smith to be Lieut. from 6 May 1822, in succession to Carey, deceased.—15. Lieut. F. C. Smith posted to 1st bat.

25th Regt. Jan. 16. Major T. P. Smith removed from 2d to 1st bat.

26th Regt. Feb. 22. Capts. Day and Morgan removed, the former to 1st, and latter to 2d bat.

30th Regt. Feb. 7. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Home to be Captain of a com-

pany, vice Johnson, retired; date of com. 31 May 1820.—Ensign Geo. Kinloch to be Lieut., vice Home, promoted; date of com. 1 Jan. 1821.—5. Capt. J. Horne and Lieut. G. Kinloch, posted to 1st bat.

Removals, &c. &c.

Jan. 20. Lieut. Col. Watson Hunter, attached to H.C.'s Europ. regt., transferred, at his own request, to the Invalid Establishment, from 18th inst.

Lieut. Col. Hunter, Invalid Establishment, appointed to command 1st bat. Native Invalids, in succession to Featherston, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

21. Ensign James Burney, 2d bat. 1st regt. N.I., at present doing duty with 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., to be struck off the returns of that corps, and to proceed to join his proper bat. on 1st prox.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Conway, 6th N.I., appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 10th N.I. at Barrackpore, until 1st June next.

22. Lieut. and Adj. Wood, Benares Levy, to proceed to Dinapore and relieve Lieut. Goldie, in command of four detached companies of that corps.

24. Capt. P. M. Hay, 28th regt. N. I., nominated to the temporary Command of the Chittagong Provincial Battalion.

25. Lieut. Peter La Touche, 4th regt. N.I., now at the Presidency, directed to join and do duty with 1st bat. 13th regt. at Midnapore.

Feb. 7. Capt. J. J. Gordon, 17th regt. N.I., nominated to charge of Patna Provincial Battalion, during absence of Capt. Webber.

11. Capt. Simons, 1st bat. 1st N.I., permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 23d N.I. at Barrackpore, until 1st July.

Brev. Capt. Stirling, 2d bat. 23d N.I., permitted to join and do duty with 2d bat. 26th N.I., at Poore, till 1st Nov. next.

13. Ensign F. St. John Sturt, 2d bat. 16th N.I., directed to join and do duty with 1st bat. 19th regt. at Benares.

Officers posted to Corps.

Jan. 15. Lieut. Col. M. Boyd (new promotion) to 2d bat. 16th N.I.

Lieut. Col. G. Macmorine, from 2d bat. 16th to 2d bat. 21st N.I., vice Hennessy retired in Europe.

Lieut. Col. J. MacInnes (new prom.) to 1st bat. 30th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Rob. J. Latter, from 1st bat. 30th to 2d bat. 2d N.I.

Lieut. Col. N. Cumberlege, from 2d bat. 2d to 1st bat. 1st N.I.

Lieut. Col. G. Penny, from 1st bat. 1st N.I. to 2d bat. 25th N.I.

Lieut. Col. G. Richards, from 2d bat. 25th to 2d bat. 12th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Perkins, from 2d bat. 12th to 1st bat. 27th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. Hunter, from 1st bat. 27th to Hon. Comp. Europ. regt.

Lieut. Col. G. Carpenter, from 1st bat. 16th to 1st bat. 5th N.I., vice Hodgson, retired in Europe.

16. Capt. T. D. L. Davies and S. C. Crooke, to 2d bat. 20th regt. N. I.

Major J. George to 2d bat., and Capt. H. T. Smith and Lieut. J. R. Talbot to 1st bat. 25th regt. N. I.

Capt. H. Ross to 2d, and Lieut. A. MacKean to 1st bat. 21st regt. N. I.

18. Lieut. Col. Alex. Campbell to 1st bat. 16th regt. N. I.

Major J. Clark, Capt. J. Oakes, and Lieut. J. Holmes, 4th N. I., to 1st bat. of the regt.

Major W. Moxon, Capt. C. D. Aplin, and Lieut. W. Hickey, to 1st bat.; and Lieut. E. Watt to 2d bat. 16th regt. N. I.

Lieut. J. B. Neufville, 21st regt., to 1st bat.

Lieut. E. Herring, 29th N. I., to 1st bat.

22. Lieut. Col. M. Boyd, to Hon. Comp's Europ. regt., vice Hunter, invalided.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Penney, to 2d bat. 16th regt. N. I.

Lieut. Col. P. Byres (new prom.) to 2d bat. 25th regt. N. I.

Major W. Short and Capt. J. Oliver to 1st, and Lieut. G. E. Cary to 2d bat. 11th regt. N. I.

Feb. 8. Col. Henry Worsley, C. B., to H. C. Europ. regt.

Lieut. Col. W. Burgh, to 1st bat. 11th regt. N. I.

Major H. E. G. Cooper and Lieut. E. N. Townsend to 1st, and Capt. A. Shuldham to 2d bat. 15th regt. N. I.

Ensigns and Cadets appointed to do duty.

Jan. 16. Ensign Hardwick, with wing 2d bat. 13th regt. N. I., Dacca.

Ensign Jackson and Mr. Seaton, 1st bat. 10th regt. N. I., Barrackpore.

Mr. Bagshawe, 2d bat. 11th do. do.

Mr. McMurdo, 1st bat. 23d do. do.

Mr. Barberie and Mr. Mitchell, 2d bat. 10th regt. N. I., Berhampore.

Mr. Bracken, 1st bat. 5th do., Agra.

30. Mr. H. W. J. Wilkinson, Cadet of Infantry, appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 10th N. I., at Barrackpore.

Cadets promoted to the Rank of Ensign.

Feb. 21. Messrs. Sam. Bagshawe, Thos. Seaton, John Bracken, Cortland Skinner Barberie, Robert McMurdo, William Mitchell, Peregrine Powell Turner, John Tierney, Henry Wm. James Wilkinson.

ARTILLERY.

Jan. 25. Officers are appointed to companies and battalions as follows:

2d-Lieut. Samuel Watson Fenning, to 7th comp. 2d bat.

Ditto George Jas. Cookson, to 8th do. 2d do.

Ditto John Hotham to 8th do. 2d do.

2d-Lieut. Jas. Horsburg McDonald, to 8th comp. 5d bat.

Ditto John Fortlyce, to 2d do. 2d do.

Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. S. Whish, removed from 2d troop Horse Artillery to 13th comp. 4th bat.

Lieut. Thomas Blair removed to 12th comp. 4th bat., in room of Lieut. T. Vanrenen, appointed to effective Staff 3d bat.

2d-Lieut. Fenning will do duty, until arrival of his company at Dum-Dum, with Head-Quarters of regt.

Feb. 11. 2d-Lieut. O'Hanlon posted to 6th comp. 2d bat.

22. 2d-Lieut. R. G. McGregor posted to 4th comp. 2d bat.

Major J. A. Biggs removed from 1st to 3d bat., vice Major J. F. Dundas, (who has proceeded to Europe) from latter to former. Major Biggs will repair to the Presidency and assume command of 3d bat.

Capt. Curphey, in charge of 4th bat., will deliver it over to Capt. P. L. Pew, proceed to Saugor, and take command of that division. Capt. Pew will continue in charge of 4th bat. during absence of Major Parker.

Lieut. J. S. Hele removed from 7th comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.

24. Lieut. H. Wood, Adj. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat., and Lieut. D'Oyly, Adj. and Quart. Mast. of 3d bat., allowed to exchange appointments.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 16. Assist. Surg. Ronald, doing duty with 3d bat. Artillery, to join General Hospital at the Presidency.

21. Assist. Surg. Scenhouse to afford medical aid to troops at Goorgaon.

24. Surg. John Crauford to be Secretary to Medical Board, in succession to Surg. Jameson, deceased.

Assist. Surg. William Ledmon to be Surgeon from 5th Jan. 1823, in succession to Hunter, appointed Dep. Superintend. Surgeon.

Assist. Surg. Robert Tytler, M.D., to be Surgeon from 20th Jan. 1823, in succession to Jameson, deceased.

30. Assist. Surg. H. P. Saunders to proceed to Cuttack, and place himself under orders of Lieut. Col. Carpenter.

31. Assist. Surg. Geo. Simms to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Moradabad, in succession to Assist. Surg. Rutherford, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Feb. 3. Assist. Surg. C. B. Hoare appointed to 1st bat. 6th N. I., and will join right wing at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. John Leslie directed to join and do duty with left wing 2d bat. 19th N. I. at Mirzapore.

5. Assist. Surg. J. A. D. Watson and A. Stratton allowed to exchange situations: the former is accordingly appointed to me-

dical charge of 1st bat. 16th regt. N.I., and the latter to that of division of Artillery at Nagpore.

Assist. Surg. A. Stenhouse, at present in temporary medical charge of 2d bat. 22d regt., appointed to Europ. regt., which he will join on being relieved by Assist. Surg. J. J. Patterson.

Assist. Surg. James Hutchinson, doing duty with Hon. Comp's. Europ. regt., appointed to medical charge of 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Woodburn, and will repair to Jubbulpore whenever relieved from his present duty by Assist. Surg. Stenhouse.

Assist. Surg. James MacGregor, at present doing duty in Presidency General Hospital, appointed to act as Assist. Garrison Surg. at Chunar, and directed to proceed by water to that station, and on his arrival to place himself under orders of Surg. G. Playfair.

8. Assist. Surg. Child to proceed to Agra, and assume medical charge of detachment of Artillery.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Paterson to assume medical charge of Artillery drafts proceeding to Saugor and Nagpore.

Assist. Surg. Lindsay to afford medical aid to Capt. Webb's detachment of Artillery proceeding from Cawnpore to the Presidency by water.

14. Assist. Surg. H.P. Saunders, to perform medical duties of civil station at Raunghur, vice Assist. Surg. Simins, appointed to Moradabad.

Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, admitted an Assist. Surg. on this establishment by G. O. of 9th Nov. last, to continue to do duty with troops of his Highness the Nizam.

16. Surg. G. Webb, 21st regt. N.I., attached to 1st bat. at Nagpore, and directed to proceed and join.

19. Assist. Surg. James MacGregor to afford medical aid to 6th comp. 3d bat. Artillery during its progress from Dum Dum to Dinapore. On the arrival of the detachment at the latter station, Mr. MacGregor will continue his route to Chunar.

Feb. 21. Surg. John Crawford to be a Presidency Surgeon, vice Sawers, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

RESIGNATIONS.

Feb. 14. The following officers are permitted, at their own request, to resign the service of the Hon. Company:

Ensign Robert Smith, 21st regt. N.I.

Ensign James Molony, 28th regt. N.I.

21. Capt. Ambrose Elbridge, 2d regt. Lt. Cav.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Jan. 15. Brev. Capt. Walter Badenach, 29th regt. N.I., for recovery of health.

Lieut. John Gordon McBean, 26th regt. N.I., for recovery of health.

20. Assist. Surg. Rutherford (having forwarded a medical certificate from Canton), ditto.

24. Lieut. C. Burrowes, 22d regt. N.I., for one year, without pay, on private affairs.

Major Jas. F. Dundas, Art. regt., on account of health.

Capt. Wm. Lloyd, 5th regt. N.I., on private affairs.

27. Surg. John Sawers, ditto.

31. Ensign A. L. Barwell, 18th regt. N.I., for one year, without pay, ditto.

Feb. 10. Ensign W. R. Fitzgerald, corps of Engineers, on account of health.

14. Major Jas. George, 25th regt. N.I., on private affairs.

Capt. R. W. Smith, 6th regt. L.C., ditto.

Surg. John Gillman, Second Member of Medical Board, ditto.

21. Lieut. J. C. Lambie, 2d regt. L.C., ditto.

22. Capt. Dundas, 47th regt. N.I., for two years, ditto.

To Fort St. George.

Jan. 20. Lieut. Geo. Warren, H. C. Europ. regt., for six months, on private affairs.

To New South Wales.

Jan. 20. Capt. A. Dick, 17th regt. N.I., for twelve months, for recovery of health.

To Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 24. Lieut. P. C. Anderson, Pioneer Corps, for twelve months, for recovery of health.

Cancelled.

Feb. 14. Capt. A. Cock, 6th regt. L.C., to New South Wales.

Jan. 20. The leave of absence obtained by Ensign W. O'Brien, of the Fort Marlborough Local Corps, from the Local Government of Bencoolen, to come round to Bengal for the benefit of his health, for six months, is confirmed by the Supreme Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY BLOSSETT.

Government General Order.

Fort William, Sunday, 2d Feb. 1823.

—The Governor General in Council notifies to the public, with the deepest regret, the demise of the Hon. Sir Henry Blissett, the Chief Justice of Bengal, on the night of Saturday last.

The Governor-General in Council, adverted to the distinguished character of the deceased, and to his eminent qualifications for the high office of which he had so recently assumed the charge, is persuaded that the inhabitants of this city will participate in the concern which he feels on this most distressing event, and

will cordially concur with him in the desire that every practicable degree of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice should be manifested on the occasion.

It is accordingly requested that the principal officers of Government, both civil and military, will attend at the interment of the late Chief Justice, and that every other demonstration of respect and attention, suited to such a ceremony, be observed on the day appointed for the funeral.

By command of the Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,

Act. Chief Sec. to Gov.

Sir Henry sat on the bench on Monday the 27th of January: but at that time appeared to be labouring under indisposition, and after the business of the Court was over medical assistance became urgently necessary. The peculiarity and alarming nature of the symptoms indicated the seat of the disease to be in the colon, which was proved on examining the body after death. He suffered but little pain during his last illness, the whole system sinking from universal debility and exhaustion. On Wednesday no hopes were entertained of his recovery, and he lingered on, retaining perfectly his mental faculties to the last, till Saturday evening when he tranquilly expired. On the day of his death, aware of his approaching dissolution, he requested the physician then in attendance to inform him how long he thought he might probably survive. He said that he was wholly resigned and tranquil. Upon being told that, as the pulse had ceased in the extremities, he could not live many hours, he expressed no emotion or painful feeling, but a hope that others dying might feel the same confident dependence on eternal redemption through the merits of our Saviour. He died in prayer, and at peace with all mankind, and his death-bed displayed an edifying example of truly Christian patience and resignation.

Early on Sunday morning the tolling of the cathedral bell announced the distressing event, and in the evening the official notification of the Governor-General in Council was published, requesting the principal officers of Government, both civil and military, to attend at the interment of the late Chief Justice, and that every other demonstration of respect and attention suited to such a ceremony might be observed on the day appointed for the funeral.

On Monday morning his Majesty's 44th regiment was drawn up on the Esplanade road in front of the court-house, and at half past seven o'clock, the coffin being placed in the hearse, the signal was

made to move. The regiment marched on slowly first, the band playing an appropriate tune—the hearse was next, and a vast concourse of persons, forming the procession, followed on foot; then the carriages of the Honourable the Governor-General, Members of Council, and other persons of distinction at the Presidency. Having passed along the Esplanade by the Treasury, and come to the north-west gateway of the Government-house the procession halted, and the coffin was taken out of the hearse. In the mean time, H. M. 44th regt. formed a line on each side of the street, through which the procession moved to the cathedral. The pall was borne by the Hon. Sir F. Macnaghten, the Hon. Mr. Fendall, the Hon. Mr. Harrington, Sir Harry Dorell, and W. B. Bayley, and H. Shakespear, Esquires; Mr. Pemberton was chief mourner. The body was conveyed into the cathedral, and placed on tressels in the aisle; a solemn dirge was performed on the organ, and the burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. Parson.

The body was then conveyed in the same order to the grave, which was prepared at a short distance to the westward of the west porch of the cathedral. The last scene was remarkably solemn and affecting. After the coffin was lowered into the grave, the military, arranged so as to form three sides of a square, fired three rounds in honour of the deceased.

Sir Henry Blosset appears to have attained only his forty-seventh year, and to have been endowed with great energy, judgment, and clearness of intellect, in his judicial character. As a private individual, he was remarkable for the amenity and mildness of his disposition, uniting with it a sincere and deep sense of religious obligation.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Feb. 6.*]

Funeral Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Crawford.

At the Cathedral on Sunday, February the 9th, the Rev. Mr. Crawford preached a sermon illustrative of the Christian character of the late Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blosset, from the 37th Psalm, and the 37th verse. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." The communion table, the pulpit, the pews of the clergymen, and that appropriated to the judges, were hung with black on the occasion.

Death finds us 'mid our playthings—snatches us,
As a cross nurse might do a wayward child,
From all our toys and baubles. His rough call
Unlooses all our favourite ties on earth;
And well if they are such as may be answered
In yonder world, where all is judged of truly.

The sermon had a general application to the want of disposition in mankind to

lay to heart that awful dispensation of Providence which is continually depriving us of our friends, and affording, by daily and hourly proof, the fleeting nature and the nothingness of all human enjoyment. We must, however, confine ourselves to such parts of it as referred immediately to the character of the respected person whose death has called forth this affectionate tribute to his memory.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

Mr. Crawford began by adverting to a passage in Isaiah, where it is said, "The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart; and the merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come;" and after commenting on the necessity of paying earnest attention to the dispensation, and feeling humbled under the bereavement, proceeded to the consideration of the melancholy event which a wise, yet inscrutable Providence, has caused to happen lately among us. The Chief Justice of British India, a man who, setting aside religion, from the high office which he held, from his solid knowledge and eminent talents, and unceasing industry, from the remarkable sweetness of his disposition and manners, was respected and venerated by all who approached him. All sensible, reflecting persons, he continued, are enabled duly to appreciate these endowments; but this was not the brightest feature in his character. He was in very deed a faithful humble servant of the crucified Saviour; one who "worshipped God in spirit and in truth," one who was a "perfect and upright man." Mr. Crawford was convinced that so much of the worth of his character had been in various ways already displayed by him, that few of his hearers would not concur in laying to heart his loss; and though there was here no father or mother, no brother or sister, to weep from the feelings of natural affection over his grave, yet sorrow as deep as that felt from the ties of blood, and tears as bitter as those which brethren shed, were excited by the loss of such a man, whom to know was to love. On his death-bed he blessed God most heartily for the happiness, for the honour of being descended from a pious mother. She had led him by the hand into the path of life, and had anxiously pointed out to him the way of salvation; at that awful moment he felt the unspeakable value of her instructions, and with his latest breath he should thank and bless her for them. He was unremittingly diligent in searching the Scriptures. His Bible gave the most unequivocal evidence that the law of the Lord was his delight; day and night he meditated therein. The pages were not of spotless white, and the bind-

ing fresh and fragrant as others might be; for the former were filled with notes and comments, springing from his own reflections, and the latter was worn and soiled by constant use. It was thus that he obtained a knowledge of God's holy will. Let those who surrounded his death-bed witness, he said, what an affectionate anxiety he evinced for their souls. He often addressed them, impressing upon their minds the importance of being truly religious; he wished them to learn from his own case the great goodness of God. On the morning before he died, when in extreme weakness, he desired the two last chapters of the Book of Joshua to be read in the presence of all assembled. He explained afterwards, that as he, like Joshua, was going the way of all the earth, he wished to declare that he died in the faith and fear of the true God, beseeching those around him to do the same. But not only for those around him, not only for his near relations and friends, not only for his own nation did he feel this tender interest; he loved, he prayed most earnestly for, the souls of the wretched Hindoos; wretched because they knew not the true God. Mr. Crawford, who came from England with him, and had the best opportunities of knowing his character fully, said that he could bear ample witness to the intense interest he took in the salvation of these people, which, when not aware how soon he would be called away, he determined to promote by every means in his power. He knew what death was, that it had a sting; but to him that sting was taken away. His conversation was full of peace; peace was in all his thoughts, and such was the state of his mind, amidst much that would naturally have the effect of grieving, distressing, and terrifying, being far away from those most dear to him, who would have soothed his sorrows to the utmost—tired by much weakness and violent pain, yet this upright man, said Mr. Crawford, possessed his soul in peace, and in perfect peace commended his spirit into the hands of the God of truth, who had redeemed him.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 13.

DEATH OF COLONEL LAMBTON.

We have again to perform a painful duty, in recording the loss of an officer of distinguished worth and high talents.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Lambton, Superintendent of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India, died on the 20th January, while proceeding in the execution of his duty from Hyderabad towards Nagpoor, at Hingin-Ghaut, fifty miles south of the latter place.

The annals of the Royal and Asiatic Societies bear ample testimony to the extent and importance of the labours of Col.

Lambton, in his measurement of an arc of the meridian in India, extending from Cape Comorin in lat. $8^{\circ} 25' 10''$, to a new base line, measured in lat. $21^{\circ} 6'$, near the village of Takoorkera, fifteen miles S. E. from the city of Ellichpoor; a distance exceeding that measured by the English and French geodesicians, between the parallels of Greenwich and Tormentara, in the island of Minorca.

It was the intention of Colonel Lambton to have extended the arc to Agra, in which case the meridian line would have passed at short distances from Bhopaul Serange, Nurwur, Gualior, and Dholpore. At his advanced age he despaired of health and strength remaining for further exertion, otherwise it cannot be doubted that it would have been a grand object of his ambition to have prolonged it through the Doab, and across the Himalaya, to the 32d degree of north latitude. If this vast undertaking had been achieved, and that it may yet be completed is not improbable, British India will have to boast of a much longer unbroken meridian line than has been before measured on the surface of the globe.

Though the measurement of the arc of the meridian was the principal object of the labours of Colonel Lambton, he extended his operations to the east and west, and the set of triangles covers great part of the peninsula of India, defining with the utmost precision the situation of a very great number of principal places in latitude, longitude, and elevation, and affording a sure basis for an amended geographical map, which is now under preparation. The triangulation also connects the Coromandel and Malabar coasts in numerous important points, thus supplying the best means of truly laying down the shape of those coasts, and rendering an essential service to navigation.

It was the Colonel's intention to have himself carried the meridian line as far north as Agra; and he detached his first assistant, Captain Everest, of the Bengal Artillery, to extend a series of triangles westward to Bombay; and when that service should be completed, eastward, to Point Palmyras, and probably to Fort William; by which extensive and arduous operation the three Presidencies of India would be connected, and several obvious advantages gained to geography and navigation. But it is in the volumes of the proceedings of various learned societies that the accounts of the labours of this veteran philosopher, whose loss we lament, must be looked for, and who for twenty-two years carried on his operations in an ungenial climate with unabated zeal and perseverance, and died full of years, and conscious of a well-deserved reputation.—[*Col. John Bull.*]

WRECK OF THE REGENT.

A Narrative of the Loss of the Hon. Company's Ship Regent, on Luban Island, near Manilla, on 1st Nov. 1822.

The Regent, one of the direct ships of the present season, sailed from the Downs on Sunday the 28th of April, and arrived at Madeira on Sunday the 12th of May following, having been obliged to put in there to stop a leak in the counter, which threatened the doing much mischief to the Hon. Company's cargo; and having effected the same, sailed in prosecution of her voyage on the 16th following.

On the 12th of June found the main-mast badly sprung, when a consultation of the officers was held thereon, lat. $11^{\circ} 57' S$, long. $26^{\circ} 26' W$.; commenced fishing and securing the mast for present safety; the carpenter being of opinion of the impossibility of putting it in a fit condition to take the ship round the Cape.

On the 17th of June, the mast complaining and working much, held a second consultation of the officers, who were severally of opinion that no alternative was left to the bearing up for Rio Janeiro; the ship was now in lat. $21^{\circ} 12' S$, long. $30^{\circ} 53' W$. We arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 24th of June, and from the prompt assistance received from Commodore Sir Thos. Hardy, whom Capt. Norfor immediately referred himself to, the mast was fished, and the ship enabled to proceed upon her voyage on the 3d of July. On the 12th of Sept. arrived at Anjer, to fill up the water and procure refreshments. On the 17th sailed for China.

On the 3d of October, Pulo Aor N. W. half N. seven or eight leagues, and from the lateness of the season Capt. Norfor adopted the passage by the eastern route of the China Seas, and steered accordingly, passing between the Middle and South Anambas, and to the southward of Low Island. When three or four miles distance, discovered a shoal; seeing the rocks under the ship's bottom, at 6 A.M. hove to and sounded in nine fathoms, lowered down the quarter boats, and sent the 2d and 4th officers to sound: they reported on their return, having sounded in five fathoms. This shoal is half a mile in extent, and bears from the body of Low Island E. by S. half S., and upon which in blowing weather must be very unsafe. It is not laid down in any of the charts on board the Regent, and Capt. Norfor considers it a newly discovered danger. From Low Island we passed to the northward of the Friendship and Louisa Shoals, leaving the Royal Charlotte, Shoal Viper, Doubtful Shoal, and Seahorse to the northward; during our run from the Anambas between the shoals we had much rain, with squally and unsettled weather.

On the 11th of October, at daylight,

when considering ourselves not under fifteen leagues from the breakers, laid down of the west point of Palawan, we unexpectedly saw the land through the haze, just at the dawn of day; it was the second officer's watch on deck, who informed the captain, when he was instantly at the lee gang-way. The hands were turned out to trim sails more expeditiously, and when in the act of rounding to the ship struck upon a coral bank in four fathoms and a half; she immediately forced herself over into deeper water, but unfortunately with the loss of her rudder, which broke adrift from the ship. The best bower anchor was immediately let go with a hundred fathoms of chain, when the ship brought up heavy by the mast within a cable's length of the bank she struck upon, and surrounded by breakers extending in a semicircle in the N.W. distance from two to three miles. The anchor was let go in thirty fathoms, dropped the small bower under foot, furlled sails, sent down top-gallant yards and masts, cleared the tops, and otherwise eased the strain upon the cable, by pointing the yards to the wind; it was blowing fresh at the time from the S.W. with a heavy ground swell, and the ship was here preserved from the goodness of the chain, which was one of Brunton and Middleton's. Our small bower, a hemp cable, which was new, was cut through by the rocks, and had the chain not held on, the ship must have drifted upon the breakers astern, as, from the foulness of the bottom, little hopes could be entertained of the remaining anchors and cables saving the ship; but it was so ordained by the will of Providence, that the Regent and crew were to be rescued from the present danger, to encounter others still more distressing.

We remained at anchor, fitting a temporary rudder, till the 6th of October, having secured it to the stern on the preceding evening. It was made out of a square top-mast, and attached to the stern by a lower cap fitted with guys. We steered by the tiller in the gunroom as before, with the wheel ropes attached, and it answered the best expectations of the captain, who purposes giving publicity to its construction. After extricating the ship from this perilous situation, and standing off from the land with a light breeze, distance off shore seven leagues; lat. by noon observation $8^{\circ} 26'$, the ship again struck upon a bank of coral, and lifted her temporary rudder: but did no further injury than displacing the chocks about the rudder head, which were soon rebolted again. In the late chart published of the China Sea, sheet No. 1, corrected from Captain Ross's Surveys, and published last year, such danger is altogether omitted, as well in this chart as the one published by Captain Ross in 1819, taking in the tracks of H.M.S. Grampus, and Hon. Company's ships

Alnwick Castle, Bombay, and others, which chart leaves out the danger now alluded to, but which appears to be the Cuddalore breakers, laid down in the old charts. The current here ran very strong and irregular, and which led to the unfortunate loss of the Regent's rudder.

We continued our passage to the northward, and made the Royal, Captain, and Bombay Shoals, with variable and unsettled weather, much swell on at times, with squalls and rain. On the 26th of October hoisted in the cutter, which we had towing astern, in the event of her being serviceable as connected with the rudder: but which answered so well, that up to the present period we did not require her.

On the 29th one of the rudder guys gave way: got it on board, and secured it again. On the 30th a very heavy swell carried away two of the rudder guys: got their ends in board and secured as before. Saw the land bearing S.S.E., at daylight N.E.; at noon Luban Island S.E. three-quarters E. October 31st, saw Marivels, a high mountain a little to the northward of the entrance of Manila Bay. At sunset, the ship seven leagues off Corrigedor, and all on board being strangers to the port, Captain Norfor deemed it most prudent to stand off for the night, when at 8 P.M. we hauled our wind to the S.W. under double-reefed topsails and foresails. During the first watch the wind freshened with a good deal of sea on, when the rudder guys gave way; we succeeded in getting one up, but from the rudder now having much play, the cap came off from the stern post at about one A.M. when the ship became perfectly unmanageable.

At daylight in the morning it was blowing a fresh gale, when we saw Goat Island on the lee bow, the ship nearing it fast, and without any chance of weathering it. At about 7 A.M. when having cleared it within about two miles, and the ship not wearing, cut away the mizen-mast, but which did not the least assist her. Kept the lead going, and when within a quarter of a mile of heavy breakers, which the ship was driving in for, and which threatened our total destruction, two anchors were let go, in, as we considered, forty fathoms water, which brought the ship-head to wind, but did not ride her: the ship certainly not being in soundings. She now drifted across the passage to Luban Island, and had no bottom with the deep sea lead till within a quarter of a mile of the breakers; the first cast was in thirty fathoms, the next in eight fathoms. Our only remaining anchor now left was the sheet, which was cut away, and the ship brought up with the half cable under twice her length from the rock. At 4 P.M., blowing a hard gale of wind, and the

marine barometer indicating heavy weather, and the ship riding to her last anchor, got the long boat and large cutter out, with the view of saving the lives of the crew. Cut away the mainmast to make her ride more easy, when unfortunately, from the position of the wind, it fell on board, the main trussle trees going through the poop deck, but did no further injury, none of the crew being hurt. From 8 a.m. till midnight blowing very heavy, and the ship striking as the wind shifted to the westward. At midnight, when pumping the ship out, she struck very heavy, shaking the whole frame so violently that the men ran up from the pumps, and by the time the carpenter could get to sound the bell, there was three feet water in the hold.

The Captain now consulted the opinion of his officers for the best plan to be adopted for the general safety; and when taking into consideration the present state of the ship, and riding by her last anchor, it was deemed advisable to put a spring upon the sheet cable, and cast the ship's head in shore, which was done at one a.m. on the first of November. The sheet cable was much injured by the chain, and from the wind hauling to the westward and occasional changing, so that the ship rode with her stern from the rocks. Had the cable parted in this position, the ship must have drifted out to sea in a sinking state, when all on board must have perished.

The gale continued with great violence the two following days, the sea breaking over the stern and poop of the ship. Two rafts left the ship, when unfortunately we lost the third officer and three of the crew; after which we got a rope on shore, which was made fast to the wreck of the foremast, having cut away the said mast on the 2d instant; the ship opening at the gangways, carried out the bite of the shore rope to the bowsprit end, and gave a taught strain upon it, when several of the crew landed from the wreck, and by which conveyance only one life was lost.

On the 5th the captain went on shore; on the 7th the captain went alongside on a canoe, being the first the weather had permitted to go off to the wreck; but from the sea running alongside the ship, did not go on board. The following day the weather became more moderate, when a communication was opened between the ship and the shore, which the heavy state of the weather prevented at an earlier period. From the prompt assistance rendered to the captain in the discharge of his duty by the governor of Manila, a great part of the Honourable Company's cargo is already saved, as well as much of the private trade, but both of which are in a very damaged state.

This ship is now lying a perfect wreck, without any chance of her coming off. Luban Island is situated about eighty

miles from the city of Manila, and which at the present season it takes a fortnight to communicate with, which is attended with great loss and inconvenience to the property saved.

The Regent was built in Calcutta in the year 1812, and measures 980 tons, and since the present misfortune she has given a further proof of the great strength she possessed; the loss of so fine a ship cannot be considered otherwise than that of a national one.—[*Cal. Jour.* Feb. 13.

ARMENIAN ACADEMY.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, dated Jan. 10, 1823.)

I was invited to be present at the examination holden yesterday, of the pupils in the Armenian Philanthropic Academy; and although it occupied the whole of the day, i. e. from ten a.m. to half past six p.m., the numerous and respectable company assembled on the occasion retired highly gratified with the intellectual treat prepared for them, without the least indications of *tedium* at their long detention. To watch the operations of the artisan, to follow with the eye the progress of labour, is pleasing; but, to every cultivated understanding, the development of infantine genius, the budding of the mind, the expansion of intellect, when displayed, must be peculiarly gratifying; for such is, truly, the feast of reason. Not to delay you longer, but to follow up the simile, I here give you the bill of fare:—

Speeches.

On Original Sin.....M. S. Owen.
The Providence of God
for MankindB. G. Bagram.
On the RedemptionT. C. Avietoom.

Parliamentary Speeches.

William Elins:—Mr. Pym's Speech at the opening of the charge of High Treason against Lord Stafford.

John Henry:—Lord Digby's Speech on the Trial of Lord Stafford.

C. Arakiel Constantine:—Lord Stafford's Speech before Sentence passed upon him by the Lords, for Treason.

Recitations.

Mavrody Athanas:—Soliloquy of Salmenes from the Tragedy of Sardaniplous, by Lord Byron.

David Parsick:—The Speech of Brutus on the Death of Caesar.

Ditto:—The Slave.

John Bagram:—The Beggar's Petition.

This noble institution, I need not say, does high honour to the Armenian community of Calcutta, and eloquently speaks the force of British example. When, alas! will my countrymen follow the example of this, I may say, handful of men? Is there not a similar Portuguese seminary? Are there not Bengalee schools

supported entirely by natives? And shall we, the descendants of Britons, be backward in doing something, in a corresponding spirit for the rising generation of our community, for our own offspring? I had indulged a fond hope, that a beginning would have long ere now been heartily and zealously made; but I feel disinclined to urge any thing further: and, indeed, I find myself incapable to add to the eloquent and forcible arguments already submitted to the consideration of my countrymen, in all that has already been so ably written. I return, then, to the Philanthropic Academy.

The pupils did great credit to their teachers, Mr. Aganoor and Mr. Bennet: the former in the Armenian, and the latter in the English department. The scholars appeared to be thoroughly grounded in the English grammar; and their pronunciation, cadence, and accentuation far surpassed my most sanguine expectations: and exhibited the talents, patient industry, and the indefatigable labour of Mr. Bennet. The speech of Brutus after the murder of Cæsar, and the several Parliamentary speeches were extremely well delivered:—and the farewell extempore speech of a poor orphan youth, expressive of his gratitude to the Philanthropic Committee, and to his worthy teachers in the two languages, did honour both to his head and heart, and drew forth the loud and warm plaudits of the ladies and gentlemen present. I do not think a similar speech, suggested at the moment, could have been equally well delivered by any lad of fifteen years of age, in any of the English schools of this city. He leaves the academy to go to his poor relatives at Bombay.

The specimens of penmanship and drawing drew forth the admiration of the spectators; and a connoisseur might have viewed them with delight. The particularly neat execution in the copying of maps, and the correctness and fidelity displayed therein, would do credit to the first draftsman in the Surveyor General's office. The boys evinced a tolerable acquaintance in the rudiments of geography also.

The whole of the Armenian ladies and gentlemen of Calcutta were present on the occasion; and a good number of English, Portuguese, and natives. The medals were put round the necks of the successful candidates, and the other prizes delivered by the Armenian Archbishop and Bishop, assisted by the President, Mr. G. P. Bagtiam. The Armenian and Greek clergymen were also present, and several Greek gentlemen.

VICTIMS OF HINDOO SUPERSTITION.

(Extract of a Letter from Malwah.)

In November last, at the annual mela, or fair, held at Ooncar Mandatta, on the
Asiatic Journ.—No. 92.

Nerbudda, a young man of low caste came from Ougein to the above-mentioned place, for the purpose of devoting himself at the shrine of Bhyroo, by leaping from a rock which overhangs the Nerbudda. The deluded fanatic was about twenty years of age, without friends or connections to attach him to life. He displayed from the first the most determined firmness; and although every attempt was made to dissuade him from his purpose, by offers of a provision for life, he remained unshaken; and entertaining at one time some apprehension that force would be resorted to, he threatened to destroy himself with a knife, which he constantly carried about his person.

The account given by this deluded wretch of the motives which induced him to sacrifice himself was nearly as follows: he stated that about six weeks before his arrival at Ooncar, while sleeping near a temple in the vicinity of Ougein, he was awoke by a smart blow on the shoulder, and on looking about him he discovered a cocoa-nut, a knife, and a looking-glass; that on casting his eye on the glass, he became sensible of the presence of Bhyroo, who called upon him to proceed to Ooncar and sacrifice himself, telling him he had already performed the sacrifice several times, and that this was the last time he would be called upon.

The victim was not attended by any Bramin, neither did any individual of that caste assist at the ceremony. On the morning fixed for his immolation he was at the temple of Bhyroo early, and after going through some customary ceremonies, and offering some money to the representation of his deity (a huge stone smeared with red paint), he prepared to ascend the rock; at this moment another attempt was made to induce him to relinquish his design, but without effect, and he moved away with a firm and rapid step, and in a few minutes appeared on the brink of the precipice; and after making some wild gesticulations to the crowd below, he cast down the cocoa-nut, glass, and knife, then stepping back a few paces, rushed forward, and springing into air, was in a moment precipitated to the bottom and dashed to pieces. Thus fell another victim to Hindoo superstition, displaying through the whole of the appalling scene a firmness and devotion worthy of a better cause.

These sacrifices are of frequent occurrence at Ooncar, and about the same time as this last took place, another victim was preparing to devote himself to the same fell deity, by burying himself alive at Bhyrooghur, near Ougein.

Thus human beings of both sexes and all ages daily fall victims to the cruel superstition which holds her iron rule over the minds of so large a portion of the in-

habitants of this benighted country. Tender mothers are torn from their children, and given to the flames which are kindled by the hands of their first-born. Fanatics devote themselves to the most horrid deaths or penances, and on every side you meet the most disgusting objects, or witness the abasement of the human mind, in the offerings and devotions made to pieces of wood and stone.

It is most earnestly to be hoped, for the sake of religion, humanity, and all the best feelings of our nature, that the efforts making for the dissemination of knowledge may be attended with success, and the darkness in which the people of India are at present enveloped dispelled by the light of reason and truth.—[*Cal Jour. Feb. 13.*]

SEPTENNIAL BATHING.

This year being the seventh year, an immense collection of natives, chiefly of that description named Nagas, assembled at this place (Allahabad), for the purpose of the septennial bathing. It was apprehended that between them and the Bhoiragees some disturbance would have taken place: nothing of the kind has occurred; and the mela, or fair, has gone off much more quietly than is in general the case. Not a single instance of suicidal sacrifice has taken place; and it is delightful to know that the natives this year voluntarily asked for religious tracts, which they seemed very anxious to peruse. It is evident that idolatry is giving way, and falling greatly into disrepute amongst the natives themselves.—[*Cal. Jour. Feb. 3.*]

SUPREME COURT.

J. S. Buckingham v. The Proprietors and Editor of the John Bull Newspaper.

Jan. 28, 1823.

A motion was this day made by Mr. Clark, the defendant's counsel in this case, for further time to file his plea. The learned gentleman grounded his motion on an affidavit of Mr. Abbott, attorney to the defendants, which stated that the deponent did not get an office copy of the plaint until the 23d of January, although it was filed on the 7th; that the plaint contained fourteen counts, all of which were very long, and difficult to answer. The learned Counsel concluded by soliciting a further period of ten days to prepare the defendant's plea.

Mr. Fergusson objected to this motion, observing that the usual time allowed by this court to plead was four days; if the defendant's counsel had not obtained an office copy of the plaint, it must have been his own fault.

Mr. Turton, on the same side, said that the defendants had three weeks to prepare themselves; the plaint was filed on the 7th, and this was the 28th of January:

the usual time allowed in England was four days; the defendants had considerably exceeded that period, and he would object to the motion; besides, this was a case of a peculiar nature—a trial for libel. A person who libels another, ought to be perfectly prepared to show his ground, and the justice of his accusations at the time he is writing, and be confident whether he does so justly or not: if the defendants have acted on those grounds, they require no farther time for preparation; their defence is already prepared. The learned gentleman continued, that the present motion was obviously made by the defendants because they wished to postpone the cause until another term, that they might have the satisfaction of abusing and vilifying Mr. Buckingham, without his having the means of showing his innocence of the charges imputed to him.

Mr. Clark replied, that if the plaintiff wished to clear his character effectually, he ought to give them as much time and as much facility as could be required to demonstrate all the charges laid against him, so that he might the better clear all doubts resting on his character; it was a very long libel (he continued), and as the scene lay partly in England, Bombay, and Egypt, it would take considerable time to obtain the documents on which to ground their defence, and that moreover their witnesses were not on the spot.

Mr. Fergusson asked his learned friend if the witnesses from all those places were expected in the course of ten days, observing that they must be very expeditious at that rate!

His Lordship (Sir F. Macnaghten) observed that it would be highly unjust to postpone the trial until papers and witnesses could be brought from England, Bombay, and Egypt; that such a proceeding might prove highly injurious to Mr. Buckingham, whose character would be at stake during the whole of that period. If that was the way in which trials were to be conducted, a person had better insure his life. His Lordship concluded by saying that Mr. Clark had better withdraw his motion until the Bench should be full, which would probably be to-morrow.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn, to be renewed again, probably this morning, the 29th.—[*Cal. Journ.*]

January 29.

The expected motion for further time to plead was not made to-day by the defendant's counsel in this case, but the general issue pleaded (to use the law phrase), the meaning of which is, that the defendants have abandoned all attempt to plead the truth of the matter at issue in justification of the several publications charged as libels.

It being now too late, according to the forms of court, to try the general issue

during the present term, the case is necessarily postponed till the following term in March next.

In the Criminal Information, the notice of trial, which was given for the 1st of Feb. has been countermanded by the attorney for the prosecutors, so that this case will also lie over till the next sessions.—*[Ibid.]*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 20. Resource, Fenn, from the Downs 25th Sept.

25. Mangles, Cogill, from London, Cork, and New South Wales.

27. Clydesdale, M'Kellar, from Liverpool and New South Wales.

Departures

March 7. Thames, Litson, for Penang and London.

Ships advertised for Europe, with probable time of sailing.

Princess Charlotte, M'Kean, Liverpool 10th March; David Scott, Bunyan, Madras and London 28th March; Mangles, Coghill, London 25th March; Prince of Orange, Moncrieff, ditto, ditto; Exmouth, Evans, Mauritius and London, all March.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly on 1st Feb. 1823.

Description of Vessels.	No.	Tons.
Hon. Company's own ship	1	500
Hon. Company's ships	4	3,911
Free Traders, for Great Britain, including one for Rangoon.....	11	5,352
Country Ship for China	1	357
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade.....	20	7,820
Laid up for Sale or Freight.	13	6,105
French Vessels.....	7	2,372
American Vessels	2	737
Portuguese Vessels	3	1,310
Dutch Vessels	2	340
Arabian Vessel	1	500
Total.....	65	29,304
Free-traders in the river on 1st Feb. 1822	6	2,882
Ditto ditto, 1st Feb. 1823	11	5,352
Increase.....	5	2,470

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Royle, Mrs. Hake, Mrs. O'Halloran, Miss Royle, Colonel Belli, Lieut. Hake, Lieut. O'Halloran; Messrs. O'Harlow, McGregor, Wilkinson, and P. Turner, cadets; Messrs. Edw. Turner, Blanchard, Thornton, Elliott, Morley, and McCallum, free merchants; Master W. Hake; Misses Charlotte Hake, Caroline Hake, Emma

Hake, and Ann O'Halloran; Mrs. Agnes Graham; Mrs. Sarah Mortimorn; Mrs. Cogill and two children; Mrs. Edmund Cliffe; R. O. Dowda, Esq.; F. Richardson, Esq.; Capt. W. Bowie; Messrs. Jas. Grimsdick and John Hall, free merchants; Messrs. C. Kennett, H. Lawrence, and J. Edwards, cadets; two Misses Wright; Mrs. Payne and child.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. At Kurnaul, Mrs. Beatty, of a son.

17. At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. H. Ingle, 2d bat. 15th regt. N. L., of a daughter.

18. At Mirzapore, Mrs. T. Steele, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Seymour, of a daughter.

21. At Banda, the lady of Brev. Capt. Reynolds, 1st bat. 2d regt., of a son.

23. At Purneah, the lady of John Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

24. The lady of James Bathgate, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

— At Muttra, the lady of Capt. W. R. Pogson, 1st bat. 24th regt. Native Infantry, of a son.

26. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Heyman, 8th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

27. The lady of Tredway Clark, Esq., H. C. Civil Service, of a son.

29. At Ishapore, near Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a daughter.

30. At Chunar, the lady of Mr. Garrison Surgeon Playfair, of a daughter.

31. Mrs. Sarah Delanougerede, of a son.

Feb 1. At Buxar, the wife of Mr. James Purkis, apothecary, attached to the Garrison of Buxar, of a son.

— The lady of Mr. Apothecary T. Forth, Honourable Company's Warrant Medical Staff, of a son and heir.

— At Howrah, Mrs. James Ross, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Charles Bean, of a daughter.

2. The lady of Charles Trower, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. P. Gomes, of a son.

3. Mrs. F. W. Horne, of a daughter.

4. At Nussurahad, the lady of Capt. J. Nash, of the Pioneers, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. R. Wall, of the H. C. Bengal Marine, of a son.

5. At Sealdia, Mrs. Robert Fleming, of a son.

— At Dacca, Mrs. James Radcliffe, of a son.

— Mrs. M. D'Gracia, of a son.

6. Mrs. N. Cantopher, of a daughter.

7. At Moorsheadabad, the lady of Robert Creighton, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

Feb. 7. Mrs. John Mills, of a still-born daughter.

9. Mrs. Robert Smith, of a daughter.

10. The lady of W. T. Beeby, Esq. of a son.

12. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. J. H. Cave, Superintendent Field Transport, of a daughter.

15. The lady of Colonel Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., of a daughter.

16. At Cawnpore, the lady of W. W. Bird, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

— The lady of the Rev. James Hill, of a daughter.

— The lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.

17. The wife of Mr. C. B. Boyce, of the H. C. Marine, of a son.

19. At Cuttack, the lady of W. S. Steven, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

21. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Stuart Corbett, 20th regt. N. I. of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Dr. Thomas, 20th regt. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 17. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. J. Parson, Lieut.-Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, to Miss Harriet Jeffreys, sixth daughter of the Rev. R. Jeffreys, of Little Parnden, Essex.

18. At Dinapore, Mr. Henry Jenkins, Apothecary to His Majesty's 87th regt., to Miss A. Doughty, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Doughty, of Dinapore.

20. At Berhampore, by the Rev. Wm. Eals, Capt. Arthur Shouldham, 15th regt. N. I., to Miss Charlotte Delamain, third daughter of the late Major Innes Delamain, 16th regt. N. I.

21. At Googry, by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Joseph Woolley, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 2d bat. 6th regt., to Miss Mary Maxwell, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel W. G. Maxwell, commanding that battalion.

23. At Benares, Lieut. F. J. Stainforth, 1st Light Cavalry, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Doctor Fraser, of London.

25. At Barrackpore, by the Rev. J. R. Henderson, W. Anley, Esq., Attorney of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, to Miss Marianne Row.

30. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Samuel Smith, to Mrs. Eliza Morris.

31. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Thomas Thomason, Lieut. John Exshaw, 20th regt. N. I., to Miss Louisa Twentyman.

Feb. 1. Mr. Thomas Verguett, to Miss Bazilla Sequeira.

— At the Old Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Fre Manoel de Santa Theresza, Mr. James Bridgnell to Mrs. Theresza Ferno.

Feb. 1. At Cawnpore, Ensign Alex. Donald, H. M. 14th Foot, to Miss Eliza Hackett.

4. At Fort William, Mr. John White, Steward to the Hospital of H. M. 44th Foot, to Miss Louisa Victor Pingault.

5. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, James Shaw, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Marian, eldest daughter of W. S. Andrews, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, Surrey.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Thomas Reid Davidson, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Helen Eliza Paton, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel John Paton, Commissary-General in Bengal.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Richard Eastes Jones, Esq., to Mrs. Margaret Jones.

— At the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. C. Carow, Indigo Planter, to Miss M. D'Cruz.

— Mr. G. Barnes, to Mrs. A. Rebeiro.

9. At the Greek Church, by the Rev. Father Ambrosius, C. D. Elias, Esq., to Miss C. Lucas, eldest daughter of John Lucas, Esq., of Calcutta.

10. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. H. Sandon, Bengal Marine Service, to Miss Maria Bridget Vass, the second daughter of the late Lewis Vass, Esq.

16. In St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Doctor Bryce, Mr. James Mackintosh, Architect, to Mrs. Sarah Walmsley.

19. At St. John's Cathedral, W. Eastgate, Esq., to Lydia, the only daughter of the late Capt. M. F. Smith.

22. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Geo. Havel Hosmer, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. John Phipps.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. C. Manly, to Miss Eliza Dick.

DEATHS.

Jan. 9. At Agra, Mr. Richard Fletcher, Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat.

— Mrs. Helena Sequeira, aged 78 years and three months.

11. At the house of M. Ravenscroft, Esq., of Mirzapore, Isabella Crosswell, aged 11 years and eight months.

14. At Jaum, near Mhow, Mr. Thomas Affleck, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, and in charge of the Magazine of the Malwa Force, much and deservedly regretted.

17. George, the infant son of J. L. Turner, Esq., aged one year and 25 days.

18. At Colingah-street, Mrs. Charlotte Willis, after a severe attack of illness for upwards of six months, aged 64 years.

24. Universally and most deservedly regretted by all her friends and acquaintance, Mrs. Elizabeth Barfoot, aged 50 years.

25. S. T. Goad, Esq., of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, aged 44 years.

Jan. 31. In the Calcutta General Hospital, Mr. Clement Raspberry, late a constable and formerly Drill Serjeant to the Cadet Institution at Barasut.

Feb. 1. Near Sook-Saugor (at which place she was interred), Mrs. Mary Raynor, wife of Sub-Conductor W. Raynor, of the Ordnance Commissariat, aged 22 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and two infant children to lament her loss.

2. Caroline Henrietta, infant daughter of Mr. M. Portner, aged six months.

5. At about half-past 10 at night, Mr. William Morrison Poole, aged 34. He was drowned off Banaberris, having fallen overboard from his budge-row; and owing to the darkness of the night it was impossible to render him any assistance, although every exertion was made for that purpose. By his death he has left a disconsolate widow with six infants, and a number of friends to lament his premature fate.

6. Mr. Robert Gibson, of the firm of Robert Gibson and Co., Cossitollah, aged 65 years.

8. At Berhampore, Lieut. A. K. Huston, H. M. 38th regt. of Foot.

11. At Chunar, of a fever, Lieut. Gen. Gordon, 2d bat. 21st regt. N. L., and Fort Adjutant, aged 36 years.

18. In the Bow Bazar, Mrs. Johanna Bottelho, at the advanced age of 120 years. It is not a little remarkable that we should have had living amongst us, at this time of day, a woman who was resident in Calcutta, and a mother, at the time of the never-to-be-forgotten act of cruelty exercised by Seraje Dowlah, in confining Mr. Holwell and his companions in the black-hole. On this occasion she fled with her infant to Budge-Budge (where the Company had a fort) for protection, and remained there until the British established themselves at Fort William.

20. The lady of Captain George Cooper, of the 5th regt. N. L., and commanding the Chumparun Light Infantry, aged 43 years, two months, and 27 days.

22. The lady of Thomas Hewett, Esq., aged 25 years.

March 7. The Rev. W. Ward, of Serampore.

The following is a copy of a note from Dr. Carey to the Baptist Missionaries at Calcutta, dated March 7, 1823, announcing the above affecting intelligence. Mr. Ward had been ill but one day. The fatal disease was the cholera morbus. "Our dear brother Ward breathed his last about half an hour ago, viz. a quarter before five o'clock, and will be committed to the grave to-morrow evening. It will be a comfort, under our affliction, to see any of our brethren from Calcutta on that painful occasion.—I am very affectionately yours,
"W. CAREY."

The note from Dr. Carey, announcing the death of the Rev. W. Ward, was ad-

ressed to the Rev. W. Yates, of Calcutta, and sent by him to England in a letter to the Rev. J. Holly, of London, from which the following particulars relative to that afflictive event are extracted. "Mr. Ward was in Calcutta, at the Monthly Missionary Meeting, on Monday evening, March 3; he was then in perfect health. Dr. Carey was in Calcutta, as usual, on the Friday following, and informed the Baptist Missionaries there, that when he left home Mr. Ward was very ill of the cholera morbus. On the same evening, after his return, he wrote the note, stating that Mr. Ward breathed his last about five o'clock. He was ill only about one day, and the progress of the disease was so rapid and violent, as to incapacitate him from conversation. The literary labours of Mr. Ward, his efforts for upwards of twenty years in printing the sacred scriptures in the languages of the East, and his indefatigable ardour in evangelizing the natives of Hindostan, endeared him to thousands; and his death will be deplored as a serious loss to the christian world."

Lately, at Kishengunge, George Phil-
lott, Esq., M. D., Surgeon of the 23d regt.
Bengal N. I.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 10, 1823.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, independently of their full batta, an allowance for the provision of equipments shall be granted to all Subalterns and Assistant-Surgeons of His Majesty's Service on their first proceeding from Poonamallee after their arrival from Europe to join their respective corps, at the following rates, viz.

To Subalterns or Assistant Surgeons of H. M.'s Service proceeding to Bangalore	Rs. 70
Do. to Trichinopoly	70
Do. to Bellary	105
Do. to Secunderabad	135
Do. to Cannanore	150
Do. to Quilon.....	180
Do. to the Southern Mahratta Country	180
Do. to Wallajahbad	85
Do. to Masulipatam	105

The above allowance will be drawn by the officers entitled to receive it, upon abstracts countersigned by the officer commanding at Poonamallee, and supported by a certificate from him that such officers have not been three months resident in India.

Fort St. George, Jan. 3, 1823.

Major-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B., having represented to the Government the

many eminent services rendered by Subadar Sied Hussian, of the Honourable the Governor's Body Guard, in situations of a confidential and important nature, while serving as Native Aid-de-Camp to the Major-General during the late campaign in the Deccan, the Honourable the Governor-in-Council has great satisfaction in marking his approbation of the meritorious conduct and services of Subadar Sied Hussian by presenting him with a sword and a horse, with a horse allowance of rupees 42 per mensem.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) R. CLIVE,
Sec. to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 23. Mr. H. T. Bushby, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Centre Division.

Mr. J. W. Lewis, Register to the Zillah Court of Canara.

Mr. J. Blackburne, Assistant to the Collector of Tanjore.

Mr. J. C. Wroughton, Assistant to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Feb. 6. Mr. A. Willock, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. C. M. Bushby, Register to the Zillah Court of Chittoor.

13. Mr. J. D. Gleig, Register to the Zillah Court at Salem.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

6th Regt. Jan. 24. Sen. Cornet Malcolm McNeill to be Lieut., vice Barlow retired; date of commission 4 Sept. 1821.

7th Regt. Jan. 17. Capt. J. Weir returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 14 Jan.

Cadet admitted.

Jan. 21. Mr. James Alexander, arrived 14 Jan. 1823.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Infantry. Dec. 27. Sen. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) James Leith to be Colonel of a regiment, vice Durand, deceased; date of rank 25 Dec. 1822.—Sen. Major Anthony Monin, from 2d regt., to be Lieut. Col., in succession to Leith, promoted; date of commission 25 Dec. 1822.

2d Regt. Dec. 27. Sen. Capt. John Ford to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Gordon to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. J. Walker Bayley to be Lieut., in succession to Monkin promoted; date of commissions 25 Dec. 1822.

5th Regt. Jan. 7. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Peter Farquharson to be Captain,

and Sen. Ens. Matthew Poole to be Lieut. vice Fair, deceased; date of commissions 25 Dec. 1822.—24. Lieut. Matthew Poole to take rank from 23d Nov. 1822, vice Milford, deceased.—Sen. Ens. J. Richardson to be Lieut. vice Fair, deceased; date of commission 25 Dec. 1822.

9th Regt. Dec. 27. Lieut. G. Milsom, removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. A. Milne, from 2d to 1st bat.—Jan. 21. Sen. Ens. John Arch. Campbell to be Lieut. vice Marklove, deceased; date of commission 14 July 1822.

11th Regt. Dec. 27. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Lethbridge to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. A. E. G. Turnour to be Lieut., vice Bulman, deceased; date of commissions 23 Dec. 1822.

15th Regt. Dec. 27. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Chas. Saell to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. George Alex. Baillie to be Lieut., vice Bond, deceased; date of commissions 22 Dec. 1822.

19th Regt. Jan. 21. Maj. Thos. Smithwaite returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 15 Jan.—24. Lieut. J. B. Neeve to take rank from 28 May 1821, vice Maslen, retired.—Lieut. C. Hall to take rank from 31 May 1821, vice Maitland, deceased.—Lieut. G. Gibson to take rank from 24 March 1822, in succession to Kelly, promoted.—Sen. Ens. C. Pooley to be Lieut. vice Harvey, deceased; date of commission 31 March 1822.

20th Regt. Jan. 7. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Thos. Crichton to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. Horatio Nelson Noble to be Lieut. vice Taylor, deceased; date of commissions 29 Dec. 1822.

21st Regt. Jan. 21. Lieut. J. Campbell, to be Adjut. to Rifle Corps vice Crokat.

23d Regt. Jan. 24. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Murray to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. Henderson to be Lieut., vice Sydenham, resigned; date of commissions 17 March 1822.

24th Regt. Jan. 14. Lieut. A. S. Logan to be Adjut. of 1st bat. vice Garnault, permitted to return to Europe.

25th Regt. Jan. 17. Sen. Ens. Woodley Nicolson to be Lieut. vice Jackson, deceased; date of commission 8 Jan. 1823.—21. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Jas. Crokat to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., vice Jackson, deceased.

Removals.

Jan. 6. Lieut.-Col. H. H. Pepper, from 2d to 12th regt., and 2d bat.

Lieut.-Col. A. Grant, C.B., from 12th to 2d regt., and 1st bat.

Col. James Leith (late prom.) posted to Madras Europ. regt., vice Durand deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Kenny, removed from Madras Europ. regt., to 17th regt., and 1st bat.

Lieut.-Col. J. Marshall, from 17th regt. to 1st regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut.-Col. A. Monin (late prom.), posted to Madras Europ. regt.

Maj. John Ford (late prom.), of 2d regt., posted to 1st bat.

Capt. W. Gordon (late prom.), of 2d regt., posted to 2d bat.

Cadets admitted.

Jan. 21. Messrs. John George Brew, W. F. Du Pasquier, James Robertson, and Samuel Carr, arrived at Madras 14 Jan. 1823; Messrs. John Gerard, G. P. C. Smithwaite, and Charles Pickering, ditto, 15 Jan. 1823.

ARTILLERY.

Jan. 6. Capt. Paske, to assume command of Artillery with Field Force in the Doob, from 27 Dec. 1822, till relieved by Capt. Palmer.

Lieut. R. D. Paterson, removed from 1st to 2d bat. of Art.

Cadets admitted.

Jan. 21. Messrs. John C. Patterson, George Middlecoat, Thomas Baylis, James Amsinck, and Charles Grant, arrived at Madras 14 Jan. 1823.

PIONEERS.

Jan. 6. Lieut. G. H. Kellest, 18th regt., posted to 2d bat. of Pioneers, vice Rorison.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 27. Mr. J. Stephenson admitted a Veterinary Surgeon, from 10 Oct. 1820.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Stuart to be an Assist. to Garrison Surg. of Fort St. George.

Jan. 3. Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Sandford, permitted again to place his services at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpoor.

8. Assist. Surg. J. Cochran, posted to 2d bat. 5th regt. N.I.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane, removed from 2d bat. of Artillery, and placed under orders of Superintend. Surg. of Southern Division of the Army.

10. Supernum. Sub-Assist. Surg. Francis Jacob, to be attached to Powder Mills.

Invalid Sub-Assist. Surg. M'Intyre, from Powder Mills, to be attached to Nat. Infirmary and Monigar Choultry.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Gay, from Nat. Infirmary and Monigar Choultry, to Garrison of Fort St. George.

Sub-Assist. Surg. King, from Garrison of Fort St. George, to do duty under Superintend. Surg. at Presidency for service of small detachments, &c.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Temasfield from doing duty under Superintend. Surg. at Presidency, to do duty under Superintend. Surgeon, Centre Division, for service of small detachments, &c.

17. Messrs. Charles Cornwell Johnson, Robert Sutherland, and George Lockhart,

A.M., admitted as Assist. Surgs. from 14 Jan. 1823.

Assist. Surgs. B. G. Maurice, S. W. Lister, E. Jessop, M. D., A. Turnbull, R. Baikie, J. Macfarland, and J. Traill, permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

Sub-Assist. Surg. De Sylva, permitted to assume the name of Hoskins.

21. Messrs. A. E. Bless and Jas. Lawder, admitted as Assist. Surgs.; arrived 18 Jan.

24. The undermentioned Assist. Surgs. appointed to do duty as follow:

Assist. Surg. R. Sutherland, under Surg. of 2d bat. Artillery.

Assist. Surg. A. E. Blest, M.D., under Surg. of 2d bat. ditto.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson, under Garrison Surg. of Poonamallee.

Assist. Surgs. G. Lockhart, A. M., and L. Lawder, under Garrison Surg. of Fort St. George.

Medical Pupils Posted.

Jan. 8. G. Wallis and T. G. Clark, Garrison Hospital, Fort St. George.

P. Short, Garrison Hospital, Bangalore.

F. Fisher, Garrison Hospital, Bellary.

T. Beaumont, Horse Brigade, 2d Troop.

H. Van Deerling, Horse Brigade, 1st Troop.

J. T. King, H. M.'s 13th regt. Light Dragoons.

J. Kelly and A. Forest, 1st bat. Artillery.

R. Stewart, 2d bat. Artillery.

R. Harper, detachment of Foot Artillery at Secunderabad.

J. Lawton and W. Graham, H. M.'s 1st or Royal regt.

G. King, H. M.'s 30th regt.

W. Hall, H. M.'s 41st regt.

T. McFarlain, H. M.'s 46th regt.

L. Kelmek, H. M.'s 54th regt.

J. Starkenburgh and M. Bertie, H. M.'s 89th regt.

J. Ashworth, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

G. Smith and B. Conner, Mad. Europ. regt.

Removals of Medical Pupils.

Jan. 8. C. Maitland, from Eye Infirmary to Garrison Hospital, Fort St. George.

J. W. Patterson, from Eye Infirmary to Garrison Hospital of Poonamallee.

H. Herbert, from Garrison Hospital, Fort St. George, to Eye Infirmary.

—, Hewitt, from H. M.'s 46th regt. to Eye Infirmary.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Dec. 24. Superintend. Surg. Rogers.

Lieut. H. C. Lynch, 24th regt. N. I., on sick certificate.

Jan. 3. Lieut. G. Williams, 9th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

Ensign W. G. T. Lewis, 23d regt. N.I., ditto.

Lieut. J. Randall, 5th regt. N.I., for one year, without pay.

7. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Thomas Nuthall, 3d regt. L.C., on sick certificate.

Nat. Col. Edwin Chitty, 24th N.I.

10. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Chas. Poulton, 5th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

14. Major P. Lawless, Mad. Europ. regt.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Malton, 22d regt. N.I.

24. Lieut. W. Nicolson, 25th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

To Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 3. Lieut. Samuel Jackson, 6th regt. N.I., for nine months, on sick certificate.

14. Lieut. R. Bradford, 17th regt. N.I., for six months, ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The following case was lately tried before the Madras Supreme Court. It respects the last will of a dying soldier, who put his signature to the testament, conceiving it to be drawn out, as he had wished, in his father's favour, which wish had been frustrated by a comrade, who foisted in his own name instead of the testator's father. As the medical staff of European troops and European hospitals are often called upon to countersign wills, we would suggest a careful examination and perusal of the documents before countersigning, as well as putting a few questions to the testators themselves. The case referred to is thus given by our Madras contemporary.

"The man whose will was made was in the hospital at Masulipatam, and in great danger; he was known to have property; and was pressed to make his will. He desired the hospital serjeant, one of the prisoners, to draw out his will, clearly intending that his father should have his property; the serjeant proceeded to his own room for the purpose, and returned in a very short time with a will made out, the prisoners, and others brought forward as witnesses, being present. This was read to the man by another of the prisoners, and, according to a part of the evidence for the prosecution, in a manner to keep the dying man under the impression that the property was left to his father. He signed the will, which was witnessed by the serjeant, the former inquiring if it was all right, and being answered it was, countersigned it: it was countersigned as usual also by one of the officers of the regiment. The man died the same

day, but instead of his property having been bequeathed to his father, the will stated it to have been left to the third prisoner, who, it appeared was a friend of the deceased. The defence set up was, that it was true the deceased had, in the first instance, intended that the property he had should be left to his father; but that he had again sent for the serjeant shortly after he had signed the will, and said that he owed money in the regiment, and it was also so uncertain whether what he had would ever reach his father, that he was determined to leave it to his friend Burke, the third prisoner; it was pretended that a blank had been originally left in the will; that the man was aware of this, and desired, if it had not been filled up with his father's name, that Burke's might be inserted. It appeared to be considered evident that no blank had been left, and that the whole of the will had been written at one time. The property, however, was delivered to Burke, who was subsequently obliged to give up its full value. His lordship the Chief Justice, while summing up, with a view to caution those who might be obliged from their situations to affix their signatures to wills, took occasion to observe upon the danger gentlemen exposed themselves to, in affixing their names to so important a document as a will, without being assured by the person making it that it was really what it purported to be; it gave a paper of this sort a stamp and value to which it might not be entitled, and at the same time exposed those who might have signed their names to a prosecution from the legal heirs in Europe, in cases where the property had been made over to those not entitled to it. The Jury remained out some time, but brought in a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners for a conspiracy to defraud the father of the deceased, one Philip Donnelly, by means of a false and fabricated will of the deceased; considering the serjeant, however, as the most guilty of the three, the Honourable the Chief Justice observed that the judges were determined to have the address of the father of the deceased discovered, if possible, and that the property intended for him by his son should be remitted to him. The prisoners were sentenced for two years' imprisonment in the gaol of Madras, and to pay a fine, amounting to the sum they had been convicted of attempting to obtain by means of the will."—*India Gaz.* Feb. 6.

THE BACHELOR'S BALL.

This elegant entertainment, which had been postponed with so much propriety, took place on Monday. We were there; but to engage in the agreeable task of culling the beauties of the evening, would be like entering into a garden richly stocked

with fruits and flowers. There is such an endless variety of blossoms on every side, so much to charm the eye and woo the touch, that in merely aiming to arrange a suitable wreath, we are apt to fall from the very profusion of materials that are scattered around us. No wonder then that we should feel ourselves completely inadequate to do justice to the festive scene we witnessed. Man is so much the creature of situation, so dependent on the tone of his natural for the enjoyment of his mental being, that the scene which glows, the odour which intoxicates, the sound which ravishes, have each a power no strength of intellect can resist; and sorrow is soothed and bliss exalted, as external objects play on the imagination or influence the senses. When we say that the entertainment was conducted with every arrangement of magnificence and liberality; when we say that Madras had gathered together all her beauty and her chivalry; when we add that the tables groaned under the weight of the feast, and that the wines were exquisite; when we record the zealous and devoted attention of the stewards, combining the refined qualities of the courtier and the gentleman, and when we add that satisfaction was mutually given and felt—gentle reader! what more can be said of the Bachelor's Ball?—[*Mad. Gaz. Jan. 8.*]

MADRAS RACES.

The fleetest horses that have appeared on the Madras course for many years, have been brought forward during this meeting, as will be found by referring to the times of running. What was before considered very good time for the first-rate horses, has this year been transferred to those of a lower scale. The scene is one of the most lively and animating to be found at the Presidency, and the Society no doubt feel highly obliged to those gentlemen, who are so good as to take upon themselves the trouble of arranging and superintending a meeting of this description.

The race ball on Monday evening was extremely well attended; better, it is considered, than on any former similar occasion for years past, almost all the families who patronized the races having been present. The company began to assemble soon after nine o'clock; dancing commenced before ten, and was kept up with great spirit until near one, when the company proceeded to the supper rooms. Quadrilles were the favourites, and the dancing was kept up after supper with renewed spirit until three o'clock in the morning, when the company retired, much gratified with the arrangements which had been made, and with the entertainment of the evening.

There are to be two private matches tomorrow, which are expected to afford much

sport; one between Andrew and Wildblood, and the other between Moonshine and Hurler.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 13.*]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 23. The lady of Robert John Hunter, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 3. At Bellary, the lady of Major Tolfrey, of a son.

10. The lady of Capt. Pattullo, commanding the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, of a son.

— The lady of R. Clark, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Mount Castlenau, Chingleput, the lady of Thomas Boileau, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

17. At Belgaum, the wife of Mr. Geo. Gibson, Deputy-Assistant Commissary of Ordnance at Vizagapatam, of a daughter.

22. At the house of H. Paulin, Esq., the lady of Mr. Pulham, Madras Medical Establishment, of a son.

25. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. Daniel Isaac, Medical Department, of a daughter.

Feb. 6. At Ramnad, the lady of Major Campbell, of a daughter.

7. The lady of Lieut.-Col. Dickens, commanding H. M.'s 34th regt., of a daughter.

Latelly, at Bangalore, the lady of Captain Cunningham, 1st bat. 12th or W. L. L., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 23. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Roy, Mr. James Samuel Harvey, to Miss Elizabeth Dinger.

Jan. 13. By the Rev. W. Roy, Lieut. F. Mountford, Assist. Surveyor General, to Emily, third daughter of Lieut. Colonel J. Haslewood, of the Carnatic European Vet. Bat.

15. At Quilon, at the house of Capt. Ross, Quart.-Mast. of Brigade, by the Rev. Mr. Jeaffreson, Capt. C. F. Grice, Master Attendant at that station, to Miss Margaret Arnott, of Edinburgh, N. B.

18. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. George Ayres, to Constantia, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Harvey, schoolmaster at the Male Asylum, Egmore.

20. At St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. George C. Gager, to Miss Mary Macdonald.

21. At the Vepery Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rottler, Mr. John Wilson, Clerk in the Government Office, to Miss Sophia Fallowfield.

25. At the Hyderabad Residency, Mr. Edward Louis, to Miss Elizabeth Radcliffe.

27. At the Cathedral, by his Exc. the

Vicar-General of St. Thome, Mr. Charles Kennett, to Miss Charlotte Temasfield.

Feb. 1. At Bangalore, by the Rev. W. Malkin, B. A., Capt. A. H. Colberg, 2d bat. 3d regt. N. I., to Miss Caroline Colebrooke.

4. At St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, John Carnac Morris, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Rosa, second daughter of Peter Cherry, Esq.

5. At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Rev. Thomas Lewis, A.M., William Parr, Esq., Merchant, to Mary, the only surviving daughter of the late Robert Powney, Esq., in the service of His Highness Wallajah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

DEATHS.

Dec. 16. At Palamcottah, Mr. Conductor Daniel Carlier, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 62 years.

28. At Secundrabad, Capt. James Taylor, 2d bat. 20th regt. N. I., sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintance.

Jan. 7. At Cochin, Capt. Thos. Jackson, 2d bat. 25th regt. N. I.

13. At Cuddapah, from the effects of teething, Ruth Georgiana, the daughter of Mr. W. Howell, missionary, aged one year and seven months.

14. At Pursewankum, Miss Catherine Lawrence, second daughter of Mr. P. Lawrence, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, aged 14 years.

16. At Salem, in the 27th year of her age, Maria Rosalie, the wife of W. D. Davis, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

18. In camp at Heera Benagolla, near Gudginderghur, in the Southern Mahratta country, after a few hours' illness of the epidemic cholera, Mrs. Fasken, wife of W. Fasken, Esq., M. D., Assist. Surg. 2d bat. 22d regt. Native Infantry.

19. At Tranquebar, Capt. Faith, of his Danish Majesty's service, aged 44 years.

20. At Trichinopoly, William Francis, son of Capt. Mackintosh, the Engineers, aged thirteen months.

— At Trichinopoly, of the cholera morbus, which attacked him while under medical treatment for acute rheumatism, Mungo Park, M. D., aged 23 years, the eldest son of the celebrated African traveller. He possessed those qualities of the mind and of the heart which make men respectable, useful and amiable. He had been only about six months in India, and not quite three at Trichinopoly; yet the decease of few men, after the longest intimacy, has occasioned such general and intense feelings of sorrow and regret.

— Serjeant Major William Thompson.

21. At Vellore, Ensign George Noble Daniell, 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I.

23. Lieut. W. Graham, 1st bat. 14th regt. N. I.

— Deenby, the wife of Hormajee Eduljee Pouday, a well-known Parsee merchant.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 18. Mr. Munro, of the Madras Establishment, to be Sub-Collector south of the Bheema, 15th Dec. 1822.

Mr. Stevenson, of the Madras Establishment, to succeed Mr. Munro as First Assistant to the Principal Collector at Darwar, 16th Jan. 1823.

Mr. J. Payne, First Assistant to the Collector at Broach, 17th Jan. 1823.

Mr. W. Gordon, to be Register at Ahmednuggur, 17th Jan. 1823.

29. Francis Warden, Esq., appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors to be a Member of this Government, has taken the oaths and his seat in the Council of Bombay, as Fourth Member.

31. Mr. William Newnham, to be Chief Secretary to the Government, and to take charge of the Military, Political, and Secret Departments.

On Friday, Jan. 5d, John Leckie, Esq., was sworn in Mayor, and Hen. Grey, Esq. Sheriff of Bombay, for the present year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Sessions.—The first Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery commenced yesterday, the 7th of Jan., before the Honourable Sir Anthony Buller, Knight, Recorder of Bombay. The Court having been opened with the usual ceremony, the following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

Benjamin Noton, Esq., Foreman.	
W. T. Graham, Esq.	T. Crawford, Esq.
W. Mainwaring, Esq.	W. Nicholl, Esq.
T. D. Beatty, Esq.	J. Saunders, Esq.
W. C. Bruce, Esq.	D. Seton, Esq.
W. Peel, Esq.	A. Inglis, Esq.
J. Forbes, Esq.	I. Fawcett, Esq.
T. Riddock, Esq.	E. Elliott, Esq.
A. Mackintosh, Esq.	and
P. H. Hadow, Esq.	F. Bouchier, Esq.

His Lordship commenced his charge to the Grand Jury by observing, that though he believed very few cases would be submitted to them for their consideration, he was sorry to state that three indictments for homicide would be brought before them; and his Lordship then proceeded to define with great perspicuity the different degrees of guilt which attached to the crime, which he observed depended not only on the motives which the Jury might think operated in the minds of those to whom the offences were imputed, but also on the particular circumstances whence the Jury would draw their conclusions.

His Lordship then adverted to the town gaol, and recommended to the

Grand Jury their visiting it, either in a body or by deputation, in order to ascertain if the improvements formerly recommended had been carried into effect.

The Court then adjourned until this day at ten o'clock.—[*Bom. Gaz. Jan. 8.*]

On Wednesday the 8th Jan., the Court having met, the Grand Jury on that and following days returned true bills against Patta Vagha, goldsmith; and Mahomed Esmael, Memon, for burglary; against Purbhut Poona, Bangsallee, for burglary; against Ramjee Deoraz, Hamir Soomar, Bhicka Dulab, Mussa Daood for burglary, and Adanjee Samsodin, and Jumall Nathu, for receiving stolen goods; against Sawboy, hackery driver, Dondia Coosty, Rama Coosty, Ticaram Coosty, and Chima Coosty, for homicide; against Mumbarruck Seedy, for burglary; against Pestonjee Ruttonjee, for robbery; against Natha Keassaree, and Gelle Lukmidass, for receiving stolen goods; against Goolab Sing, Bramin, and Gungasing, Bramin, for robbery.

No bill, against Joseph Eames for homicide.

No bill against Syed Mahomed Edroos for fraud.

Gulatsing, Bramin, and Gungasing, Bramin, discharged.

Jumall Nathu, acquitted.

The Grand Jury having presented their report on the state of the county gaol to the Honourable the Recorder, were discharged.

The sentences passed on the convicts were, Patta Vagha and Mahomed Esmael, transportation to the island of Penang for seven years; Purbhut Poona, transportation to the island of Penang for three years; Ramjee Deoraz, Hamir Soomar, Bhicka Dulab, Mussa Daood, Adanjee Samsodin, transportation to the island of Penang for three years; Sawboy, hackery driver, six months' imprisonment in gaol; Dondia Coosty, Rama Coosty, Ticaram Coosty, and Chima Coosty, one year's imprisonment in gaol; Mumbarruck Seedy, transportation to the island of Penang for three years; Pestonjee Ruttonjee, two years imprisonment and hard labour in gaol; Natha Keassaree and Gelle Lukmidass, six months' imprisonment in gaol, and each to pay a fine of 600 rupees.

The business of the session being now closed, the Court was adjourned.—[*Bom. Gaz., Jan. 11.*]

New Recorder.—On Monday morning (Feb. 3.) Sir Edward West, the new Recorder of Bombay, introduced by Sir Anthony Buller, took the oaths and his seat on the bench, under the customary salute from the garrison. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the Advocate-General rose and addressed the retiring Judge nearly as follows:

“Sir Anthony Buller: I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing, in

the names of my learned friends and gentlemen around this table, our sense of the obligations, both of a public and personal nature, which you have conferred upon us since the time you came to fill the vacancy of that chair. We cannot hastily forget the uniform patience and devotion with which you have at all times dedicated yourself to the business of the Court, or your polite urbanity of manner to the personal convenience of the practitioners in it. Your stay among us has been too uncertain in its duration, to permit the completion of those amendments in our practice, which your good judgment and experience in the Supreme Court of Calcutta suggested to you as applicable to the constitution of this, and to the temper and habits of the natives; but we have full confidence in the high character we have received of your successor, that what you have judiciously planned in this respect, will in due time be carried into effect by him. In taking this public leave of you, Sir, we request you to accept our very sincere and respectful wishes for your future health and happiness in this country, and a happy meeting with your family in your native land.”

Sir Anthony Buller replied to this effect:

“Mr. Advocate-General, I feel very grateful for the sentiments conveyed to me through you from the bar, and the gentlemen of this Court; and it is to me a very high gratification, that my efforts to administer justice here with patience and impartiality, have been appreciated by you in terms so highly gratifying to me; but I am at the same time bound to acknowledge, that if I have been successful in those efforts, I owe it, in a great degree, to the very ready and obliging assistance which I have received from you, and every gentleman in the Court, whenever I had occasion to call for it. I experience a great satisfaction in resigning my charge here into the hands of a gentleman, who has come to fill this chair with a reputation the most eminent for legal and literary acquirements.

“I trust, gentlemen, you will long maintain the high character for honour and respectability which I found amongst you, and of which I leave you now in the full possession. I shall remember the time I have spent in Bombay, and this day in particular, to the latest hour of my life. I beg again to express my best thanks to you, and to return your good wishes with very great sincerity.”

Sir Edward West addressed a few words to the bar and the gentlemen of the Court, expressive of his good-will towards them, and his resolution to follow the example of his predecessor; he hoped the same good understanding which at present continued between the bench and the bar, would long continue.—[*Bom. Cour., Feb. 8.*]

Appointments.—We understand that Sir Edward West has appointed Edward Stamp West, Esq. to the offices of Sealer and Judge's Clerk; the former in the room of R. Woodhouse, Esq., and the latter of A. Ferrier, Esq.—[*Ibid.*]

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Lady West, Mrs. Col. Baker, Miss Baker; Sir Edw. West, Knight, Recorder of Bombay; Dr. Ducat; Capt. Lewis, H. C. Marine; Messrs. Constable and Hart, Cadets; Mr. E. West, Secretary to Sir Edward West; Mr. W. Boyce, Merchant; Mr. Noton, free mariner.

From Calcutta: Capt. Blast, H. C. Marine; Miss Hadkinson, and Mr. Sims.

From China: Mr. F. Leyrin, Capt. C. Maleden, Mrs. H. Blair, H. Blair, Esq., Madras C. S., and Mr. Jas. Lyon, free mariner.

From Bassadore: Lieut. Gidley and Lieut. Stalker and troops; Lieut. and Adj. W. F. Allen, Lieut. G. Moore, Lieut. E. Burgess, Ensign W. Stewart, Ensign B. W. Ganteer, Sergeant-Major J. Tanner, 2d bat. 12th regt., and troops; Lieut. Taylor, Lieut. H. Cracklow, A. Woodburn and troops; Capt. Bagnold, 12th regt.; Capt. Robinson, B. E. regt.; Capt. Auldjo, Artillery; Lieut. Phillips, B. E., Regt.; Ensign Ore, B. E. regt.; and Assist.-Surg. McDonald, and troops.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 29. At Veur, in Salsette, Mrs. Furdoonjee Cursettjee, of a son.

30. At sea, the lady of the Rev. Mr. D. Mitchell, of a son.

31. The lady of Captain J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster Baroda Subsidiary Force, of a son.

Jan. 2. At Jaulnah, the lady of Captain R. Shawe, of a daughter.

4. The lady of Colonel Hessman, Commandant of Artillery, of a daughter.

9. At Colabah, the lady of W. P. Ranny, Esq., of a son.

17. Mrs. Higgs, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. At Poona, the lady of William Chaplain, Esq., Commissioner in the Dekhan, of a son.

6. The lady of Capt. J. Palin, 5th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

— At Ramnad, the lady of Maj. Campbell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 6. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Davis, Lieut. J. H. Bell, 1st bat. 6th regt. N. I., to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Jarmy, H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons.

6. Lieut. Blachly, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Watson, 24th Light Dragoons.

25. At St. Thomas's Church, Captain Robt. Graham, to Mrs. F. Jolliffe.

DEATHS.

Nov. 22. At Bushire, Lieut. H. J. Milford, Madras N. I. His remains were deposited in the cemetery of the Armenian Chapel at Bushire.

Dec. 25. At Baroda, after a most painful and tedious illness, Capt. François Dummar, of his Highness the Guicowar's service, aged seventy years, leaving a most disconsolate widow and a large family to deplore their irremediable loss.

27. Aged fifty-five, John Allen Macpherson, Esq.

31. At Matoongha, the Rev. George Martin, A. M.

Jan. 1. At his house in Geergon, Sunkersetti Bahoolset, a Hindoo, a gentleman of high spirit and independence, of great wealth and respectability, well known among the European gentry of this island, and highly esteemed by the caste of goldsmiths, of which he was a principal member.

4. At Bhowdy, Ensign John Hayes Hungerford, 1st bat. 7th regt. N. I., in his eighteenth year, of a jungle fever, which he contracted while on a field detachment in the district of Jowar.

6. Elias, the infant son of Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster Baroda Subsidiary Force.

10. At Viar, in Salsette, Rustonjee, the only infant son of Furdoonjee Cursettjee.

11. Mrs. Graham, the wife of Capt. J. W. Graham, 6th regt. N. I.

— Mr. Jacob Lambertus Vanwoolen, aged thirty-six years.

14. In the twenty fifth year of her age, Rosse Mary, the wife of Mr. Henry Thos. Phillips, after lingering with a severe illness, which she bore with most exemplary fortitude.

15. Mr. Thomas Boyce, aged forty-three years.

17. At Colaba, after a long and painful illness, Lieut. John Gilbert, H. M.'s 20th regt. He was buried with military honours, attended by the 20th regt. and other officers of the garrison.

19. Louisa, infant daughter of Mrs. George Higgs, aged two days.

23. Mr. J. S. Watson, late of the firm of Lugin and Watson, aged twenty-eight years.

— Mrs. Ann Capon, aged fifty-six years.

— At Poona, Mrs. Anna de Vida, wife of Mr. Nicolao de Vida, Clerk in the Commissioners' Office.

24. Mr. George James Gracias, a native doctor at the Tannah Hospital; and on the 26th his wife, Anna Maria de Rozario,

leaving four disconsolate children to lament their irreparable loss.

30. Mr. J. Harrington, Sub-Conductor in the Ordinance Department.

Feb. 1. Mrs. Collins Jolliffe, aged twenty years.

3. At Mazagan, departed this life, Miss Diana Hall, the second daughter of Mr. S. W. Henshaw, aged fourteen years and two months.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 8. Charles Scott, Esq., Collector of Jaffnapatam, to act as Provincial Judge of the said district.

James Agnew Farrell, Esq., Provincial Judge of Jaffnapatam, to act as Collector of the said district.

PENANG.

ADDRESSES TO MR. ERSKINE.

The following addresses from the Chinese inhabitants, in the Chinese language, were presented to the Hon. J. J. Erskine, Esq. at the moment of his departure from this island; which having been translated by the Rev. Dr. Morrison, in China, have been forwarded from thence by a recent arrival, and kindly handed to us for publication:—

Address to Mr. Erskine, on his leaving Penang to return to England.

"Worshipful congratulation, and wishes for long life and happiness."

ERSKINE, the Second King of Penang, has been pure and just, enlightened and diligent, of strict integrity, and kind and gracious.

Ever since the day he alighted from his carriage in this place, the weal and the woes of the people have been his anxious care. He has honoured and rewarded the good, and has sternly rooted up the tares. Intelligent in his decisions, none dared to act fraudulently. Although scribes and liars were so disposed, they did not dare to play tricks. Hence in the public manners there was peaceful harmony, and in the acts of Government there was an awe-inspiring decorum. Every man willingly submitted. During more than ten years that he held office, the people's public morals were daily improved and reformed.

In years of scarcity, plans were taken to reduce the price of grain, and the poor man in every case had one on whom to rely for a livelihood. His benevolent heart and benevolent rule entered deeply into men's bones and marrow; hence his praises filled the highways, and songs of joy extended to the desert. The merchants of remote parts looked fondly to the land of good fame,

and all persons desired to enter our king's dominions; and ten thousands of people felt grateful as the purple little infant that depends on its father and mother, and cannot bear to leave them a moment. Had he not placed his heart in the belly of the poor man, how could he have induced all mouths with one voice to laud him as with one heart!

Now do we know that our king is determined to return home, and we have no scheme by which we can compel his stay. We can only present this address to accompany him with our best feelings far off, thousands of miles. We desire that his life and his wealth may be unlimited, and then will consolation be afforded to the longing minds of his children. The people, and they will call upon him hereafter not to cast off nor reject the men of this land.

With profound respect is this address presented.

(Signed) BENG,

And twenty-four other persons, who call themselves the children and people over whom he ruled.

March 26, 1822.

Farewell Address from certain Inhabitants of Penang to the Hon. Mr. Erskine.

"May your life extend to ten thousand years. May it be endless."

To the Magistrate ERSKINE, Second King of Penang, this paper is respectfully presented.

Your justice had manifested your intelligence, and your uncorrupted integrity displayed your dignity. Benevolence and clemency possessed your heart, and your strenuous exertions aimed only at good government. During a period of more than ten years that you held office, you viewed the people's hunger with the same concern as you would have felt your own hunger. You investigated our ploughing, and asked about our sowing. You managed public affairs with the same care as those of our own family. In your judicial decision, you felt for those who were to suffer punishment. You encouraged the good and chastised the bad. The lustre of your rule equalled the united glories of the sun and moon. No scribe nor liar dared to insult the people, and the public morals were daily improved. The people felt your sway as the genial fructifying showers; your praises filled the highways, and songs of joy extended to the desert. The children all looked up to you as to a mother, and the young men honoured you as a teacher. The merchant from remote parts looked with fond desire to the land of good fame, and all wished to enter our king's territory. Had not a benevolent rule deeply impressed the hearts of men, who would have uttered

aspirations of inexpressible and unceasing admiration?

Now your departure is determined on, and the dragon steed cannot longer be detained amongst us. Few are the days in which we shall enjoy your soothing care. Deep are our feelings of attachment to you, but we can do nothing more than present this address to convey our feelings, accompanying you when far off, thousands of miles. May they be illimitable; and should you again hold office in this land, it will be a great blessing to many thousands of poor people.

The year Tin-Woo of the revolving heavens, 5th moon; the year of Hong-Kale (England) 1822.

(Signed) LEONG-ME-KRAT,
TSANG-PAT-LIN,
LEONG-TSAN-YUEN.
&c. &c. &c.

The recipients of kindness bow their heads to the ground.

Copy of Mr. Erskine's Reply to the Chinese Addresses from Penang.

My Good Friends:—I had no means of obtaining a translation of the address received from you on leaving Penang, until my arrival in this country, where it was done for me by my friend Dr. Morrison.

The spontaneous, disinterested sentiments of the most intelligent and respectable members of the Chinese community on that island, of personal regard towards me, has made an impression on my heart which no time can efface, and I receive the expression of those good wishes with cordiality and satisfaction.

After a residence on that island of seventeen years (a considerable portion of which time in situations requiring no ordinary degree of activity), it is impossible that my ardent wishes and prayers can ever be alienated from the prosperity and happiness of that settlement. If circumstances prevent our meeting again, I sincerely bid you farewell.

J. J. ERSKINE.

Canton, Oct. 29, 1822.

[Penang Gaz. Jan. 11.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DISTRESSED POPULATION IN IRELAND.

We have much pleasure in acquainting our readers that a subscription for the aid of our distressed fellow-creatures in Ireland is set on foot at this settlement, under the benevolent auspices of the Hon. the Governor; and we are directed to state that the subscription paper is now lying at the library, and that the Sub-Treasurer of Government has been authorized to receive such sums as may be subscribed, which will hereafter be remitted to the Calcutta Committee by the Hon. the Governor.—[Penang Gaz. Jan. 8.

BIRTH.

Dec. 30. The lady of the Rev. R. S. Hutchings, A. M., of a daughter.

MALACCA.

DEATH.

Jan. 14. The Hon. Timmerman Thysen, Esq., Governor of Malacca.

BORNEO.

BLOCKADE OF SINKAWAN BY THE DUTCH.

By accounts received by the last arrival from Singapore, we understand that letters were addressed to the Residents at our settlements to the eastward in the month of October last by the Dutch Commissioner at Borneo, declaring the port of Sinkawan to be in a state of blockade, and forbidding the resort of British trading vessels to it.

As the name of this port is not perhaps very familiar to our readers, we avail ourselves of this opportunity of giving publicity to the following facts relating to it:—Sinkawan is situated about thirty miles to the south of Sambass, two or three miles up a small river. It is the port which leads to that part of Borneo where the great Chinese population employed in the gold mines, said to amount to 60,000 men, is settled. It is a place of far more importance than either Pontianak or Sambass, being the principal mart for gold, and the best market for the sale of opium and Bengal piece goods on the coast. The name of the place where the gold is produced is Montradak, and that which is found there is said to be superior to any other found either in Sumatra or Borneo. The quantity produced by a mine wrought by 200 labourers in thirty-five days, amounts to 320 hungkals or 555½ oz. troy as the highest produce, and 243 oz. as the lowest. The annual amount of the gold of Montradak is 88,362 oz., which at the rate of 4l. 5s. per oz. amounts to 33,38,116 rups. of value, and the Chinese who work the mines are said to send to China nearly 25,000 oz. yearly. The gold is found in the proportion of 12.02 parts dress in 100, leaving 87.98 of pure metal, and is said to be 20.18 carats fine. The Chinese who are settled here are governed by authorities of their own appointment, and are only nominally dependent upon Pontianak or Sambass. About three years ago the Dutch attempted to bring these people under their authority; upon which a quarrel took place, and the Chinese made an attack upon the Dutch lines at Pontianak. This affair was afterwards settled, but we believe the Dutch again have made an attempt to bring these people under their power, which being resisted, has caused the present disagreement, and the blockade of the port to every description of vessels, European as well as native.—[Heng. Hurk., Feb. 6.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 20. Mr. W. R. Taylor, to be Second Assistant in the office of the Accountant-General.

27. Mr. A. J. Drummond, Head Assistant to the Collector of Madras.

Mr. W. Ashton, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George.

Jan. 3. Lieut. R. H. Russell, 6th regt. Light Cav., to rank as Brev. Capt. from 31 Dec. 1818.

28. Capt. James Hume, and Lieut. J. Milnes, 15th regt. N. I., to take rank from 7 March 1822, vice Richardson, retired.

31. Lieut. H. Newman, 20th regt. N. I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st bat., vice Crichton, promoted.

Major D. C. Smith, 19th regt. N. I., has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Feb. 4. Lieut. J. H. Winbolt, 5th regt. N. I., to be Adjut. to 2d bat., vice Farquharson, promoted.

Sen. Ensign Wm. Cranston, 14th regt. N. I., to be Lieut., vice Graham, deceased; date of com. 30 Jan. 1823.

Mr. W. H. Clifford is transferred from the Inf. to the Cav., and promoted to the rank of Cornet.

Mr. Peter James Begbie is admitted as a Cadet of Artillery from 14 Jan. 1823, and promoted to the rank of 2d-Lieut.

11. Surg. Jeremiah Scarman, to be Superintending Surg.; date of rank, 16 Jan. 1823.

Surgs. Wm. Horsman and J. H. Jones to be Superintend. Surgs.; date of rank, 2 Feb. 1823.

Superintend. Surg. J. Scarman is appointed to the Mysoor Division.

Superintend. Surgs. Wm. Horsman and J. H. Jones are appointed to the Centre Division and the Northern Division respectively.

Surg. J. Towell, A. B., to be Garrison Surgeon of Masulipatam.

Surg. A. Campbell, M. D., to take rank from 6 Jan. 1822, vice Sherwood, retired.

Assist. Surg. Richard Killet is appointed to the Residency at Mysoor, vice Scarman.

14. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Richard Allen, 21st regt. N. I., to be Assist. to the Agent for Army Clothing.

9th Regt. N. I. Sen. Capt. Thomas Hick to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. H. Rowley to be Capt., and Sen. Ensign J. S. K. Biscoe, to be Lieut.

vice McLeod, deceased; date of coms. 11 Feb. 1823.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.

Jan. 31. Capt. G. Drew, 17th regt. N. I., and Lieut. Francis Fosbery, 8th regt. N. I., on sick certificate.

Feb. 7. Lieut.-Col. Thos. Stewart, 18th regt. N. I.

Cancelled.

Jan. 31. Capt. Heude, 23d regt. N. I., to Europe.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND
DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 28. At Coconada, the lady of Henry Sewell, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 18. Ann Amelia, the wife of Mr. Henry Hamilton, of the Travancore Mission, of a son.

25. The lady of J. McLeod, Esq., of a son.

March 3. The lady of W. Bannister, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 6. At Cannanore, by the Rev. J. Dunsterville, Lieut. R. C. Cuxton, 2d batt. Pioneers, to Mrs. Mary Smyth, relict of the late Capt. Smyth, 7th regt. N. I.

March 3. At St. George's Church, S. Nicholls, Esq. C. S., to Miss Minchin.

DEATHS.

Feb. 10. At St. Thomas's Mount, Major Alexander McLeod, commanding 1st bat. 9th N. I.—Major McLeod had served upwards of 22 years in India. His natural talents were decidedly of a superior order, and the advantages of a well-cultivated understanding enabled him to improve them to advantage. His disposition was candid, and he possessed in an eminent degree that quick sense of honour, so highly becoming his public character and station. Major McLeod was the last of four brothers, all of whom died in the service of their country; they were the grandsons of the celebrated Flora McDonald, the generous friend of Prince Charles Stuart.

— At Trichinopoly, Lieut. Edwin Mainwaring, of the Royal Regiment.

20. At Mundigroog, of a fever, Lieut. Francis Searle, 2d bat. 9th regt., aged 22 years.

— At Seringapatam, Ensign W. N. Douglas, 1st bat. 18th regt., aged 18 years.

22. Priscilla Henrietta, infant daughter of Mr. Edward Price.

27. The wife of Mr. E. D. Arachy, aged 20 years.

March 2. At Fort St. George, Lieut. Alexander Major, H. M. 41st regt.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 10. Major Archibald Robertson, to be Collector in Candeish.

Mr. William J. Lumsden, to be Collector at Surat.

Mr. John H. Cherry, to be Collector at Ahmedabad.

11. Capt. J. Briggs, the Political Agent in Candeish, to be Resident at Satara, vice Grant, returned to Europe.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle.

Dec. 23. Lieut. Alex. Adamson, to be

Capt., and Ensign Thomas Candy to be Lieut., in succession to Nash, deceased, 14 Dec. 1822.

28. Ensign Charles Morley, 10th regt. N. I., to be Lieut. vice Ottey, deceased, 24 Dec. 1822.

Jan. 3. Maj. Gen. Samuel Wilson is appointed to the command of the Surat Division of the Army.

4. Colonel Dalhac, H. M. 4th Drags. to be Inspector of Cavalry, and Horse Artillery, until further orders.

11. Sen. Assist. Surg. James M'Adam to be Surg., vice Panton deceased; date of rank, 22 Dec 1822.

DEATH.

Dec. 4. At Canton, Charles John Wheeler, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Act passed on the 11th July "to repeal certain duties of customs of Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof; to grant certain bounties on salted provisions and silk manufactures exported, and to make more effectual regulations for collecting the duties of customs."

The provisions of this Act will greatly meliorate many vexatious forms, and release a variety of *trifling* articles of import from prohibitory duties. We never could understand why the pastry-cooks and confectioners of London were entitled to a protecting duty, or why we should be so jealous of the performances of foreign artists, as to levy a tax of 2s. or 4s. a-piece on their drawings and engravings. It would not be difficult to enumerate a variety of other articles in regard to which the excessive duties imposed upon them are exceedingly vexatious to private individuals, while they are productive of little or no benefit to the public at large, or even to any body of men belonging to it.

The present Act is also calculated to introduce many facilities which were before unthought of; and, as a happy instance, we have the pleasure of informing our scientific friends, that a duty of only five per cent. is henceforth to be levied on such articles as may be fairly classed under the head of "Specimens of Natural History." We conceive that it was never the intention of the Legislature to act

otherwise than with liberality in such particulars; but as the schedules of duties have hitherto been drawn out *only* with reference to commerce, it is much to be feared that many curious specimens and valuable discoveries have been lost to the scientific world.

The Act is to take effect from the 11th August next.

The following singular document appeared in the public prints early in the present month. It was issued by the Persian minister, Mirza Mahomed Saulih, previously to his departure from this country:

"As many families from European countries have lately resorted, some to America and New Holland, and others to Georgia and Daghistan, as settlers, his Royal Highness Abbas Mirza, the Prince Royal of Persia, through the medium of his minister at the court of Great Britain, personally assures all those who may be inclined to take up their residence in his kingdom of Adxirbijan, of which the capital is Tabriz, that on their arrival in the district of Sauvidgeboulogh, he will immediately assign to them portions of land, with residences attached, and every requisite for their comfort and subsistence. The soil will yield abundant crops of wheat, barley, rice, cotton, and every species of fruit or grain they may choose to cultivate; and the natural produce of the country exceeds that of any other quarter of the globe. Besides receiving grants of lands, such settlers shall, as long as they

reside in Persia, be exempt from all taxes or contributions of any kind; their property and persons be held sacred, under the immediate protection of the Prince himself, who further engages that they shall be treated with the greatest kindness and attention; and, as is the custom of Persia, be at full liberty to enjoy their own religious opinions and feelings, and to follow, without control or interruption, their own mode of worship. As all travellers who have visited Persia agree that it is the best climate under the sun, it is only necessary to state, by way of exemplification, that it is the usual place of resort for persons whose health has been impaired by a residence in India: and it rarely happens that such invalids do not speedily become convalescent from the change.

"His Royal Highness, in issuing his commands to give publicity to these sentiments, is prompted by an ardent desire mutually to promote the welfare of settlers, and the improvement of his country; which he is convinced, from past experience, would be greatly advanced in knowledge, and materially benefited in every point of view, by a more extended and familiar intercourse with Europeans, and especially with those whom he has ever felt pleasure in designating 'his English friends.'

"The undersigned, in thus promulgating the views and wishes of his Prince, in obedience to the positive commands with which he has been honoured, scarcely conceives it necessary to offer any observations upon the assurances given in this paper, as the character of his Royal Highness is so well understood, and has been so duly appreciated by the subjects of Great Britain who have for years been domiciled in Persia, and to which many authors, both of that and other countries, have added their testimony; but for the satisfaction of such individuals as may not have the facility of obtaining information upon this point, the Prince's devoted servant and humble representative begs leave to state, that his Royal Master has ever been characterized as amiable, just, benevolent, and honourable, in the highest degree; though dignified in his deportment, extremely affable; proverbially of a liberal, enlightened, and magnanimous mind; possessing great intellectual powers, which are nobly applied; a strenuous advocate for pure morality, and religion, without bigotry; the friend of the oppressed and needy; uniformly administering strict and impartial justice, but at the same time exercising his high prerogative with the most merciful consideration; ardent in his endeavours to cultivate the mind, and improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, as far as the circumstances in which he is placed will admit: indeed, it may be said with truth, that he is pre-eminently distinguish-

ed for every virtue that is estimable in civilized society, or that can adorn and dignify the monarch or the man.

"*MR. SAULIN.*"

"No. 25, Great Coram Street,
London, July 8, 1823."

We are far from doubting that it is the wish of the Persian Government to colonize such of his northern provinces as border upon the dominions of Turkey and Russia with natives of this country: but we much question whether the number of adventurers will answer the expectations of those who have invited them. Perhaps, in a future number, we may present our readers with a brief description of the provinces of which Tabriz is the capital, offering at the same time a few remarks on the results that are likely to follow from even a small number of adventurers settling in those quarters.

The Glasgow frigate has brought to England, as presents from the Nabob of Oude to his Majesty, several articles of considerable value, being estimated at upwards of 200,000*l.* Among them are a sword, set in diamonds, a belt, and sword-knot; the latter composed of diamonds and other precious jewels of the most costly description; and suspended to it is an emerald of great value, it being considered the largest extant, and nearly the size of an egg. The whole are landed, and will be presented by Captain Doyle to the King. A Bird of Paradise *also* has also been brought to England in this ship, which we believe to be the only attempt of this kind ever made with success. A bull and cow, of a small white breed, which the Hindoos worship, have also arrived as a present to the princesses.

Intimation has been given at the different police offices, that it is the intention of Government to establish a head police-office at Sidney, in New South Wales, from which other offices of a similar nature are to emanate; and to effect which an experienced police magistrate, clerk, and eight officers of police constables, at a liberal salary, are to go from London to serve for five years, at the end of which period they will be at liberty to serve for a further term of five years, or return.

The public dinner which was given to the Marquess of Hastings on Monday the 28th July was highly interesting, not only from its general respectability, but from the opportunity which was thus afforded of conferring a just and ample eulogium on the long and brilliant administration of

that distinguished nobleman. It was well observed by the noble Chairman (Lord W. Bentinck), that the system which had been introduced by the enlightened policy of Marquess Wellesley had been carried into complete effect by the Marquess of Hastings. Most cordially would we add our feeble voice to the testimony that was likewise borne to his liberal and philanthropic efforts to ameliorate the condition of the immense population of India.

We trust that the last few years have done much in dissipating prejudice in every quarter, and in giving a stimulus to the human intellect, which must long continue to operate. In the immediate sphere of the several Presidencies the change has been most remarkable. We now see the most respectable and intelligent natives emulating their European masters in those laudable and philanthropic exertions which are the glory of the present age. The liberal contributions for the distressed population of Ireland, and the native meeting to move an address to the Marquess of Hastings, on his approaching departure from India, may justly be regarded as singular and striking proofs of the rapid assimilation of their general feeling. We trust that brighter prospects are opening upon that benighted country; that the reign of ignorance and superstition is departing, and that the progress of civilization will be accompanied by the march of principles and truths of a far superior order, and which, under Providence, will justly endear the name of Britain to all succeeding generations.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

Whitchull, July 23, 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major General Thomas Brown, of the East-India Company's Army, to be Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

His Majesty has also been graciously pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers of the East-India Company's army to be Companions of the said Order:

Lieut. Col. J. Dewar, 12th regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. D. Leighton, Bombay Infantry.

Lieut. Col. C. Deacon, 5d regt. Madras Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. T. Corsellis, Bombay Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Maxwell, 6th Bengal Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. T. Pollock, 20th regt. Madras Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, 4th regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. T. Newall, 4th regt. Madras Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Popham, 23d regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. R. Hotaler, Bengal Artillery.

Lieut. Col. R. Clarke, 1st regt. Bengal Native Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. L. R. O'Brien, 8th regt. Bengal Native Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. A. Andrews, 22d regt. Madras Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. C. M'Leod, 4th regt. Madras Native Infantry.

Maj. E. Gerr-Stannus, Bombay European Regiment.

Maj. F. F. Staunton, 1st regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

Maj. E. J. Ridge, 4th regt. Beng. Native Cavalry.

Maj. J. Ford, 2d regt. Madras Native Infantry.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Ceylon Regt. July 11. Capt. James Taree, from half-pay 3d Ceylon regt., to be Captain, vice Henry Cooper, who exchanges; dated 3d July 1823.—25. 1st-Lieut. Peter Cofton, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Blankenberg, deceased; dated 15th Dec. 1822.—2d-Lieut. Peter Bennet Reyne, to be 1st Lieut. vice Crofton; dated 15th Dec. 1822. Edw. Archer Turnour, Gent. to be 2d-Lieut., vice Reyne; dated 17th July 1823.

2d Ditto. July 11. Capt. Henry Viscount Barnard, from 5d Life Guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Spawforth, who retires; dated July 3, 1823.

Staff. July 11. Col. Wm. Marlay, Permanent Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., to be Deputy Quart. Mast. Gen. to the King's Troop, serving in the East-Indies, vice Stanhope, who retires; dated July 3, 1823.

COMPANY'S AGENT AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have been pleased to appoint C. A. Saunders, Esq. their Agent at the Isle of France, on the resignation of J. F. Saunders, Esq.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 30. Gravesend. *Sarah*, Thacker, from Bombay.

July 1. Ditto. *City of Edinburgh*, Wiseman, from Bengal and Cape of Good Hope.

July 1. Portsmouth. H.M.S. *Glasgow*, from India and the Mediterranean.

7. Ditto. H.M.S. *Termagant*, from Madras 28th Feb.

— Gravesend. *Coldstream*, Stephens, from Bengal 15th Feb., Madras 10th March, and St. Helena 17th May.

8. Deal. *Charlotte*, Stevenson, from Bombay 15th Feb. and St. Helena 15th May.

11. Gravesend. *Marchioness of Ely*, Kay, from Bengal. *Warren Hastings*, Mason, from Bengal and Madras.

14. Ditto. *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, from Bengal 7th March, and Cape 11th May.

Lady Raffles, Coxwell, from Bengal, &c. *York*, Talbert, from Madras.

Duke of Redford, Cunningham, from Bombay. *King George the Fourth*, Clarke, from Bengal and Bombay.

15. Ditto. *Catherine*, Knox, from Madras.

16. Ditto. *Hibernia*, Macintosh, from Bengal 15th Feb. *Providence*, Owen, from Bengal 26th Jan., Madras, 8th Feb. and St. Helena 26th May. *Larkins*, Wilkinson, from Bengal.

21. Off Ramsgate. *General Hewitt*, Barrow, from Bengal 10th March, Cape 8th May, and St. Helena 29th ditto.

Departures.

July 2. Deal. *Windor Castle*, Lee, for Madras and Bengal.

3. Portsmouth. H.M. ship *Larne*, for the East-Indies.

— Gravesend. *Mary*, Ardlie, for Bengal.

17. Portsmouth. H.M. ship *Slaney*, for Isle of Ascension and India.

22. Gravesend. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspoole, for China.

Vessels spoken with.

Thomas Grenville, London to Bengal, 24th June, lat. 44, long. 13.

Norfolk, Greig, London to Madras, &c. 15th April, lat. 23 S., long. 28.

George Home, Young, London to Java, 18th June, lat. 10 N., long. 51.

Woodford, for Madras and Bengal, 22d March, lat. 1 S., long. 85 E.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Coldstream*, from Madras: Col. Dunkin, C.B., Lieut. Col. Dickens, Major Farint, Major Hogarth, Capt. Tew, Paymaster Leddingham, Lieut. Thomson, Adjutant Laxe, Assist. Surg. Orton, Quart.

Mast. Howe and Ensign Hadwen, of H.M. 34th regt.; Lieut. Col. Fleming, Major Wheatstone, Capt. Cuppage, Surg.

Pollock, M.D., Adjutant Fraser, Lieut. Brown, Ens. Whetstone, Ens. Little, and Paymaster Monk, of H.M. 53d regt.; Quart. Mast. Mahon; Lieut. Stewart, H.M. 89th regt.; Mrs. Dunkin, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Farint, Mrs. Fleming and four children; three Misses Coultman, daughters

of the late Major Coultman, H.M. 53d regt.; and about 300 soldiers of the 34th and 53d regts., and invalids.

Per *Marchioness of Ely*, from Bengal: C. Birch, Esq., merchant, and two children; Mrs. Taylor and three children; Mrs. Latter and child; Mrs. Fosbury; H. Taylor, Esq., Civil Service; Capt. Williams and Dr. McLean, H.M. 53d regt.; Capt. Caulfield, H.M. 44th regt.; Lieuts. Fosbury and Nugent, H.M. 17th regt.; Mr. Wigney, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Macdonald.

Per *Warren Hastings*, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. Blakeman; Mrs. Blakeman; Mr. John Blakeman; Herbert Ryder, Esq., from Madras; Capt. Geo. Drew, Mr. Darby, Lieut. Geo. Warren, Mr. Guppy, Mr. Kennon, Mrs. Tweenborough, Mr. Henry Hudson, Miss Julia Birt; Capt. Phillips, H.M.S.; and twenty invalided limited service men.

Per *Lady Raffles*, from Bengal: Maj. Phipps, 13th Bengal N.I.; Maj. Hughes, H.M. 24th regt.; Major Dundas, Bengal Artillery; Capt. Maxfield and Lieut. Criddle, Bombay Marine; Capt. Sanderson, 8th Bengal N.C.; Alex. Wilson, Esq.; R. Sangster, Esq.; F. Shore, Esq.; Lieuts. Taylor, Hayman, and Wharton, 8th Lt. Drags; Lieuts. Bainbridge and M'Kenzie, 24th Foot; Mr. Griffin, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Col. Ludlow, Mrs. A. Wilson, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Heyman, Mrs. Bainbridge, Mrs. Wharton; Misses Le Marchand, M. Baker, E. Phipps, M. Hewitt, E. Maxfield, J. B. Applin, and E. M. Heyman; Masters F. Shaw, H. Tapp, C. Abbot, W. Abbot, R. Heyman, J. Ludlow, C. D. Applin, and G. Phipps.

Per *Sir Edward Paget*, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. G. Richards, Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Col. Lucius O'Brien, Bengal N.C.; James Money, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Alex. Ross, Esq., ditto; A. M' Cann, Esq., C.S.; Capt. R. W. Smith, Bengal N.C.; J. S. Buckingham, Esq., late Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*; John Denny, Esq., merchant; Lieut. Elger, H.M. 34th regt.; Lieut. Crisp, Royal Navy; Mrs. Col. Richards, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Capt. Smith, Mrs. Buckingham, Miss Piggott, and Miss Turner; Masters Henry Money, Alex. Morton, Geo. Morton, Robt. Smith, Harvey Alexander; Misses Caroline Cooper, Mary Ann Ross, Virginia Richards, Caroline Richards, Louisa Smith, and Mary Smith; and eight male, and six female servants.

Per *King George the Fourth*, from Bombay: Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Barlow, and the Misses Barlow; Major Babee, Capt. Adair, Capt. Kelly, Lieuts. Ewen, Le Strange, and two Campbells, of H.M. 24th regt.; Lieut. Hannah, H.M. 67th regt.; Lieut. M'Neil, H.C. service; and Assist. Surg. Graham, late of ditto; 36 privates, two

women, and two children, of H.M. 24th regt.; and W. Turner, seaman.—From the Cape of Good Hope, having been wrecked in the Apollo: Messrs. Cardozo and Higginson, and Miss Prudence Blake.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bombay: Lady Smith, wife of Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B.; Mrs. Whish, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. and two Misses Gilbert; Commodore T. D. Beatty, H. C.'s Marine; Major W. S. Whish, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Carrol, H. M. 4th Lgt. Drags.; Ensign Nevill, 1st Bombay N. I.; two Misses Smith; three Misses Whish; Miss Sarah Burn, Miss Anstruther, Master Dixon, and Master C. R. Bell; (Miss Jane Burn died at sea).—From Ceylon: Capt. Carter, H. M. 16th regt.; Mrs. Carter; Lieut. Kingston, 82d regt.; Mrs. Kingston; Mr. T. R. Jones, surgeon, Royal Artillery; Mr. W. H. Foote, Assist. Surg. H. M. 17th Foot; Mr. Sellway, H. M. 89th Foot; Mrs. and Miss Sellway; two Misses and two Masters Carter; two Masters Kingston; two Masters Paul; Lieut. Winter, H. M. 45th regt.; (A. B. Todd, Bengal. C. S. landed at the Cape).—From the Cape: Capt. G. Tennant, late Commander of the Apollo; Mr. John Mordaunt, chief officer of ditto; Capt. T. P. Wordsworth, Bengal country service; Master George Gardner; and forty-five invalids of H. M. Artillery, Ceylon, 16th, 45d, and 82d Regts.

Per Catherine, from Bengal: Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Gill, Geo. Tyler, Esq., C. S.; J. Barnes, Esq. and Capt. Gill, H. M. 24th regt.; Miss Plowden, two Misses Gill, and Masters Larkins and Gill.—From Madras: Mrs. King, Mr. Simkins, Colonel Chitty, 24th N. I., Capt. Conolly and Lieuts. Norton, Thompson, and Simkins, H. M. 34th regt.; Mr. King, Mr. Brookes, two children of Mrs. Simkins, and three ditto of Mrs. King.

Per York, from Madras: Mrs. Dickenson and two children; Capt. Combe, 2d regt. N. I.; Capt. Mallet, 46th regt.; Capt. Ellis, 34th ditto; Capt. Willis, 4th regt. Madras N. I.; Capt. Macqueen, 2d Madras Nat. Cav.; Major Lawless, Madras Europ. regt.; Lieut. Lynch, 23d Madras N. I.; Surg. Piper, 83d regt.; (Lieut. Williams, 9th regt. N. I., died on the 14th July of chronic hepatitis).—From the Cape: Major Broderick and family, and Lieut. and Mrs. Sweeney.

Per Hibernia, from Bengal: Mrs. and Miss Ewing; Mrs. Major Fletcher; Mr. Robert T. J. Glyn, Judge at Bareilly; Mr. Ewing, Judge at Sylhet; Captains Lloyd, Hall, and Mast, Company's service; Capt. Jacob, H. M. service; Joseph Baretto, Esq. merchant; Dr. Lumsdaine; Lieuts. Stepney and Macbean.

Per Providence, from Bengal: Lady Harriet Paget; Lieut. Colonel Ingleby,

53d regt.; Edw. Pawney, Esq., Madras C. S.; Capt. Savage, 49th regt.; Capt. Franklin, Beng. N. I.; Capt. Hendrick, of the Royals; Lieut. Thomas, Madras N. I.; Lieuts. Bremer, Carpenter, Stewart, Krefine, and Bowby, 53d regt.; Ensign Barwell, H. C. service; Ensign Shaw, 24th regt.; Mrs. Savage and child; Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Hesling, two Misses Paget, two Misses Gibbons, Masters Henry and Patrick Paget; —Charlotte Nicholson, Jane Johnson, Anthony Martindell, Alex. Gibbs, James Gibbs, and Wm. Gibbs, children.—(Capt. Cubbon, Madras N. I., landed at the Cape.)

Per Lorkins, from Bengal: Mrs. Barre Latter and two children; Mrs. Christie and daughter; Mrs. Mathews and three children; Mrs. Hay; Mrs. Arnaud; Mrs. Turner and four children; Mrs. Wilkinson and child; Mrs. Yates; Lieut. Col. Harding, H. M. S.; Captains Hailes, Arnaud, Wroughton, Green, and Agnew, H. C. S.; Lieuts. Wilkinson and Walton, H. C. S.; Lieut. Ruenby, H. M. S.; John Small, Esq. merchant of Calcutta; two Masters Bird, two Masters De Souza, and several servants with their children.—(Capt. Laucelles, H. M. S., died at sea).—H. Chamier, Esq., H. C. S. — Moore, Esq. and Capt. Mackenzie, left at the Cape.

Per General Hewitt, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and one child; Capt. and Mrs. Nott, and three children; Mrs. Jameson and two children; Mrs. Cameron and one child; Miss Hutchinson; D. McIntyre, Esq.; A. Cummins, Esq.; Master Dove; Mr. Rochford; Mr. Christie; (Dr. Finlayson, died at sea).—From the Cape: Mr. Denny and Master Feone.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 6. At Brighton, the lady of Lieut. Col. Monier Williams, of a daughter.

12. At Putney, the lady of John Paterson, Esq., Commander of the Hon. East-India Company's ship *Repulse*, of a son.

19. At Fulham, the lady of George Raikes, Esq., of a son.

20. At Brighton, the wife of Capt. H. Hutchinson, of the East India ship *Borosa*, of a daughter.

Lately. In Bruton Street, the lady of Sir Gore Ouseley, of a son (still-born.)

MARRIAGES.

June 14. At St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. W. H. Charlton, W. H. Hamilton, Esq., to Mrs. Catherine Pope, widow of the late J. A. Pope, Esq., of Bombay.

July 1. At St. Pancras Church, W. West, Esq., late of Bombay, to Miss Margaret Anderson, daughter of W. Anderson, Esq., of H. M. late 24th Dragoons.

7. Ralph Smith, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Sarah Phillips, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Bridge, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

15. At Speldhurst, Kent, Major Brook Bridges Pariby, of the Hon. East-India Company's Madras Army, to Maria, youngest daughter of Captain Samuel Plumb, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

17. At All-Saints, Poplar, Mr. Robert Dudman, Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Mary Ann Pinching, of Blackwall.

22. At St. Mary's, Newington, by the Rev. Arthur Cyril Onslow, rector, Wm. E. Farrer, Esq., of the Hon East-India Company's service, to Miss Cracklow, only daughter of Henry Cracklow, Esq., St. Olave's, Southwark.

26. At Camberwell, by the Rev. John Vane, David Ross, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Tobias Brown, Esq., Surgeon of the same place.

— At Kensington Church, Lieut. Henry Walter, of the Madras Army, third son of the Rev. E. N. Walter, rector of Leigh, Essex, to Mary Ann Pinder, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Dernier, Esq., of Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea.

28. In Westmoreland, C. F. Elderton, Esq., of the Bombay Service, to Sydney Sybella, daughter of Mrs. Graves, Mount Street, Dublin, and niece to the very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh and Connor.

DEATHS.

April 25. On board the Catherine, East-Indiaman, on his passage home, George Macleod Knox, Esq., many years resident at Madras.

30. At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Pearson, late Commander of the Hon. Company's ship, General Hewitt.

July 16. At his house in Upper Wimpole Street, General Thomas Bridges, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, in his 80th year. He commanded the right wing of the army under the command

of Lord Harris, at the capture of Seringapatam.

16. In Hoxton Square, Mr. Wm. Forsyth Burn, eldest son of Mr. Robert Burn, of the East-India House.

Lately. In Brook Street, Charles Freeman, Esq., formerly of the Civil Service on the Madras establishment, and Secretary to the Government there, aged 68.

— Major General the Hon. Arthur St. Leger, of the Light Cavalry on the Madras establishment.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, July 29.

COTTON.—We have had but a moderate inquiry in our Cotton market this week, only about 1350 bales being sold; the prices at an advance upon the last India sale. The sale at the India-House on the 1st August consists of 28,339 bales. At Liverpool, the demand for Cotton during the greater part of the week has been rather limited, but prices have, on the whole, been steadily supported.

COFFEE.—The public sales of Coffee brought forward last week were very extensive; a great proportion of the quantity offered was taken in, and a decline of 3s. a 4s. on British Plantation, and 1s. a 2s. on Foreign Coffee, may be stated.

SUGAR.—There was a good supply of Sugars on show last week; the business done was rather considerable.

INDIGO.—The East-India Company's Sale, consisting of 4613 chests, terminated on Tuesday last. The prices commenced and continued pretty steady at a reduction on the Company's last Sale of 9d. a 1s. 3d. per lb. on fine and good shipping qualities, and from 3d. a 6d. per lb. on qualities suitable for home consumption, excepting strong coppers, which generally brought last Sale prices.

RICE.—By public sale this forenoon, 500 bags good white Bengal Rice sold at 14s. 6d.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

<i>Ships' Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Hope	800	Flint . . .	Madras direct.
Maira	700		
Ganges	700	Ford . . .	Madras and Bengal.
Clyde	800	Driver . .	Doitto.
Providence	700	Remington	Doitto.
David Scott	800	Buryon . .	Doitto.
La Belle Alliance .	610	Rolle . . .	Doitto.
Bengal Merchant .	800	Brown . .	Bengal.
Lotus	541	Field . . .	Doitto.
Tyne	800	Cragle . .	Doitto.
Sir Edward Paget .	600	Geary . . .	Doitto.
Upton Castle . . .	600	Pedler . .	Doitto.
Lady Kennaway . .	600	Sarfen . .	Doitto.
Cumbrian	700	Clarkson .	Bombay.
Sarah	488	Thacker . .	Doitto.
Barkworth	600	Green . . .	Doitto.
Waterloo	416	Living . .	Doitto.
Duke of Bedford .	700	—	Doitto.
King George the Fourth	300	Paisack . .	Isle of France.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1822-23.

When sailed,	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Sergents.	Passes.	Commissions.	To be About	To be in India
Dec. 10 ..	Royal George	1235 J. Pam Timmins ..	Christoph. Eiden ..	J. H. Matthews ..	IL H. Treherne ..	A. C. Watling ..	Wm. Carr ..	Thomas Hog ..	John Ward ..	Bengal & China	1822.	1822.
Jan. 7 ..	General Kyd	1800 James Walker ..	Alex. Nairne ..	Richard Apin ..	John Penzance ..	John M. Major ..	H. Thompson ..	Fred. P. Alley ..	James Canham ..	Bengal & China	14 Oct.	4 Dec.
Jan. 8 ..	Kent	1801 S. Majorbanks ..	Henry Cobb ..	James Sexton ..	Frank Daniel ..	Wm. Mac Nair ..	R. Wm. Mure ..	James Don ..	John Allan ..	Bengal & China		
Jan. 8 ..	Hertfordshire	1800 John Locke ..	William Hope ..	Robert Card ..	Richard Card ..	Wm. Robson ..	T. G. Adams ..	Richard Boyes ..	Edw. Crowfoot ..	Bengal & China	13 Nov.	5 Jan.
Jan. 7 ..	Infantry	1800 R. Borradaile ..	Samuel Smith ..	James Doolan ..	Fred. Oakley ..	C. Pennington ..	George Harris ..	John Scott ..	Wash. Smith ..	Bengal & China		
Jan. 7 ..	Foxyburn	1801 J. Chr. Lochner ..	W. Craikbank ..	Henry Cowan ..	P. Whitehead ..	H. Columbine ..	George Lloyd ..	John Lewis ..	George Adam ..	St. Helena, Ben- coolers, & China ..		
Jan. 8 ..	Epipha	1334 J. Pam Timmins ..	John Patterson ..	Edw. Fuot ..	Edward Jacob ..	W. H. Walker ..	Chas. Chakson ..	Samuel Symes ..	G. R. Griffiths ..	Bengal & China	13 Dec.	2 Feb.
Feb. 27 ..	Hydra	1835 S. Majorbanks ..	J. Petre Wilson ..	Alex. W. Law ..	Robt. Lindley ..	A. C. Proctor ..	Robt. Johling ..	Rt. Alexander ..	John Ramsey ..	Bengal & China		
Feb. 27 ..	W. India	1328 George Clay ..	Thos. Hayvalde ..	A. F. Proctor ..	Mark Clayson ..	Robt. C. Foster ..	W. Edmonds ..	Edw. Edwards ..	Jas. Thomson ..	St. Helena, Ben- coolers, & China ..	13 Dec.	2 Feb.
Feb. 27 ..	Bridgewater	1800 James Slips ..	Wm. Mitchell ..	Henry Briscoe ..	T. Battenkirk ..	FW. Walne ..	James Walker ..	James Arnott ..	Joseph Crag ..	Bengal & China		
Mar. 13 ..	Waterloo	1335 Company's Ship ..	Richard Allagar ..	Charles Sles ..	John Brown ..	G. T. Calvey ..	Fred. Hedger ..	Jas. Halliday ..	George Homer ..	Bengal & China	27 Dec.	16 Feb.
Mar. 27 ..	Southern Castle	1842 Company's Ship ..	Day, Rae Newall ..	W. B. Blakeley ..	John Hillman ..	Robert Robson ..	Charles Allen ..	An. Johnson ..	William Bruce ..	Bengal & China	27 Dec.	16 Feb.
Mar. 27 ..	Kellie Castle	1802 Susan ..	Edw. L. Adams ..	W. Hen. Laid ..	John Hay ..	Robt. Pattrick ..	T. Sagar ..	John Elliot ..	John W. Crag ..	Madras & China	1823.	
Mar. 27 ..	Allen	1800 Jasper Vaux ..	C. Owen Mayne ..	Jon. Stanton ..	G. Brathwaite ..	P. C. Shadwell ..	B. J. Thomson ..	John Dill ..	Jon. W. Crag ..	Madras & China	27 Jan.	19 Mar.
Mar. 27 ..	Charles Grant	1840 Wm. Moffatt ..	William Hay ..	George Dent ..	Joseph Costa ..	C. A. Eastmore ..	Thos. Thomas ..	Robt. Strange ..	Fred. Palmer ..	Madras & China	27 Jan.	19 Mar.
Apr. 20 ..	Penitenti	1800 Joseph Hare ..	W. H. Dalrymple ..	J. H. Manderson ..	William Allen ..	Jon. Sercombe ..	Francis Bayley ..	J. W. Wilson ..	Rich. Rawson ..	China	27 Jan.	19 Mar.
Apr. 20 ..	Bombay	1844 Henry Temple ..	John Hine ..	Hen. Clement ..	W. H. Edmonds ..	George W. Sles ..	Thos. Ingram ..	Robt. Murray ..	Robert Miles ..	China	27 Jan.	19 Mar.
Apr. 20 ..	Warren Hastings ..	1801 William Sims ..	Richard Hawes ..	John Byers ..	Hen. Edmonds ..	Wm. B. Coles ..	John Rickart ..	James Bruce ..	Daniel Liddell ..	China	27 Jan.	19 Mar.
Apr. 20 ..	Louisa Castle	1827 J. Crotham ..	Thomas Baker ..	J. Wilkison ..	Rich. K. Lloyd ..	CW. Frouden ..	Chas. B. Rowce ..	James Bruce ..	Rich. G. Glass ..	China	27 Jan.	19 Mar.
May 10 ..	Pro. Car. of Helen ..	978 C. Bealy Gribble ..	C. Bealy Gribble ..	Joseph Thomas ..	John Hart ..	Chas. Ingram ..	William Knox ..	Martha Lovell ..	W. E. Browne ..	Madras & Bengal ..	10 Mar.	1 May
June 18 ..	Morea, Wellington ..	961 Henry Bonham ..	John Manshard ..	Joseph Thomas ..	John Hart ..	Chas. Ingram ..	William Knox ..	Martha Lovell ..	W. E. Browne ..	Madras & Bengal ..	10 Mar.	1 May
June 18 ..	Thomas Grenville ..	966 Company's Ship ..	Wm. Manning ..	John Manshard ..	Joseph Thomas ..	John Hart ..	Chas. Ingram ..	Martha Lovell ..	W. E. Browne ..	Madras & Bengal ..	10 Mar.	1 May
June 18 ..	Minerva	976 George Palmer ..	George Fryer ..	Edw. Ireland ..	John Manshard ..	Joseph Thomas ..	John Hart ..	Chas. Ingram ..	William Knox ..	Madras & Bengal ..	10 Mar.	1 May
July 24 ..	Buckingham	1309 Company's Ship ..	Rich. Gussop ..	W. Longcroft ..	John Manshard ..	Joseph Thomas ..	John Hart ..	Chas. Ingram ..	William Knox ..	Madras & Bengal ..	10 Mar.	1 May
May 23 ..	Patton	1808 Thos. Barkworth ..	Thos. Welbank ..	Thos. Welbank ..	Thos. Welbank ..	Thos. Welbank ..	Thos. Welbank ..	Thos. Welbank ..	Thos. Welbank ..	Bengal ..	30 Mar.	
May 26 ..	Flora	434 Henry J. Moor ..	John Wimple ..	John Wimple ..	John Wimple ..	John Wimple ..	John Wimple ..	John Wimple ..	John Wimple ..	Bengal ..	17 Apr.	
May 26 ..	Abertone	431 William Brewster ..	Lucas Pectral ..	Lucas Pectral ..	Lucas Pectral ..	Lucas Pectral ..	Lucas Pectral ..	Lucas Pectral ..	Lucas Pectral ..	Bengal & Benccoden ..	17 Apr.	
May 26 ..	Orient	306 S. Majorbanks ..	Thomas White ..	Thomas White ..	Thomas White ..	Thomas White ..	Thomas White ..	Thomas White ..	Thomas White ..	Bengal & Benccoden ..	17 Apr.	
May 26 ..	Fame	450 Joseph Dawson ..	Charles Young ..	Charles Young ..	Charles Young ..	Charles Young ..	Charles Young ..	Charles Young ..	Charles Young ..	Bengal ..	10 May	
May 26 ..	Royal George	406 Joseph Somers ..	Wm. Reynolds ..	Wm. Reynolds ..	Wm. Reynolds ..	Wm. Reynolds ..	Wm. Reynolds ..	Wm. Reynolds ..	Wm. Reynolds ..	Bengal ..	10 May	
May 26 ..	Buckingham	427 Henry Blanshard ..	Charles Beach ..	Charles Beach ..	Charles Beach ..	Charles Beach ..	Charles Beach ..	Charles Beach ..	Charles Beach ..	Bengal ..	10 May	

SHIPS CHARTERED FOR ONE VOYAGE.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	6	10	0	4
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5	10	0	5	15	0
Cheribon.....cwt.	4	10	0	5	0	0
Sumatra.....cwt.	4	4	0	4	10	0
Bourbon.....cwt.						
Mocha.....cwt.	4	15	0	7	0	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	0	0	8
Madras.....cwt.	0	0	5	0	0	7
Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	5	0	0	7
Bourbon.....cwt.	0	1	1	0	1	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.						
Aloes, Epatic.....cwt.	10	0	0	25	0	0
Anilacids, Star.....cwt.	4	0	0	4	10	0
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	2	10	0	2	18	0
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	12	0	0	15	0	0
Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0	3	0	0	3	6
Ceylon.....cwt.	0	0	9	0	1	3
Cassia Buda.....cwt.	15	10	0	17	10	0
Liquor.....cwt.	8	10	0	10	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	0	0	2	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	15	0	3	0	0
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	3	0	0	3	5	0
Columbo Root.....cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	10	0	0	30	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3	0	0	9	0	0
Arabic.....cwt.	5	0	0	6	0	0
Assafetida.....cwt.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Benjamin.....cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animi.....cwt.	3	0	0	10	0	0
Gallanum.....cwt.						
Gambogium.....cwt.	14	10	0	15	0	0
Myrrh.....cwt.	6	0	0	18	0	0
Olibanum.....cwt.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	1	9	0	2	6
Dye.....cwt.	0	3	0	0	5	6
Shell, Black.....cwt.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Shivered.....cwt.	2	5	0	5	0	0
Stick.....cwt.	0	15	0	1	10	0
Musk, China.....cwt.	10	0	0	1	0	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	1	8	0
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	0	8	0	0	9
Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	12	0	0	15	0
Cloves.....cwt.	2	5	0	2	10	0
Mace.....cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	0	0	2	6
Opium.....lb.						
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	6	0	5	0

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	4	10	0	4	15	0
Senna.....cwt.	0	0	6	0	2	6
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	45	0	2	0	0
Bengal.....cwt.	1	10	0	1	19	0
China.....cwt.	2	5	0	2	10	9
Zedoary.....cwt.						
Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	6	0	0	6	10	0
Blue.....cwt.	7	10	0	8	0	0
Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	10	0	0	10	6
Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0	9	6	0	9	10
Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	9	6	0	9	10
Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	8	10	0	9	4
Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0	8	0	0	8	9
Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	7	6	0	8	3
Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0	9	2	0	6	5
Consuming quantities.....cwt.	0	6	6	0	8	11
Madras Fine and Good.....cwt.	0	8	6	0	9	5
Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	11	0	0	16	0
Safflower.....cwt.	6	0	0	12	0	0
Sago.....cwt.	1	0	0	1	16	6
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	7	0	1	9	0
Silk, Bengal Skein.....cwt.	0	11	6	0	13	10
Novi.....cwt.	0	14	2	1	2	11
Ditto White.....cwt.	0	14	1	1	1	10
China.....cwt.	0	16	1	0	13	6
Organsine.....cwt.	1	12	0	1	18	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	6	7	0	6	10
Cloves.....cwt.	0	2	2	0	3	2
Mace.....cwt.	0	5	2	0	5	3
Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	6	0	2	7
Ginger.....cwt.	1	3	0	1	4	0
Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	6	0	0	7
White.....cwt.	0	1	3	0	0	0
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	7	0	1	10	0
White.....cwt.	1	10	0	1	17	0
Brown.....cwt.	1	4	0	1	5	0
Manilla and Java.....cwt.	18	0	0	1	14	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	5	0	2	6
Congou.....cwt.	0	8	6	0	3	6
Souchong.....cwt.	0	4	2	0	4	7
Campoi.....cwt.	0	3	6	0	4	3
Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	5	0	3	7
Pekoe.....cwt.	0	3	8	0	0	0
Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	3	6	0	3	8
Hyson.....cwt.	0	3	8	0	3	9
Gunpowder.....cwt.	0	3	4	0	6	8
Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	1	12	0	5	3	0
Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	10	0	0	10	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 August—Prompt 7 November.

Company's, Bengal, Madras, and Surat Cotton Wool—Shawl Wool—Beyangee Wool—Packing Cotton.

Licensed—Cotton Wool—Cotton Wicks.

For Sale 6 August—Prompt 31 October.

Private Trade.—Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Cloth—Blue Sallampores—Blue Succatoons—Cheloes—Bettelles—Brown, Blue, and Yellow Nankens—Bandannos—Choppas—Doo-sooties—Beniges Turbans—Dumaks—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollum Handkerchiefs—Silk Handkerchiefs—Corahs—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Shawls—Shawl Borders—Castmere shawls—Capes—Gauze and Cape Gown Pieces—Lustrings.

For Sale 11 August—Prompt 7 November.

Company's, Saltpetre—Black and White Pepper—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs.

Licensed—Saltpetre—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Cassia Lignum—Oil of Cassia.

For Sale 13 August—Prompt 7 November.

Company's—Cardamoms.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Aloes—Rhubarb—Senna—Myrrh—Camphor—Musk—Assafetida—Gum Animi—Gum Ammoniac—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Dragon's Blood—Lac Dye—Lac Lake—Shellac—Galls—Tincal—Alkali—Hartooky—Turmeric—Fennel Seeds—Safflower—Cardamoms—Great Lead—Camomile Flowers—Baxilla—Borax—Sealing Wax—Tincal

—Cardamoms—Cowries—Tin—Castor Oil—Citric Oil.

For Sale 15 August—Prompt 7 November.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Elephants' Teeth—Tortoiseshell—Mother o' Pearl Shells—Horn Tops—Cornelian Stones—Coral Beads—Chinese Curiosities—Fish Counters—Indian Ink—China Ink—Soy—Hides—Dye Wood—Canes—Bamboo Blinds—Bamboo Canes—Rattans.

For Sale 20 August—Prompt 31 November.

Licensed—Sugar—Coffee.

For Sale 2 September—Prompt 25 November.

Tea—Bohea, 500,000lbs.; Congou, Camou, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,000,000lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000lbs.; Hyson, 300,000lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 6,900,000lbs.

For Sale 10 September—Prompt 5 December.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Belle Alliance*, *Lady Raffles*, *Marchioness of Ely*, *Sir Edward Peget*, and *General Hewitt*, from Bengal; and the *Coldestream* and *Warren Hastings*, from Bengal and Madras.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Bengal Raw Silk—Cotton—Barbadoes Cotton—Beyangee and Shawl Wool—Indigo—Saltpetre—Sugar—Pepper—Cinnamon.

Private Trade and Privilege—Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Shawls—Feather Tippets—Indigo—Coffee—Soy—Rice—Safflower—Cardamoms—Myrrh—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Gum Olibanum—Lac Dye—Shellac—Oils—Castor Oil—Tincal—Hides—Mother o' Pearl Shells—Wines—Sherry—Constantia.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of June to the 25th of July 1823.

1823.	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. Redeem.	5 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	31 per Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omanim.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. India Bonds.	31 per Dy. Exchange.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1823. June 26
June 26	219	80 180	—	97 198	—	20 1/2	92 1/2	80	—	—	—	—	80 1/2	—	38 p	17 1/2 p	81 181	14	1823.
27	219 1/2	80 180 1/2	—	97 198 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	80 1/2	—	39 40 p	18 1/2 p	81 181 1/2	14	June 26
28	220 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	19 22 p	82 182 1/2	14	27
29	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 42 p	21 42 p	82 182 1/2	14	28
30	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 182 1/2	14	30
July 1	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	94 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	July 1
2	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	94 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	2
3	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	3
4	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	4
5	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	5
6	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	6
7	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	7
8	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	8
9	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	9
10	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	10
11	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	11
12	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	12
13	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	13
14	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	14
15	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	15
16	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	16
17	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	17
18	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	18
19	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	19
20	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	20
21	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	21
22	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	22
23	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	23
24	221 1/2	81 181 1/2	—	98 199 1/2	—	20 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 44 p	82 182 1/2	14	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

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&c. &c. &c.

AN ESSAY ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE ASIATIC HISTORIANS.

By M. JULIUS KLAPROTH,

Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society of London.

THE history of the ancient nations divides itself into the three following grand divisions: Mythology, which is truth in part, enveloped in an impenetrable darkness of fable and allegory, and generally consists of subsequently calculated astronomical periods, metamorphosed into dynasties and heroes; doubtful history, in which the facts are true, or at least not improbable, in which historical personages are treated of, and their lives written, but without any chronology, or at least any whose correctness can be demonstrated; and authentic history, in which the principal things are true, and the chronology is incontestably proved, or can be demonstrated by synchronisms. This authentic history commences very recently with most of the Asiatic nations, and generally begins when the art of writing had extended itself, when the priesthood had fallen into decay, and knowledge had appeared like a hostile power against the rulers of the nations.

Among the Mahomedan people of Asia, that is among the Arabians, Persians and Turks, religion has destroyed all the ancient histories, by establish-

ing the principle, that what is not confirmed by the Koran is not only false, but that it would be atheistical to believe it.

ARABIANS.

The authentic history of the Arabians scarcely ascends to the fifth century of our era. There it is attached to the traditions of the Old Testament, and loses itself in the doubtful and fabulous. Ascending still higher, they furnish antediluvian dynasties and the most senseless fables, originating in the chimeras of the later Jews and Cabalists. From the time of Mohammed a fixed chronology is found in the Arabian historians, and the most enlightened of them reject most of what is related as having happened before this epoch.

PERSIANS.

In the middle of the seventh century the Arabians conquered Persia, and forced its inhabitants to embrace Islamism. The fire-worship was destroyed by fire and sword, and with it nearly all the historical materials which existed before this period of distress. It is only the history of the last Per-

sian dynasty, the Sassanides, from 227 to 651 A.D., that has been written with some degree of purity by the native historians: but its chronology is not quite certain, and the facts related are unimportant.

The history of the Parthian dynasty, and of the princes who reigned in Persia after the death of Alexander, or from the third century before to the third century after the Christian era, consists, among the Mahomedan Persian historians, of an extremely incomplete catalogue of kings, unaccompanied by dates; and we find but a very scanty supply of particulars relating to this period among the Greeks.

The history of the rulers of Persia, from Cyrus unto Darius, or to the conquest of the empire by the Macedonian hero, is quite disfigured by the native historians, and unaccompanied by any dates. They make Alexander the son of Darius by the daughter of Philip of Macedon, who was demanded in marriage by him, but sent back again to her father after she was pregnant, on account of the offensiveness of her breath. Of Cyrus they know nothing. These historical dynasties are preceded by the mythological dynasty Pishdadier, which begins with Kaïumarath, who is reckoned Adam by some, Noah by others, and by some is supposed to be a grandson of Shem.

This is the state of the histories of Persia, as they have been preserved in that country. They can neither be reconciled with Grecian accounts, nor with the extremely meagre and indefinite accounts which are found in the religious books of the Parsees in India. Almost their only source is the *Shah-nameh*, Firdewsi's great mythological and historical heroic poem, which he compiled at the beginning of the eleventh century of the Christian era, by command of the Sultan Mahmud of Gasna, and for materials he had what was transmitted by the fire-worshippers and the Greeks.

TURKS.

The people belonging to the Turkish race, who adopted the religion of Mahomed, and with it the use of the Arabic characters, possess nothing historical before this epoch. The annals of the various dynasties which they subsequently established in Persia, Asia Minor, and Egypt, are principally compiled by natives of those countries in Arabic and Persian; and it is only the Ottoman race of kings, who reign in Constantinople, that can shew historical works compiled in their mother tongue.

MONGOLS.

Gasan-khan, a descendant of Tchingis Khan, in the fifth generation, who reigned in Persia at the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century, commissioned his private secretary, Chodja Rashid, to write the history of the Mongolian nation down to his time, and to make use of the old Mongolian records in the royal archives for that purpose, and to consult several aged men who were acquainted with the Mongolian language, then almost forgotten in Persia, and with the oral traditions of their people. With these means, Chodja Rashid compiled a highly valuable work, entitled '*Djama*' at Tawarich, which may be considered the only source from whence the later Mahomedan historians have obtained their information relating to the earlier history of the Mongolian and Turkish people. Unfortunately, however, Chodja Rashid has not avoided the common fault of his religious denomination, and has engrafted the old Mongolian and Turkish traditions on the Jewish, which were adopted by the Mahomedans. He says, "we know from the historians of Islam, and the Pentateuch of the children of Israel, that the Prophet Noah (may he be blessed) divided the earth from south to north into three parts. He gave the first to his son Ham, who was the father of the Sudan (blacks Ethiopians); the middle division he gave to

Shem, who was the father of the Arabians and Persians; and the third to Japheth, father of the Turks. One of his sons went towards the east, and he also is called Japheth by the Mongols and Turks; he is also called Abuldjeh Khan by the Turks; yet the learned do not know whether this Abuldjeh Khan was a son of the prophet Noah (may he be blessed), or a son of one of his sons. He, however, derives his descent from him, and his descendants are the Mongols, the Turkish nations, and the inhabitants of the Steppes of Asia."

On this solitary and uncertain passage of Chodja Rashid, which is destitute of any historical proof, his followers have founded their genealogical tables of the Turkish nation, which they bring down from the fabulous Ogus Khan, who advanced from the interior of Asia to Egypt to Tchingis Khan, but with so much uncertainty, that some place a period of four hundred years between Ogus and Tchingis, and others reckon four thousand.

Others make Ogus the contemporary of Kalumarath, the first fabulous King of Persia, who is sometimes reckoned Noah, and sometimes Adam. Nothing historical can be drawn from this trash; and Abul-gasi Bahadur Khan, Prince of Kharism (who made a Turkish abridgment of the work of Chodja Rashid in the year 1663, and briefly continued it to his time), has considerably augmented it. His work, of which we only possess two bad translations, is however deserving of credit in what he adduces relating to the history of the Mahomedan Turkish dynasties.

Among the few tribes of Turks who have not embraced Mahomedanism, and have remained behind in Inner Asia, their ancient mother country, it appears that the traditions of their descent has been lost with their literature; at least nothing relating to it is known to us, and we have no well-founded hope to find any thing of that kind among them at any future time.

HINDUS.

Among the Hindus, religion has destroyed all history: because, considering this life merely as a state of sorrow and trial which must be passed through, they do not reckon its occurrences worthy of record. Sunk in meditation on mystical formulas, all their efforts are directed to forcing their soul, by a moral self-destruction, back again into the soul of the world from whence it came. The exact performance of the most trifling religious ceremonies and duties, the labyrinth of their metaphysics, and the personification of the innumerable attributes of the godhead, appear to have exhausted all the powers of their mind, so that scarcely any thing has power to draw them out of their state of religious abstraction, or make them produce any thing rational. On this account it has not been hitherto possible for the English in India to discover one ancient history written in the language of the country, although they have taken the greatest pains for that purpose, and although the Mahomedan dynasties which governed there, had their historians, whose works are, however, nearly all compiled in the Persian or Hindustani languages.

The original writings of the Hindus principally consist of innumerable and illegible commentaries on the revealed laws of the deity; expositions of the grammatical mysteries of the Sanscrit language, and of their endless mythology. Poetry, which readily associates itself with religion, has made great advances among them; she has however constantly allowed herself to be the handmaid of metaphysics. Some of their epic poems, as the Mahabarata and the Ramayuna, lay historical materials as a foundation, but abound in wonders and fable, with such an imperfect chronology, that the most learned members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta find it nearly impossible to reconcile it with Grecian accounts, and trace it up to Alexander. Such works can only give occasion to

historical conjecture: yet they certainly indicate conquerors coming from the north, who kept continually drawing the old and apparently negro race of inhabitants of the peninsula Intra Gangem towards the South, and at last extirpated them on the Island of Ceylon. These conquerors are incarnations of the deity, which came from the Himalaya Mountains, and the subjugated are giants and demons. The astronomical tables of the Hindus, which are carried to the highest antiquity, commence in the seventh century after the birth of Christ, and are calculated back from that time into antiquity.

TIBETIANS.

What I have said of the want of histories among the Hindus, is applicable to all the nations which have generally adopted a sect of the Indian religion, if their destruction of histories is not partially remedied by Chinese accounts. The Tibetians however have historical works, which certainly go back to the commencement of the Christian era, at which time the religion of Buddha was introduced into Tibet from India, and with it their writing, without which no history can be preserved, as the dates are lost in songs and traditions, if even the facts are in some degree retained. The adventures of a rude mountain people, cut off from the rest of the world by uninhabitable, sandy and stony deserts on the north, and by high snowy mountains on the other side, and whose inhabitants seldom wandered from home, would possess little interest in the general history of mankind and their fate, if the religion of Buddha had not been introduced among the rude inhabitants of the Steppes of Central Asia by Tibetan priests,

and converted them from rude barbarians to men of feeling and benignity. Tibet has thus tamed the Mongols, who were formerly the disturbers of the world, by communicating the most beautiful branch of the Indian religion, and by faith in the doctrines of meekness and kindness. The worship of Buddha was spread in Kashgar Khoten, and other parts of the interior of Asia, before this period, but had been destroyed by the advance of the eastern Nomadic nations, and subsequently by the continual spread of Islamism.

CHINESE.

China, encircled on the east and south by a stormy sea, separated by deserts from deserts on the north, and bordered by chains of icy mountains on the west, appears at the first view to stand quite alone in the history of mankind; but how much will the investigator be surprised at unexpectedly finding there passages which throw a clear light on the important occurrences, to which Europe is principally indebted for its present moral-political formation: for the migrations of nations in the middle ages can only be sufficiently explained out of the historical books of the Chinese. Both the learned and unlearned have hitherto attempted to use the history of the Chinese, as one of the most ancient nations, for the purpose of invalidating the authenticity of the Mosaic accounts: but they have not known what is properly Chinese history. I therefore consider it worth the labour to establish this point; and I now remark, once for all, that I appear here as an impartial judge, and well know how to distinguish between religion and history.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ADDRESS OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS TO THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

THE following Address to his countrymen was drawn up a few months ago, in the name of his Christian brethren, by a native young man about twenty-one, who

having a brother in Serampore College, and several youthful companions, no doubt conversed occasionally with them on the subjects which his letter embraces, but

who received therein not the least European aid. He is the brother of a man of the writer caste, who embraced Christianity many years ago; and on coming to see him some years after, he, feeling a wish to remain with him, procured employment in the printing-office at Serampore, and applied himself in his leisure hours to the perusal of the Scriptures. The consequence of this was, that about a year ago he made an open profession of Christianity by being publicly baptized. As^s this letter was drawn up by him without the assistance of any European, it seems valuable, not so much on account of any depth or acuteness in its reasoning, as for the plain common sense which it breathes, and its furnishing a specimen of the ideas which a native mind is capable of forming from perusing the Scriptures with an honest and good heart. In the letter itself, indeed, there are evident traits of its being a native performance: for while a European Christian would not have applied the passages of Scripture quoted therein precisely as this native youth has done, he would not, on the other hand, have thought of exactly the same arguments which he has laid before his countrymen. We will therefore take the liberty of submitting it entire to our readers, merely interspersing it with such brief remarks as may appear necessary to elucidate the scope of the arguments it contains:

"To the Moosoolmans and Hindoos in Bengal, Shree Sebuk-ram, Ram-kumar, So-roop-Chundra Deb, Komula-kanta Mitra, Roopaa, Ramrutton Ghose, Roop-chand-san, and other Bengalee Christians, respectfully address this letter.

"Beloved and respected countrymen: We formerly followed the same way of religion which you now follow; but we are now become the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and it is our desire to acquaint you in a few words with the reasons why we have embraced this way. This we are induced to do from the wish to shew you that we have not embraced Christianity through any desire for worldly gain, nor because we were at all degraded in our own caste, nor with any sinister view whatever. In this letter therefore we will briefly lay open to you, step by step, the ideas which, weighing with our own minds, induced us thus to become Christians, in the hope that

you will so far oblige us, as candidly and impartially to weigh them yourselves.

"1. We will first mention a word or two relative to discerning the truth, and then advert to other particulars. You can easily perceive, esteemed countrymen, that when it is dark we need the light of the sun in order to discern the various material objects which surround us; in like manner is divine light requisite to enable us to discern the real nature of spiritual objects. Further, as when the sun is gone down the world remains in total darkness till it rise again, so until our minds be enlightened by the true knowledge of God, we remain totally immersed in the darkness of ignorance and sin. As the soul, however, is far more precious than the body, the darkness of the mind is far more dreadful in its effects than is natural darkness. The body, with all that pertains thereto, endures only for a short time; but the mind, the soul, endures throughout eternity. Further, as a traveller in a strange country, who through the dreadful darkness of the night may have lost his way, and gone into some by-path, full of thorns and stumbling blocks, and infested with lions, tigers, buffaloes, and other beasts of prey, being overwhelmed with dread through his being thus lost in a wilderness, is filled with unspeakable joy when the morning sun bursts forth suddenly upon him, dispelling all his fears, and enabling him to regain the right road; so those who have been wandering in the dreadful darkness of ignorance, ought to rejoice exceedingly when divine light breaks in upon their minds, and entirely destroys the darkness of ignorance and sin. Further, should any person after the sun is risen, close his own eyes, and insist that the sun is not risen, this would not in the least degree invalidate the fact that the sun is then actually shining. In the same manner, after God has caused the light of his Holy Word to shine forth, should you, closing the eyes of your own minds to exclude its light, affirm that the Sacred Scriptures have not thus poured forth their light around you, this could by no means disprove the fact that God's word is now actually enlightening this country. Beloved and esteemed countrymen, we formerly wandered encompassed with gross darkness; but through God's goodness, we have at length been unexpectedly favoured

with the light of His Sacred word; and, to our unspeakable joy, have found and chosen the right way."

After having thus introduced the subject, this young man proceeds to describe what he and his native fellow-Christians had actually discerned, through their being thus favoured with the light of the Holy Scriptures.

"2. Having, beloved countrymen, thus obtained the Holy Scriptures, we have by their help been able to trace our corrupt and depraved nature to the fall of our first parents; for we are descended from them. We have hence also seen, that in our former system of idolatry, there is no way wherein sin can be possibly removed. Without a due atonement, indeed, it is impossible that sin can be taken away; but the Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of heaven and earth, having, to take away our sins, laid aside his glory, and taken on himself a human body, hath come into the world and offered himself a sacrifice in human nature, and thereby made a complete and perfect atonement; and he hath promised that whoever shall firmly believe in his death as the atonement for sin, shall obtain everlasting life. Having therefore carefully weighed all this, we being exceedingly afraid on account of our sin, have trusted in the death of Jesus Christ for salvation, and have publicly embraced Christianity."

After having made this simple, yet full declaration of his faith in Christ as the Saviour of men, this young native writer proceeds to examine the nine incarnations held by his countrymen, and shews them that no one of these even pretended to make atonement for sin.

"3. Should any one among you, esteemed countrymen, inquire if you believe in the nine incarnations mentioned in the Shastras, and thereto add alms-deeds, meditation on your devta, and the devout service of your gooroo, can you not obtain salvation by these? In reply, we thus examine the matter: In the first incarnation, Narayana assumed the form of a fish for the sake of performing his promise; in the second, he assumed that of a tortoise, and upheld the earth; in the third, he assumed the form of a boar; in the fourth, that of a man-lion, to destroy an usoor; in the fifth, that of the dwarf Bamun, and possessed himself of Patala; in the sixth, he appeared as Pooroo-rama,

and destroyed the Kshettryas; in the seventh, he appeared under the name of Rama to destroy Ravuna; in the eighth, he as Krishnoo destroyed the giant Kungsha; in the ninth, he became Boodh and established Boudhism. Weigh, esteemed countrymen, these nine incarnations thus briefly laid before you. Among all these, there is no one intended to take away sin; they were all intended for far different purposes. There can therefore be no hope of salvation, from relying on any one of these incarnations. We therefore have renounced all trust in these; and, respected countrymen, if you will carefully weigh them, you yourselves may easily perceive how incapable they are of bestowing salvation."

The dependance of the native mind however is far more fixed in the Gooroo, or spiritual teacher, than even on these incarnations. These Gooroos are all Brahmuns, who constantly declare themselves to be the gods of the Shoodras; and while the service yielded them, that of prostration at their feet, &c. is real adoration, more dependance can scarcely be placed on God himself, than is reposed in the Gooroo relative to salvation. That one mortal should ever have been able thus to represent himself to another, is almost a phenomenon even in the annals of superstition itself. Though the word *Gooroo** signifies little more than a teacher, yet the ideas suggested to an English reader by the term "teacher," fall so far below those attached by the Hindoo to the term "Gooroo," that uncouth as it may sound in an English ear, we feel constrained to retain the latter word here, in order to do justice to the subject. The manner in which this native youth has met this extravagant trust in the Gooroos, is quite peculiar to the native mind; a European, though he might have chosen better arguments, would not have thought precisely of these.

"4. Perhaps some of our esteemed countrymen imagine, that humbly serving at the foot of the Gooroo, is certainly the path of salvation. This indeed is true; but this Gooroo must be the Supreme Brumha. Let us refer you for proof to the following sentence: 'He alone is the true Gooroo, who, dispelling the shades of

* I believe that the word "Gooroo" is nearly equivalent in force to the Hebrew term *Rabbi*.—*W. Curry.*

ignorance and darkness by divine knowledge, opens the eyes of the mind.' If this be the case, how can a man become the life-imparting Gooroo to another, his fellow-creature? The Supreme Brumha alone, therefore, is the true Gooroo. The Lord Jesus Christ, ever glorious, is to sinners the Gooroo and Saviour. He enlightens the mind by divine instruction. He gives the Holy Spirit; and dispelling the darkness of the mind, discovers to the soul its own sinfulness; and enables it to discern the way of salvation. He, taking away the love of sin, bestows a holy mind. He, having borne in his own body the burden of our sins, gives rest to the soul of the sinner; and by Him is the mind renewed and prepared for holiness. Further, through the fall of our first parents, all mankind having become sinful, and liable to death both temporal and eternal, Jesus Christ, becoming the sinner's surety, by laying down his own life, has paid the dreadful debt of sin; and as a criminal pardoned is brought forth out of prison, so surely does he deliver the sinner from the prison of sin and death. He alone then is the Gooroo worthy of being relied on for salvation; and he who does not make him his refuge and hope, forsakes the true Gooroo of men.

"Moreover, as all men have precisely the same nature, one man can never be the Gooroo of another; even as the Scriptures say, 'Be not ye called Gooroo, for one, your Lord alone, he is the Gooroo, and all ye are brethren.' How can the blind shew the way to the blind? How is he, who is himself bound, able to set others at liberty? How can he become the surety for another, who is himself overwhelmed with debt? How shall he who is himself a slave to his appetites and passions, deliver others from their power? How can he who is dead, raise others from the dead? He who himself lives in all sin, can never become to others the teacher of holiness. The Lord Jesus Christ alone, therefore, is the Gooroo of men; to those who walk in ignorance and darkness he gives heavenly light, and in coming to him sinners obtain a holy mind. Deceivers who love filthy lucre, teaching doctrine contrary to truth, create darkness and delusion of mind for the sake of their own gain. Hence men who hearken to them, instead of obtaining salvation, are drowned in

perdition; even as the Holy Scriptures say, 'He who is a hireling, and not the owner and lord of the sheep, whose own the sheep are not, seeing the wolf coming, fleeth, and the wolf cometh and devoureth the sheep.' Jesus Christ therefore, oh! beloved and esteemed countrymen, is the only true Gooroo. He manifested humility by even washing his disciples' feet; and stands forth, manifestly declared the true Gooroo of all. They who to secure their own gain teach false doctrine, and forbid men to hear the doctrine of Jesus Christ, aim at nothing but the exaltation of their caste, their own honour as Gooroo, and the increase of their gain. But Jesus Christ, the Supreme Gooroo, hath laid down his life for sinners. All mankind therefore ought to worship and serve him; for thus alone can they obtain eternal life and everlasting blessedness.

"5. Wherefore, esteemed countrymen, if you carefully weigh these things, you may easily perceive that those whom you deem your instructors, worship idols, and neither worship the true God themselves nor suffer others to worship him; for if any do worship Him, they forbid them. To obtain the wealth of their followers they constantly inculcate this maxim, 'to the Gooroo all ought to be given;' and through this men's minds become hardened in wickedness, as it leads them to think, 'if I give my wealth to my Gooroo, my salvation is fully secured.' This is a most dreadful delusion. Divine wisdom, divine instruction, the doctrine which produces real piety and virtue, are to be found only in the Sacred Scriptures; and their doctrine is, 'Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are those that mourn, for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.' Oh, beloved countrymen, this doctrine is suited to the wants of all men. Respecting it, we might here enlarge abundantly; but if you will peruse the Sacred Scriptures, you will there find the whole."

In the next paragraph, this young man meets the doctrine of his countrymen, that ams and meditation on their particular devta, will secure salvation to them: a doctrine of which they are exceedingly tenacious.

"6. You imagine, esteemed countrymen, that by gifts to the devtas, the Brah-

muns, and the poor, by meditating on your peculiar deity, and acts of this nature, you will do good works, through the merit of which you will be able to obtain salvation. How is this possible? You may easily perceive that both heaven and earth are God's, and that He gives to all men every thing they possess; he satisfies their every want. His favour can never be obtained with the doorva grass; with fruits and flowers, with gifts of gold and silver. To offer to Him these things by way of securing his favour, is a thing which reason itself must ridicule. God must be worshipped in spirit and in truth; even as the Holy Scriptures declare, 'God is a spirit; and they who worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth.' Moreover, the very nature of man is corrupt and sinful; hence all his deeds of self-righteousness have sin for their root. By a man's own deeds, therefore, he can never merit salvation. But if, deeply burdened with a sense of his own sin, any man take refuge in Jesus Christ, he at once obtains full and complete salvation. Let us then intreat you, beloved countrymen, to reject all these vain contrivances of men, and becoming the worshippers of the one true God, give up to Him body, mind, and spirit, no longer trusting in anything you can do relative to salvation."

Having thus invalidated their objects of trust, and intreated them to embrace the only Saviour of men, the young man proceeds to remove their mistaken ideas, that to embrace Christianity is really to become of another nation; an idea from which even British Christians seem scarcely free, some imagining that to assume English names must form a part of Christianity; and others, that the English dress would surely make the natives something like Christians, not reflecting that the English dress is almost as foreign to the costume of the Saviour of men and his Apostles, as that of the Hindoos.

"7. Should any among you imagine, respected countrymen, that we have forsaken our caste, our own kindred, and former friends, for the sake of gain; we reply, that with a view to one kind of gain, indeed, we have forsaken all these: but not for the sake of any earthly gain that we have already obtained, or in any way expect. It is with a view to spiritual gain alone that we have forsaken all, even for

the sake of obtaining eternal bliss hereafter. Nor ought you to imagine, that in becoming Christians we have changed all our national or domestic customs. This we have by no means done; we have only forsaken as much of them as appeared sinful and against reason. Hence it is not true that we have become Feringees or Portuguese, as some unjustly term us. We, having obtained divine instruction, have embraced the way of salvation; and of the customs of our own country, we have forsaken such as are contrary to the word of God. In the religion and worship of our country we found no way of salvation, and have therefore placed our whole trust on the Lord Jesus Christ.

"Nor in the eyes of the wise and candid will it form any objection to this way of life, that we have received it from persons born in another country: for it is acknowledged by all, that by means of those from a distant country, God has conferred on us great blessings of a civil nature. The honour and renown which flow from country, or race, or wealth, or possessions, however, are all transitory and perishing: they do nothing whatever towards eternal salvation; and if for the sake of these perishing things we plunge our imperishable souls into eternal misery, what will it profit us at last? Let us intreat you then, beloved countrymen, not to destroy your immortal souls for the sake of things so short-lived as are caste, race, wealth, and all earthly possessions. Stay no longer in the darkness of ignorance and sin; but speedily enter that glorious light which God has now poured forth on Bengal. Freely to impart to our countrymen the salvation we have received, constitutes our highest and most earnest desire; and it is our constant prayer before God, that every mouth in this country may celebrate the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, every tongue confess to him, and every knee bend before him in humble and grateful adoration.

"Should you, beloved countrymen, carefully consider the way God has now made known to you that you may be saved, and become the real followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, trusting in his name; you will experience in your own minds joy to which you have hitherto been entirely strangers, joy which nothing will ever be able to take away."—[*Friend of India.*]

ON THE KING, OR FIVE CANONICAL BOOKS OF THE CHINESE.

IN the last number of the *Revue Encyclopédique*, an article on this subject has appeared, the production of M. Aignan, of the French Institute, which we shall translate and abridge for the entertainment of our readers.

The author has spoken of these classical and sacred works as five in number; namely, *Yking*, *Chouking*, *Chiking*, *Liki*, and *Yoking*. But it appears he has omitted the *Tchun-tshiéou* (spring and autumn), a work of an historical character. However, as the *Yoking* is lost, the books extant are in point of fact only five.

Koung-fu-tsee, better known by the name of Confucius, was either the author of these revered productions, or the restorer of them, for the Chinese believe that some of them at least were composed at a period far antecedent to his age. This great moral philosopher and his disciples are the authors of several commentaries on these venerated literary relics of an age, which Chinese vanity would make us believe was equal to 3,000 years before the Christian era.

The *Yking*, or book of Changes, the first in date, and perhaps the oldest literary monument in the world, is considered to have been originally the work of Fo-hi, the founder of the Chinese Empire, and the Hermes of the East. The most learned Mandarins scarcely understand it. Confucius himself, who had projected an interpretation, which death interrupted, was dissatisfied with all the explanations given by preceding commentators. Each dynasty in China has had its *Yking*; but that upon which Confucius was employed is the only one which has been preserved. Some missionaries have fancied they found there the history of the creation, the fall of the first man, and the prediction of the advent of Jesus Christ. The truth is, however, that the characters in this book, which are representations of lines and marks supposed to have been

seen by Fo-hi on the back of some animal, are totally unintelligible, and the meaning assigned to them is purely conjectural.

The *Chouking* is of a very different description, being an historical, moral, and political monument of great value. Its authenticity has been questioned, and the controversies to which it has given rise are innumerable. To afford an idea of these, it is sufficient to adduce the declaration of a Chinese author (Tschün-Tsee), that the literati of the single dynasty of Han have written more than 30,000 characters to explain the two first words of this book. But it has triumphed over all its adversaries, and at the present day its meaning and authority are alike fixed and unalterable.

It has been divided by Confucius into six parts, or one hundred chapters, which contain the oldest annals of China, and moreover the sage maxims adopted by the ancient Emperors, philosophers, and great men, so that it is rather a political than an historical work. It comprehends a code of instruction for princes and persons in authority; a collection of deliberations upon the highest matters of state, and of representations and remonstrances addressed to the sovereigns. It is therein recorded that nine virtues are required in sovereigns, and eighteen letters or characters suffice in the original to detail these nine virtues. They are: greatness, neither proud nor insensible; noble indifference, which is no bar to action; goodness, neither indolent nor rude; talent, not scorning labour and application; urbanity, sustained by courage and resolution; uprightness of soul, which can use disguise when necessary; extent of genius, not negligent of trifles; firmness, neither harsh nor ferocious; magnanimity and strength; yielding only to justice.

The kings in whom were required this assemblage of rarities, were the

paramount sovereigns of the whole empire of China, then consisting of many tributary governments. Six qualities were sufficient for the princes who ruled the subordinate kingdoms, and three only composed the necessary attributes of the grandees of the court.

A few extracts from the Chouking will show the wisdom and sublimity of its precepts and sentiments:

"O, how vast are the cares which good government demands! Heaven hears and sees all things; but it is the voice of the people by which it judges kings. Heaven is terrible; but its wrath is awakened by an oppressed people. It chastises great and small without distinction; but kings have a thousand times more to fear than the rest of mankind.

"Descendant of Tching-tang, repose not too much upon the present protection of heaven; its favour depends in some measure on you. To reckon upon it, therefore, as if this blessing would always endure, is wrong. By the constant practice of virtue, you will preserve your crown; but if you abandon wisdom, be sure you will lose all that heaven has bestowed. You have an apt example of this in king Kie. He persevered not in the path of virtue, he became impious and cruel; the supreme Tien rejected him, and surveying all the earth, sought some one worthy to reign in the place of this unhappy prince, &c.

"Descendant of Tching-tang, the dominion which you possess is new; let your virtue be new likewise. Renew it incessantly, and let there be no difference between the last day of your reign and the first. Give offices to those only who have wisdom and talent; but let your prime minister be a man in every respect accomplished; because it is his business to increase and corroborate your virtues, and make your people participators of them."

The *Chiking* is a collection of three hundred odes or little pieces in verse,

forming in the whole 39,234 characters, extracted by Confucius from the great collection deposited in the imperial library of Tcheou. The metaphorical and figurative mode of speech employed by the Chinese, is sufficient to convince us of what is the fact, that poetry was held in very early esteem by these people. In modern times, indeed, the art has fallen somewhat into disrepute; but the very character which expresses *poetry* indicates that it was employed in civil as well as religious offices. The *Chiking* is still held in the highest veneration, and is said to have been selected by Confucius from upwards of three thousand pieces of poetry.

The Emperor Chun-tche, in the preface to the Tartar translation of this work, executed under his auspices, says, "This is my opinion of the *Chiking*. It is not so much a production of wit as a poetical portraiture of the passions copied after nature. It adapts us to that polish which embellishes the exterior, and to those virtues which adorn the soul. This book teaches us what we ought to follow, and what to shun. It contains exalted sentiments expressed in a sublime style, which prescribe to us the ceremonies requisite to do honour to our ancestors, and precepts for the use and guidance of princes. What is therein designed for the inferior classes is expressed in a simple and common manner. The verses, whatever they be, or whatever subject they treat of, always have a tendency to create a relish for good manners. The *Chiking*, says Confucius, has been composed for the purpose of purifying and directing the mind. The same philosopher declares elsewhere, that the whole substance of the odes may be reduced to this principle, that we ought not to entertain even the thought of a base and criminal thing."

The *Chiking* is divided into three parts. The first entitled '*Koue-fond*,' or *manners of kingdoms*, contains poetry and songs which were current

among the people, collected by the Emperors, in order to judge by their tone and sentiments of the state of public manners, and the disposition of the people throughout the different kingdoms of the empire. The second, composed of two sections, *Syao-ya*, and *Ta-ya*, or *small* and *great excellence*, includes pieces of every kind; odes, songs, psalms, elegies, epithalamiums, &c. The greatest number is in praise of emperors, kings, and governments; but there are also found some satirical pieces written against them. Others are dedicated to the glory of agriculture. The third part, named *Song*, or *praises*, is a compilation of psalms and hymns, sung during the sacrifices, or the ceremonies performed in honour of ancestors.

The following are some extracts from the *Chiking*, which have been translated by some of the missionaries, perhaps with more latitude of paraphrase than we should desire. In poetry, indeed, it is difficult to transfer sentiments from one language to another, with close literal fidelity, without flatness and insipidity.

The eighth ode of the second book, entitled "*Advice to the King*," is a severe admonition put in the mouth of the virtuous *Ven-Vang*, father of the founder of the third race.

"O great and supreme lord, you are the sovereign master of the world; but how severe is your Majesty, and how rigorous your commands! It is true, heaven grants life and being to all the people of the earth; but we must not implicitly presume upon its liberality and clemency. I know the Almighty begins like a father, but I know not but he may end like a judge.

"*Ven-vang* lifts up his voice: alas, kings of the world! you are cruel, and your ministers are tigers and wolves. You are covetous, and your ministers are so many blood-suckers. You suffer such people near your persons; you raise them to the highest posts; and

because you oblige heaven to let fall upon you a spirit of madness, you place these wretches over your subjects' heads.

"*Ven-vang* lifts up his voice: alas, kings of the world! the murmurs of your people are like the voice of grasshoppers, and wrath bubbles up in the midst of their hearts. You approach a desperate extremity, and you change not. The plague is in the bosom of the empire, and reaches even the most remote barbarians.

"*Ven-vang* lifts up his voice: alas, kings of the world! It is said, and too truly, this fair tree has decayed, not because its leaves were torn off, and its branches broken, but because its root has been corrupted. As you ought to survey yourself in the kings who have preceded you, and whom you resemble, so your successors will find an example in you. The older the world grows, the more numerous are the examples for its instruction: yet it becomes no better thereby."

The two following odes are taken from the first book:

"*The young Widow*.

"A vessel launched upon the stream, no more ascends the bank. My hair, formerly floating over my forehead, has been cut or bound upon my head.—I belong to the husband who received my vow: I will preserve it even to the grave. O, mother, mother, why endeavour to abuse your influence over me? My heart reveres your authority, and compares your goodness to that of *Tien* (heaven); but that heart shall never be stained with perjury.

"A vessel launched upon the stream no more ascends the bank.—My hair, formerly floating over my forehead, has been cut or bound upon my head.—My oaths have bound me to my husband; I will be faithful unto him till death.—O mother, mother, why strive to abuse your influence over me? My heart reveres your authority, and compares your goodness to that of *Tien*; but that heart shall never be stained with perjury."

"The Shepherdess."

"O come not near our cot, Tchang-tsee,
Break not the branches of our tree ;

I dare not love, I dare not love,
My father's wrath must still withhold me.

To thee my warmest wishes move ;
Yet how neglect what he has told me ?

O leap not o'er our wall, Tchang-tsee,
Break not the branches of our tree ;

I dare not love, I dare not love,
My brothers' menaces withhold me.

To thee my heart's warm wishes move ;
But dare I scorn what they have told me ?

O enter not our walks, Tchang-tsee,
Break not the branches of our tree ;

I dare not love, I dare not love,
My parents' angry words withhold me ;

For though to thee my heart may move,
Can I despise what they have told me ?"

The following is entitled, *The Complaint of a Wife cast off by her Husband* :

"Like two clouds blended together in the loftiest region of the air, and which no tempest, however violent, can separate, we were united to each other by an eternal bond. We should have possessed but one heart ; the least division of anger or disgust had been a crime. And thou, like him who plucks the herb and leaves the root behind, hast banished me thy house, as if, faithless to my honour and virtue, I was no longer worthy to be thy wife, and could cease to be so ! Look upon heaven and judge thyself ; alas, with

what difficulty I drag myself away ! My heart draws me towards the abode I have quitted. Ungrateful man ! A few steps only did he come with me : he left me at the gate ; it was delightful to him to quit me ! Thou art devoted then to the new object of thy adulterous flame ; and you have both become to each other as a brother and sister who have been acquainted from infancy. Go : thine infidelity will stain thy new nuptials, and poison all thy pleasures. O heaven ! thou dost celebrate this marriage with joy ! I have become vile in thine eyes ; thou carest no more for me ! and I have no wish to stir thee to repentance. To what labour was I not consigned for the service of thy house ? I sacrificed myself to make thee happy. All the affections that have been drawn towards thee were attracted by me ; and yet thou canst love me no more ! Nay, thou dost even hate, despise, and forget me ! Thus, then, it is fortune thou lovest in thy wife, and I lost all my charms when I had made thee happy ! What delicious enjoyments, what felicity I had prepared for our old age ! Another will now partake them, and I shall languish in shame and grief ! Alas ! how dreadful was thy last look ! It betokened only hate and fury. My misfortunes are without remedy. He is disgusted with my tenderness, and his shame rises at the memory of my kindness to him."

BUDDHIST RELIGION IN SIAM.

THE Siamese profess the Buddhist faith, and are perhaps more attached to it than any other people, not even excepting the Cingalese. If the few following notes on this subject are of any use to you, they are at your service.

The talapoins or priests subsist entirely upon charity, which they solicit from the pious, going round every morning to their houses for this purpose. At an early hour the river presents a curious spectacle, from the boats of these individuals thus employed. They are not permitted to ask for alms, but simply to hold out their hands

for them when offered. Besides the alms thus collected, the monasteries in which they live are sometimes endowed by the rich or pious, who are the founders of them. The priests are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured dress which they usually wear, and which, covering the whole of the body, is far better looking than the ordinary Siamese dress, which only covers a very small part of it. The heads, eye-brows, and beards are kept closely shaven, and this operation is performed either at the change or full of the moon. They are forbidden to touch money, and

even to converse with a female. If they are discovered to have done either of these, they are degraded by their superiors, and frequently expelled the society in consequence of it. The alms which they receive are always in rice, fruit, or vegetables, which they are allowed to use.

It is well known that the Buddhists are all believers in the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and as the Siamese are firm believers in other parts of the doctrines of that sect, so are they in this. They would on no account destroy animal life; and if cattle stray into the precincts of a temple, it is a crime equal to sacrilege, on any occasion or at any time to put them to death. This principle is carried to such a length that even fishing is prohibited; and I have frequently seen fish seized by persons appointed for this purpose from the boats going up and down the Me-nam. When life is to be destroyed, it is usually done by the Chinese or Christians: but the Siamese have no objection to participate in the benefit of this action, sinful as it is. It is from this principle of regard for animal life that so much attention is shewn to the white elephant. It is not true, as has been asserted, that they worship this animal; but believing as they do, that it is animated by the soul of some monarch or man of rank, they fancy that the same marks of respect which they would shew to him, are due to the white elephant, his representative. These in Siam are so servile, so humiliating, and so inconsistent with what we are accustomed to, that the mistake would be very easily made. At present there are three white elephants in Siam, and the King on this account considers himself highly fortunate, none of his predecessors having had so many. I saw them when I was there: each of them has a house and ten attendants; their trappings are of crimson cloth or velvet, trimmed with gold, and none would dare to be so presumptuous as to mount them. They were imagined by competent judges to be *Albinos*, but of this I am unable to form a judgment.

In Siam temples are very numerous, and are crowded with immense numbers of statues of the deity, who is the object of adoration. These buildings are sometimes very splendid, and in these buildings alone the Siamese exert themselves to produce any thing of this description. In this,

however, notwithstanding the profusion of gilding and other meretricious ornaments, they entirely fail, owing perhaps to the lavish but unskilful manner in which they employ them. The rooms in which the statues are placed are generally square, and opposite to the door the image is deposited. This is generally of earth, gilt, but sometimes of copper, gilt also. The size of these images varies from three or four to thirty-six or forty feet. The largest are generally placed alone in the principal apartment of the temple, and the smaller ones in galleries round it. Lights are sometimes burning before them, and slips of scented wood. They are clothed by devotees in yellow cloth, and ornamented with the flower of the lotus or water-lily. In one of the principal temples in Bangkok, which I visited, I was told there were 1,200 images arranged in this manner. On high feasts or holidays the temples are thrown open, and the people of both sexes frequent them for the purpose of perfuming the images, decorating them with flowers, and in other ways testifying their regard to their divinities. In the temples they seem to be under no restraint. The place, in their opinion, ought not to check levity and mirth, and in consequence they gambol and play about, just as they would any where else. One individual seats himself before his deity, and very coolly lights a cheroot, which he sits down to smoke; while another makes the temple resound with the "dulcet tones" of a kind of fife without any hesitation.

The statues of Buddha, like those in all countries in which that religion is professed, have the African features and curled hair. The ears have not the distended lobes which they are said to have in the Burman empire. Some of them are in a standing, and some in a sitting posture. In the latter, the legs are crossed, and the hands rest upon them. In the former, one hand is extended from the elbow. There is no kind of ornament on the body, but on the head is something of a conical shape, the purport of which I could not comprehend. Two figures of his friends sometimes accompany the statues of Buddha, one on his right hand and the other on his left. These two are sometimes standing and sometimes kneeling. Some of the images are represented as seated upon mountains, in which situation, apes, ele-

plants and other wild beasts are represented as administering to their wants. In some situations he is seen sitting under the shade of a tree, or of a seven-headed snake standing erect on his tail. In Siam this deity is not known by the name of Buddha, but by that of Summana Kodom, the latter word evidently a corruption of Gautama. To this cognomen the word Prah, or lord, is affixed.

Attached to the temples there are generally monasteries, and within there are oratories; from small pulpits in these latter the priests morning and evening recite prayers. This is done in a monotonous, and not altogether unpleasing tone, and continues on each occasion for near an hour. From these same pulpits they also preach sermons, taking as a motto some sentence in the Bali, or language of their sacred books, and descanting on it in the vernacular tongue. Their principal hearers on these occasions are women, who sit with their hands clasped, and small lighted tapers burning before them. They are far from being attentive, and the slightest object is quite sufficient to draw away their attention from the subject under discussion.

Proselytes are admitted by the Siamese from any other sect; and some Mahomedan natives of Java, with one Chinese, were admitted while we were there; and I have even understood that there is a native Christian at this moment in the priesthood, which is not confined to any individual or set of individuals, but open to men of all ranks, persuasions, colours and religions, so long as they avoid infringing on the rules and institutions of the order. Indeed, every man, not even excepting the King and the great ministers of state, is at some period of his life a priest, if it be only for a few months. It is in this situation that he obtains the slender share of education

which falls to his lot, and which is generally confined to reading, writing, and a very superficial knowledge of the Bali. During the time he is in the priesthood he cannot marry, but he generally quits this situation at the end of a few months, and settles for life.

The Siamese say that they received their religion from Kamboja, and from thence they trace it to Magadha, in Hindustan. This country, with Langka or Ceylon, they consider to be holy ground, the one as the birth-place, and the other as the scene of the principal miracles of Buddha. The fable of the Ramayana is received among them without any material variation. All their religious books are in the Bali character and language; the latter of which, as is well known, bears a great resemblance to Sanskrit. The Siamese Bali character is the common character in use in Kamboja, and varies much from the Bali character of the Cingalese, the Burman, or any other Buddhist nation, although the language is precisely the same.

Perfect toleration of religious opinions exists in Siam. The Christians have churches, and the Mahomedans mosques close beside the temples of Buddha, and no interruption is offered to them in the performance of their ceremonies so long as they do not interfere with those of the Buddhists, or destroy animal life in the vicinity of the temples, or any other privileged spot. To do this is to offer the highest possible violence to the feelings of a Siamese, because it is in direct opposition to the tenor of his laws and ordinances, which consider this action as the most unwarrantable and wicked that can be committed, and which they never fail to punish, in a Siamese, with signal vengeance.—[*Bengal Hurkaru*.]

THE FOUR TRIBES OF HINDOOS.

WE have extracted the following article from a Calcutta newspaper, as one of the most concise descriptions of the four castes with which we are acquainted.

The Hindoos originally consisted of four *Varnas*, or tribes, namely, *Brahmun*, *Kshutrigu*, *Furzyu* and *Soodru*, which to-

gether with the mixed classes make eighteen.*

FIRST TRIBE.

Brahmun proceeded from *Brahmah's*

* Thirty-six are mentioned for the number of mixed classes; but according to some opinions, that number includes the fourth original tribe, or all the original tribes, according to other authorities. Other texts give thirty-nine mixed classes.—*En. Ind. Class. At. Rev.*, vol. v.

mouth, and his peculiar duties are to read the Vedus, to give instruction, to perform religious ceremonies for himself and others, and to receive and give alms.

The place of nativity of *Brahmunz* was *Kanyukoolju*, or *Kunouj*; but they were afterwards distinguished by the names of the places where they resided; as from *Muharashtru*, *Murhutta*; and from *Goojrat*, *Goorgur*, &c.

Brahmunz are generally of ten kinds: those that inhabit the country southward of *Bindhachul* mountain, are called *Punchu Draviru*, viz. *Muharashtru*, *Tylingu*, *Draviru*, *Karnalik*, and *Goorgur*, or *Goojratee*; and those that reside to the northward of that hill, are called *Punchu Gauru*, that is, *Kanyukoolju*, *Guor*, *Saruswut*, *Muchut*, and *Ootkul*. The four former, except the *Goojratee*, eat bread in company with all of them, but marry the daughters of their respective classes; while the latter neither take food nor marry the daughters of any other than their respective classes. Besides these, there are other Brahmunz known by the name of *Kushmeerce*, *Pooshkuriga*, *Krounchu-Dweepee*, and *Shanku Dweepee*.

With respect to the origin of the ten sorts of Brahmunz, it is related that one of the ancient Rajahs of the *Dukhin* used every day, through devotion and austerity, to resort to Benares for the purpose of ablution; and that one day his wife coming with him, she after bathing happened to be polluted with menses, and consequently was prevented by the *Shastru* from crossing the river *Ganges*. The Rajah sent for a holy Brahmun, and requested of him a remedy for this accident: the Brahmun, by his spiritual or mysterious power, put an end to her menses. The Rajah, together with his wife, then returned to his own country, and desired the Brahmun to follow him. The Brahmun, instead of going himself, sent his ten sons to the Rajah; but five of them who, thought it advisable to shorten their daily prayers on the way, soon reached the Rajah, and the other five brothers, who did not do so, arrived too late. The former were ordered by the Rajah to settle in five places, namely, *Ootkul*, or *Odena*; *Guor*, or *Bengal*; *Myethil*, or the province of *Behar*; *Kanyukoolju*, or *Kunouj*; and the other side of the river *Saruswutee*, known by the name of *Lahore*, and he distinguished them by the appellation of *Punchu Gour*; and the

five latter were permitted to reside in *Draviru*, *Kurnatuk*, *Tylingu*, *Murhut*, and *Goojrat*, and were denominated *Punchu Draviru*.

On the different Orders of the *Punchu Gour*, and *Punchu Draviru*.

Among the *Kanyukoolju*, or *Kunouj*, who went to reside on the other side of the river *Surjoo* or *Dewa*, some are called *Surjoo pariya*, or *Surwuriya*; and some, on account of performing certain religious ceremonies, are known by the name of *Bajpeyce*, *J'hujhooniya*, and *Sunoodhiya*, and by inhabiting in *Boduwan*, *Budhu*; but they take food and marry the daughters of their respective orders only.

Guor is of six orders, i.e. *Goorgur Guor*, *Parckha*, *Khundelwal*, *Sarsoot*, and *Singhtal*. *Saruswut* is divided into *Bharudwejee*, *Chusrao*, *Sodhun*, *Bharutee*, *Kuhkutee* and *Suharan*.

Draviru Brahmunz consist of two orders, viz. *Dur* and *Moon*. They take food in company with five *Draviru*, but form the matrimonial alliance between the families of their respective castes only. *Tylingu* Brahmunz are divided into three orders, namely, *Telkhana*, *Deelbardee*, and *Kuhbar*. Their manners and practice are like those of *Draviru*. *Kumatuk*s consist of two orders, *Durkunj* and *Sheelnar*. *Muharashtru* is divided into six orders: i.e. *Kurare*, *Chitpawun*,* *Bust*, *Jujurbundee*, *Asta*, and *Abheer*. *Goorgur* is divided into eighty-four castes; that is, *Nagur*, *Uhmudabadee*, *Burnugura*, *Bushnagura*, *Sathora*, *Shunhouira*, *Chiturwara*, *Mor* (of six sorts), *Jaudbedee*, *Kyarnuna*, *Jummul*, *Dhunnoo*, *Jatootofa*, &c.

SECOND TRIBE.

Chhutree,† properly *Kshutriga*, proceed-

* The Rajas of Poona are of this race. It is related that *Parusooramu*, one of the Hindoo incarnations, was once praying in the river, when he saw a beautiful human carcass floating along. *Parusooramu* revived him; and after giving him a Brahmunical thread, called him by the name of *Chitpawun*. This word is compounded of *Chitta*, the heart, and *pawun*, pure. They are generally of a fair complexion.

† It appears by the *Pocrana*, that the *Kshutriga* race terminated at the commencement of the *Kaliyooj*, in the great grandson of *Urjoon*, one of the five *Pandaras*; but the present *Kshutriga* being the descendants of the illegitimate son of the ancient Rajahs, are also called *Rajpoot*, which is the corruption of the Sanskrit word *Raj-pootro*, or King's son.

ed from Bruhma's arm, and his business is to read the Vedus, to perform religious ceremonies, to give alms, to administer to Brahmuns, to be kind to mankind, to receive a portion of the crops, and to protect the religion of the people from infidels. The first man who came out of Bruhma's arm was called *Bahoojé* (that is, born by the arm); but he died without issue; other *Chhutrees* are descendants of the Sun and Moon, called *Soorju-bunsee*, and *Chundru-bunsee*. The different orders of them are enumerated thus: *Rughoobunsee*, *Rajwar*, *Rajkoomar*, *Hara*, *Khujwaha*, and *Seekurwar Chuohan*;* and that of the latter are, *Jadoo-bunsee*, *Kurwar*, *Seobunsee*, *Rathwar*, *Buchh-gotee Chundela*, *Bhamla*, *Som-bunsee*, *Kewriya*, *Rana*,† *Gurg-bunsee*, *Kahun*, &c.

The following are the names of the different orders of the *Chhutrees* of Buchawa, viz. *Meeree*, *Eupoor*, *Seth*, *Kuhree*, *Buree*, *Kukkur*, *Muhindra*, *Bogbul*, *Sukun Mungul*, *Bhaonee*, and *Oyul*.

The *Kshutriyus* of *Purooth*, commonly known by the name of *Bajjoe*, are divided into the following orders: *Muktee*, *Seekree*, *Soptee*, *Deeree*, *Mungul*, *Ghoda*, *Soonee*, *Sethce*, *Talwar*, *Soondhee*, *Soodhee*, *Lulhan*, *Lubutee*, *Tirkun*, *Bedce*, *Doodhee*, and *Kiyral*.

THIRD TRIBE.

Fuesya, commonly called *Banian*, proceeded from Bruhma's thigh, and his proper duties are to serve the Brahmuns and *Kshutriyus*, and to trade. They are divided into eighty-four sects, i.e. *Ugurwala*, *Bustokee*, *Gowjratee*, *Muheturee*, *Ratukee*, *Kusurroonee*, *Fuidaree*, *Knsoodan*, *Udmur*, *Gurmeer*, &c.

* Raja Bikramajeet, or properly Bikramadityu (the sun of glory), the ancient Raja of Ootjoes, is said to have been of this tribe.

† The *Rajas* of Oodupoor are said to have been of this race; but according to the *Dubistani Muzahib*, a Persian treatise on various religions, they appear to be the descendants of the family of *Fareedoon*, an ancient King of Persia.

FOURTH TRIBE.

Soodru proceeded from Bruhma's foot; his business is to serve the three superior classes, and to eat their leavings; he is also required to do the business of goldsmith and ironmonger, and to trade in salt, honey, milk, oil, &c. The superior order of this class is *Kayuth*, or *Kayuthar*,* who are divided into twelve orders, viz. *Muthoor*, *Bhutnagar*, *Sreebastub*, *Suk-sena*, *Uenthana*, *Gwar*, *Kurun*, *Umbushu*, *Balmee* and *Soodhoj*, and their peculiar business is to serve in the capacity of *Mootusuddee*, or *Banian*, and writer. The *Soodrus* of inferior orders are: *Hulwaee*, or confectioner; *Aheer*, or cow-herd; *Tumbole*, or seller of betel-leaf; *Lohar*, or ironmonger; *Burhuce*, or carpenter; *Koonbee*, and *Kooree*, or husbandman. The most degraded classes of *Soodrus* are, *Kolwaree*, *Kulwar*, or seller of spirituous liquors; *Baree*, *Telee*, or oilman; *Soondee*, or distiller of wines; *Kandoo*, or seller of parched grain; *Hijjam*, or barber; *Dhobee*, or washerman; *Dhoomiya*, or comber of cotton; *Tantee*, or weaver cast; *Dem*, basket-maker; *Chumar*, or shoe-maker; *Dasadh*, sweeper, &c.

Note.

The little Persian work from which we have made the above translation was written by *Muthoora Nath*, about eight or nine years ago. It was printed in Calcutta by a learned native, we believe.—[*Cal. Journ. Bull.*]

* The *Kayuthus* are erroneously ranked among the *Soodrus*, as it appears by the *Poorana* and other Hindoo Scriptures. They are descendants of *Chitrageeta* (one of the fourteen *yamas*), who proceeded from the body of Bruhma after the production of the four *Purans* or tribes; and hence they are called *Kayuthu*, which is compounded of the word *Kaya* the body, and *uthu* living. A passage from the *Yama Smriti*, a Hindoo law book, may be quoted here, in corroboration to this. *Prejapatel Raja Samoodhaneeshu, Kayuthu verna na Bhavrenate Shoodrah.* "On account of the being produced from the body of Bruhma, the *Kayuthu* classes are not to become *Shoodrus*."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DIAMOND MINES AT PURTYALL.

1. In attempting a description of these mines, it may perhaps not be uninteresting to offer a few preliminary observations respecting the situation and circumstances which led to the discovery of them, and to

the subsequent working of the pits, which are to this day visible at a place originally called *Purtyall*; but which has since acquired the designation of *Gunny*, or *pit*, from its proximity to that valuable spot

which once produced, and doubtless still embowels that most valuable and esteemed of gems, the diamond.

Purtyall, or Gunny-Purtyall, as it is more generally termed, is the head of a small district of five villages, subject to his Highness the Nizam, situated within the Company's possessions near the Kistna river, and visited by the high road from Masulipatam to Hyderabad, eight miles S.W. of Condapilly,* and adjacent to a range of hills which run nearly north and south. The face of the country is rather uneven. The soil within the tract varies according to the elevation and depression of the lands, a fine rich cotton mould being peculiar to the low, while a stony and sterile earth pervades the higher grounds.

As for the circumstances that tended to the discovery of these mines, if tradition can be credited, the matter appears to have been accidental; and report attributes it to the incident of some scattered diamonds being unheededly picked up by some shepherds, in their perambulatory excursions in the vicinity of Mulhully,† while tending their flocks. The stones being taken by them to their homes, and handed about as something curious, arrested the eyes of some that had a knowledge of their value, who soon obtained possession of them for some trifling consideration, and farther importuned the shepherds to conduct them to the place where they were to be found. Having come to the spot, they now searched for similar stones; and owing to their good fortune, were so successful as to gather a few in its immediate vicinity. The rage of search in quest of this precious gem becoming general, and being resorted to by numerous parties, the surface of the adjacent lands not yielding a continued supply, it was soon afterwards determined to ransack the bowels of the earth, by excavating pits, and examining the minutest particle that lay concealed in them; which it may be safely conjectured was attended with various success. When these were exhausted of their stores, the miners became complete adepts in the art of discovering the properties of the soil which contained these treasures, and, gradually advancing, traced

the run of the mines from place to place till they reached Purtyall, and so on to Codavastaculloo and Oostapilly; the former lying fifteen miles S.W. of Purtyall, and the latter eighteen miles west, and both lying on the north bank of the Kistna river, where it appears to have terminated.

The mines which are the subject of the present memoir were first laid open about 125 years ago, or at the period when Nizam Muḥk-Asaph-Jah held the sovereignty of the Deccan. The soil in general is black, except on the great but gently sloping heights which terminate here, where it changes to a grey, pebbly, common earth. Here the miners or hill people, who are invited from remote parts of the country, and who alone seem to possess the faculty of tracing this stone even to its embosomed recesses, commence their labour by digging to the depth of fourteen to thirty feet, or till they come to a bed of small pebbles intermixed with a kind of mineral earth, in which they find the diamonds enclosed. This earth differs, and is either of a yellow or reddish cast, and is found more or less adhering to the diamonds. A sufficient quantity of this earth is dug out and conveyed to a cistern of water, and being allowed to soak for some time, it is stirred about till the clods are broken, and the gravelly matter sinks to the bottom. After this a vent is opened, and the cistern supplied with fresh water till the earthy substance is washed away, and nothing but gravel remains; and what thus settles is allowed to dry in the sun, then shifted to a smooth bed, hardened, and prepared previously for its reception, where it is thinly spread, and afterwards examined with attention by the hands of the labourers, at which work they are so expert, that the most minute particle of a stone can hardly escape them.

The strata in the pits are various, the first being of black soil to about six feet in depth, then a layer of a mixture of black and white earth to about five feet, then a kind of white clay or marl for one foot, which again is succeeded by a variety, as white, red, yellow and gold-coloured sands, and finally a bed of small pebbles of various shapes and colours mingled with the above earth, in which the diamonds are generally found. It must here be observed, that the miners work with no other covering than a narrow piece of cloth round

* A detached village belonging to the Nizam, situated N.E. of Condapilly.

† Lat. of Condapilly 16.59 N., long. 80.46 E. of Greenwich.

their middle, and are narrowly watched by the guards and an overseer, to preclude the possibility of their concealing or embezzling any stone of value which they may chance to discover.

The diamonds found here are of various sizes, but generally small, weighing from ten to thirty carats or upwards; but some of these are not very clear, their water being slightly tarnished with a yellow or red tinge, and indeed sometimes streaked with black, which probably is owing to the nature of the soil.

On all diamonds weighing above fourteen or fifteen carats, the Nizam receives seventy-five per cent., besides a duty from the merchants, according to the number of hands employed. If under that weight, it becomes the exclusive property of the merchant or person who undertakes the working of the mines.

The first mine laid open was that west of Purtyall about two hundred yards, and which goes by the name of Dealyconda, or the light of the place. From this they traced the vein of the mines easterly for about three hundred yards, till they came to a small rivulet which runs north and south; after this they worked southerly, and in a direction winding westerly by the villages of Muccalampett, Buppenpaud, Autoor, and Moogloor.

At present the mines are neglected and filled with earth; but some of the inhabitants continue their search in quest of diamonds from the earth thrown up from the pit north-east of Purtyall, where it had been continued in the most easterly direction, and where the workmen find stones not exceeding the size of a large pin's-head, which are generally sold for the value of one and a half or two rupees.

Having treated the subject as fully as my observation and information would admit, I shall here conclude with the insertion of a curious but superstitious usage among the native community who engage in the working of the mines; which is, that while laying open a pit, and during the whole course of the process attending the search, no stranger, of whatever rank, is permitted to approach within a certain distance, either on foot or mounted on an animal, or in any vehicle; nor are the workmen on any account allowed to come within those limits with their sandals; and women of all descriptions and ages are entirely prohibited from any approaches, and are not suffered to mingle with the other sex in the work, however deficient they may be in the number of labourers for pursuing the undertaking with vigour.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

[*Cat. Jour.*

PERSEPOLITAN INSCRIPTIONS.

THE efforts which have of late been made towards decyphering the characters of tongues, whose history and rudiments have perished through age, or been purposely obscured by the design of those who employed them as the vehicles of some mysterious communications, encourage us to hope that there exists a chance of our obtaining an insight into the meaning of those singular characters, termed *cuneiform*, found among the ruins of Persepolis. The success which has attended the labours of Dr. Young in our own country,* and of M. Champollion in France, in elucidating the hieroglyphical language of Egypt, affords a sufficient motive to stimulate

others to the pursuit of an object, more difficult of attainment, indeed, but which would reward those who triumph over the obstacles in the way of success, with a proportionate degree of fame and applause.

An extract from a memoir relative to the ancient inscriptions of Persepolis, read at the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, written by M. J. Saint-Martin, has appeared in the eighth number of the *Journal Asiatique*, or collection of papers upon oriental subjects, published by the Asiatic Society of Paris. The author of this production has boldly given a translation of some inscriptions in the cuneiform character, as he found them represented in the works of travellers and elsewhere.

* See the article "Egypt," in the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

In the course of his introductory remarks he mentions the names of those scholars who have addicted themselves to this desperate path of study, and adds a few remarks upon the progress they have made, and the results obtained by their labours.

"In spite of the lively interest," he observes, "which attaches to every subject which discovers any thing difficult or mysterious; and although it must be confessed to be an object of great importance, to attain a knowledge of the dialects and modes of writing formerly used in Asia; yet it is not less certain that we have but recently begun to bestow any labour upon decyphering the ancient cuneiform monuments which have reached us. Nor has this kind of employment engaged the attention of more than a very limited number of scholars. The reason is pretty plain. The forms of the letters upon the monuments of Persepolis offer no attraction to the imagination: it is not with them as with the Egyptian hieroglyphics. These appear to present a mass of enigmas and ingenious allegories, the meaning of which every one thinks it a matter of little difficulty to discover. But a multitude of marks, differently arranged and oddly intersecting each other, which fatigue the eye by the continual uniformity of their chief elements, by no means inspire us with the same solicitude to perplex ourselves.

"MM. O. G. Tychsen de Rostock, Münter, Silvestre de Sacy, Hager, Lichtenstein and Grotefend, are perhaps the only scholars who have busied themselves with this kind of research; and, to speak strictly, of these, Messrs. Münter, Grotefend, and Lichtenstein only have published any observations worthy of note upon the subject. The dissertation of M. O. G. Tychsen appeared in 1798, and that of M. Münter in 1800. The observations of Hager were published in London in 1801. The work of Münter is not without merit: it displays all the

learning and sagacity of the author; but its sum is insignificant in comparison with the essential object desired, and it presents no result in regard to the reading of the cuneiform inscriptions. As for the Memoir of Hager, it is of little value. Shortly afterwards, M. Tychsen, of Gottingen, gave, in the Literary Gazette of that city of the 18th September 1802, an analysis of a memoir of M. Grotefend, which has not yet been published, but which was communicated to the academy of Gottingen. The account then given of it by M. Tychsen contained all that was essential in the system of M. Grotefend. About the same period M. Lichtenstein likewise inserted in the Brunswick Magazine a compendium of his observations. All these researches furnished M. Silvestre de Sacy with an occasion to publish in the *Magazin Encyclopédique* of 1803, an excellent article, wherein he developed, with much talent and perspicuity, the various opinions of these learned persons. Although the author of this article be not, properly speaking, employed in explaining the monuments of Persepolis, I quote his work with the more pleasure, because it contains the greatest portion of what is best and useful upon this subject.

"If one could agree in all that is advanced in M. Lichtenstein's work, he has explained every thing, and there remains nothing more to be done. In considering the multiplied difficulties which oppose the decyphering of the ancient Asiatic writings, a success so rapid as his must create considerable surprise. But it all amounts to nothing; the explications of M. Lichtenstein are no more than a series of allegations and hypotheses, destitute of solid foundation, and reduced long ago to their real value. In fact, the publication of the work itself, which appeared at Helmstadt in 1803, in one vol. 4to., completely justified the opinion which M. Silvestre de Sacy had previously given of it.

"With regard to M. Grotefend's work, it is really much superior to all those of which I have spoken. It contains a great number of ingenious parallels, which might have led him to the decyphering of the ancient Inscriptions of Persepolis, if this scholar could have added an acquaintance with the ancient dialects of the East, which is an essential requisite in order to obtain satisfactory results. Through want of this aid, M. Grotefend has been obliged, in order to justify his readings, to have recourse to wild conjectures, to suppositions, each more improbable than the other. The whole result has been merely a quantity of words and phrases, whose forms and grammatical combinations, as well as the meaning which is ascribed to them, present no analogy whatever with the ancient languages of Persia. There is nothing astonishing in all this: M. Grotefend had no knowledge of these languages; he had no other idea of them than he could obtain from the works of Anquetil du Perron; and this is not enough to entitle any one to hope for success in such an undertaking. M. Grotefend has, in point of fact, employed only the process commonly used to explain any ordinary cypher. This consideration will perhaps make us regard as more extraordinary the coincidence observable between many of M. Grotefend's results, and those which I have obtained in proceeding by a very different method. This remarkable correspondence will doubtless be an additional argument in favour of our interpretation; and if it shall ever obtain the sanction of the proper judges in this department of learning, the result will be, that whatever opinion the world may in other respects entertain of M. Grotefend's labours, this scholar will have the reputation of first discovering the true names of the ancient Persian monarchs who have erected the edifices of Persepolis.

"Notwithstanding this fortunate coincidence, the observations of M.

Grotefend contain so many improbabilities and dogmatisms, that it was extremely difficult to recognize the degree of plausibility which some of them possessed. It was at once remarked that he varied often as to the value attributed to different cuneiform characters: this variation, which he did not justify, might be tolerated, to a certain extent, if the question related to a loose kind of writing, and to characters of very uncertain forms; but it is altogether inadmissible with respect to writing so distinct as that of the Persepolitan Inscriptions: all these suppositions, giving at the same time a result too little conformable to what we know of the ancient dialects of Asia. We ought not, therefore, to be surprised at the little success which M. Grotefend's explications obtained at the period when they were first divulged. The Memoir which he published in 1805, at the end of M. de Heeren's work, *Sur la Politique et la Commerce des Anciens*,* cannot but discredit them still more."

M. Saint Martin, after some farther observations in confirmation of what he has advanced respecting the unauthorized system of interpretation adopted by M. Grotefend, and in spite of the efforts displayed in behalf of that system, in sundry communications which have appeared in a continental periodical work, entitled *Les Mines de l'Orient*, concludes that the ancient cuneiform writings are justly regarded as still entirely unknown.

To supply this chasm in our knowledge of the remains of antiquity, the writer feels painfully sensible of great deficiencies. The Persian inscriptions of the Sassanides, explained by M. Silvestre de Sacy, were accompanied by Greek inscriptions; and the triple inscription on the Rosetta stone, besides a variety of helps to be met with in ancient authors, have furnished great assistance to those who have been employed in exploring the recondite lore of ancient Egypt. No

* Second Edition, tome ii, pp. 931-980.

succours of either kind await the labourer in Asiatic cryptography, who has no hope but in the application of a sort of divination.

M. Saint Martin premises that there are among the cuneiform monuments three different species of writing, complicated in different degrees; to which may be added a fourth, more complicated yet, which is found upon the bricks brought from Babylon. All these writings are considered to be alphabetical: they proceed from right to left. In the first system, which is the least difficult, and the chief among the ruins of Persepolis, the words are separated by an isolated character placed obliquely. This affords a great advantage, which is entirely wanting in the other systems of writing.

By the assistance of the sculptures found among the ruins of Persepolis, by that of the interpretations given of the monuments of the Sassanides, and by adopting this hypothesis, namely, that as the inscriptions of Persepolis contain not much more matter than those of the last-mentioned, the subjects are analogous, the writer obtains a basis for his explication, which he thus proceeds with:

“The title of *king of kings* was always affected by the sovereigns of Asia: they assumed it upon every occasion. If, then, the monarchs represented upon the ruins of Persepolis had such a title, it cannot fail being found in the inscriptions which accompany their figures. This is a valuable *datum*: for the consecutive recurrence of one same word, with a slight difference to distinguish the plural from the singular, is peculiarly proper fully to confirm the conjectures just delivered; because such a recurrence cannot be the pure effect of chance; at least it is natural, in researches of this kind, to think so. This being the case, it is not difficult to recognize upon the inscriptions of Persepolis two similar words placed one after the other, the second differing from the first only by the termina-

tion which lengthens it. It cannot be disputed that this is the title we seek. This first remark leads immediately to another. The words which signify *king of kings* (it matters not what their pronunciation be), are the fourth and fifth in the inscription, No. 1,* as well as in No. 2.* Of these two words, exactly alike, except at the terminations, the longest is doubtless the plural. This contains eleven letters; the other seven. The word of seven letters, and consequently the singular, is found frequently in the two inscriptions. It may be remarked particularly in the middle of the three words which precede the title of *king of kings*, it is in like manner, the second word in the two inscriptions; we may therefore conclude that the preceding word is a proper name, that of the kings represented. Accordingly, the names which begin the inscriptions Nos. 1 and 2, are different. The commencement of these two inscriptions is therefore, in both cases, *such a king*, then some qualification, then *king of kings*. The name of the unknown king, which is at the head of the inscription No. 1, is found in the body of the inscription No. 2, in a different place. In the one it is composed of seven letters, and in the other it consists of eight; the change of position sufficiently explains this difference. In one the name is in the nominative case; in the other in the genitive. It results, moreover, from all these combinations, that the king mentioned in the inscription No. 2, is the son of the king which inscription No. 1 concerns; also, at the conclusion of his name in the inscription No. 2, is found again the title of king, but with a different termination from those which we are acquainted with; this nevertheless ought to be, since, like the proper name by which it is preceded, this word is doubtless in the genitive singular. So, in the corresponding place

* Both these inscriptions are copied from Niebuhr; they are exhibited in an ill-executed lithographic print accompanying the paper.

in the inscription No. 1, is found a series of characters, intended without doubt to express the name, equally unknown, of the father of this other king; but it is remarkable that the title of king is not found after; thus the king of No. 2, was son, but not grandson of a king."

Such is the species of argument, and such the chain of evidence, which the writer employs to establish his ground of proceeding. It may perhaps be considered that there is too much assumed in the foregoing principles; and the writer is still at some distance from his object, for it is yet undetermined in what language the inscriptions are written, and to what kings they relate. The writer assumes that the language is Persian, and next proceeds to determine the particular dialect among the various tongues spoken heretofore in the Persian empire. He concludes his disquisition upon this subject thus: "All these reasons make me believe that the language which always holds the first rank in the monuments of Persepolis, if it be not the Zend tongue,* is at least a dialect nearly related to the Zend, that which was peculiar to Persia properly so called, and to the Persian nation, mistress of Asia, subsequent to the reign of Cyrus."

The writer next proceeds by a train of analogical reasoning, assisted by a remark of Herodotus, that in the language of the Persians, the name of Xerxes signified *warrior*; and that of Artaxerxes, *great warrior*; to establish the points that the Persepolitan word equivalent to *king* in the nominative case, should be read *Khschaéhyé*, and the original name of that king *Khschearacha*, or Xerxes.

This monarch, he shews, must be the first of that name, so celebrated by his ill conducted expedition against the Greeks. The father of this king was Darius; and hence an accession is ob-

tained to the alphabet, and a confirmation of the preceding points assumed as bases. The letter *r* is found in both names, and is in its proper place in the name of Darius, which the writer reads *Darcionouch*, corresponding remarkably well with the Greek form of Δαρειος; and no less exactly with those of the Chaldee tongue in Daniel and Esdras.

Some very ingenious, and rather satisfactory proofs are added, to shew that this mode of translation is the true one, and that the Zend tongue affords the proper means of explaining this department of Persepolitan cryptography. The hypothesis deducible from the results obtained in this method of interpretation, affords, according to M. St. Martin, "a correspondence between historians and the inscriptions of Persepolis very remarkable, and altogether decisive."

Thus then the writer reads both the inscriptions:

No. 2. Khschéarscha Khschaéhyé ieré, Khschaéhyé Khschaéhyéabaâ, Darcionouch Khschaéhyéouéâ poun oukhaâbyschyé.

Or, Xerxes, the powerful king, king of kings, son of king Darius, of an illustrious race.

No. 1. Darcionouch Khschaéhyé iére, Khschaéhyé Khschaéhyéabaâ, Khschaéhyé Douéoubaâ, Vyschtaspouéâ, poun oukhaâbyschyé, oué yaâ tera ahoubousch.

Or, Darius, the powerful king, king of kings, king of gods, son of Vyschtasp (Hystaspes), of an illustrious race, and most excellent.

The writer of this ingenious paper concludes with relating a singular accident, which furnished a strong corroboration of the accuracy of this system of interpretation.

"Such are the results which I obtained long ago, in my researches into the ancient writings upon Persia. Although I had spoken of them, and even communicated them to many persons; and, in short, although I entertained no doubt of the great plan-

* That in which the relics of Zoroaster are written, and which is considered the most ancient in Persia.

sibility of these explications, yet as there attaches to labours of this kind a certain conjectural character, which prevents our imparting to others the conviction we have acquired, I should not have followed up this occupation but for a peculiar circumstance, which, at the moment when I least expected it, happened to supply an additional degree of certainty to my explications.

"There is, in the cabinet of antiquities in the King's Library, a vase of alabaster, bearing a large inscription in cuneiform characters, close to which is seen a shorter one in Egyptian hieroglyphical characters. I knew this monument only by a very unfaithful engraving which is found in the *Recueil des Antiquités du Comte de Caylus*. The Persian characters there are scarcely to be recognized, and the hieroglyphics are still worse copied: I had therefore paid little attention to this monument; I even esteemed it of no importance with regard to the question which engaged me. However, a short time after the publication of his interesting work on the phonetic hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, M. Champollion the younger, who was aware of the remarks I had made on the ancient inscriptions of Persia, told me he fancied he discovered upon this monument a royal scroll, or cartouch, like those observed upon the Egyptian monuments; and that he thought a comparison of the two inscriptions might shew to what prince the cartouch belonged. As this discovery might afford me further light upon the cuneiform writing, and add new signs to the catalogue of phonetic hieroglyphics, the *schin*, and the *kha*, and some others, which cannot be given by the proper names of the Greeks and Romans, M. Champollion and I hastened to visit this monument together.

"I found it in better preservation than I expected; the Persian characters, a few excepted, were very distinct. The Egyptian hieroglyphics are not so well preserved; but on rubbing them with vermillion, they re-

appeared. I had no difficulty in discovering that the cuneiform inscription was triple, like those seen among the ruins of Persepolis; and that it contained the name of the prince mentioned upon the inscription of Niebuhr, No. 2. The inscription is triple, and begins likewise by the name of Xerxes, written precisely as upon the monuments of Persepolis. After the seven letters which compose the name of this king, is found the oblique sign, which marks, in the inscriptions of Persepolis, the separation of words; afterwards are seen the words *beh* and *teré*, which signify *pure* and *powerful*. Then follow inscriptions in the two other systems which are found at Persepolis."

These two inscriptions the writer determines to be Median and Assyrian, and to be of the same import as the preceding. He then compares the hieroglyphics, and finds a surprising accordance between these and the three former inscriptions, though only three of the signs were known to M. Champollion. The seven letters which express the name of Xerxes (Kh-sch-é-a-r-sch-a) are rendered in Egyptian by seven characters. The repetition of two of the former reduces the number of their powers to five. So, in the Egyptian, there are but five different hieroglyphics. Moreover, the vowel-signs in the cuneiform are also rendered in the hieroglyphic as vowels. The three Egyptian characters known to M. Champollion are the two feathers, denoting *E*; the bird, *A*; and the lion couchant, indifferently employed to express *L* and *R*. The two new characters, which, not being familiar to M. Champollion, are, by a very ingenious and satisfactory argument, considered to represent, not any Greek or Coptic letters, as Egyptian hieroglyphics usually do, but the Zend *kha* and *schin*. The characters included in the cartouch may thus be interpreted in a very satisfactory way, without offering any violence to the pre-established systems of either M.

Champollion or M. St. Martin, but on the contrary in perfect harmony with both, in the following manner: The lotus stem, answering to *kh*, and the five lotus stems connected, to *sch* (the respective powers of the Zend *kha* and *schin*); the two feathers to *E*; the bird to *A*; the crouching lion to *R*; the five lotus stems repeated to *sch*; and the bird repeated to *A*, making exactly the word *Khachéarscha*, or Xerxes.

This discovery has happily not only corroborated the system of M. St. Martin, but has also added a confirmation of the mode of decyphering the Egyptian characters, employed (for we cannot say invented) by M. Champollion; and we are tempted to

agree with the author of this curious disquisition in his conclusion, "that the monuments of Persepolis have been raised by the Kings of Persia, Darius and Xerxes, whose names are inscribed upon the walls of this ancient edifice, as well as that of Veschasp, father of Darius. Such a result," he adds, "is very important, and suffices alone to inspire the hope that other discoveries may be added hereto, and that the decyphering of the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon, of Media, of Armenia, and other regions of Asia, will diffuse new light upon the history of the nations and ancient empires of the East, with which we are yet so imperfectly acquainted."

ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDER OF THE BUDDHIST RELIGION.

Fo, or BODDHA, was the son of some Indian monarch, who being sent by his father to negotiate a peace with a neighbouring monarch to whom he was tributary, and to whom he had failed to pay his tribute, succeeded so well, as not merely to procure a remission of the tribute, but to gain the hand of his daughter in marriage. On his return to the court of his father, he left the affairs of his father's kingdom, and his new wife, and retiring into the desert, was visited by some genii, who suggested to him the laws which he afterwards established for the conduct of his followers.

Fo had now become lawgiver, and had converted several individuals to his religion. He sent these out to preach his doctrines, which they did with incredible success. After India, Ceylon embraced his system; then Siam, and afterwards the Burman Empire. These places were all in their time visited by Fo, and in each of them is to be seen the imprint of his foot, to which pilgrimages are made, and which are regarded as peculiarly holy by his followers. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls is the distinguishing one of the professors of this faith: for although split into many sects, not one of them refuses his credence to this article of belief. The Buddhist religion at length reached China, the manner of which was very sin-

gular. The Emperor dreamt that he saw a man of an extraordinary size in a dream, who gave him instructions to seek and find the law of the Great West. On this intimation, he resolved to go himself; but on being supplicated by his ministers and people, he gave up the idea, and staying at home himself to guard his empire, sent some of his nobles into the west to find that law. The Chinese sailed, and in the then imperfect state of navigation, the voyage seemed to them to be so long, that they resolved to land in the first country they discovered, which turned out to be the Indies, which, since Europe has been known to them, they have called the Little West, but which was formerly distinguished as the Great West. It appeared to them that they were here to find the law for which they sought, and which had been announced to their Emperor.

As soon as the Chinese deputies landed, they set themselves to acquire a knowledge of the religion of India; and becoming more and more convinced that this was the religion for which they were in search, they took some of the priests with them, returned to China, where they were received with much respect and distinction, and under their instructions the religion of Fo became that of the State.

[Bengal Hurkuru.

THE RUINS OF MANDOW, AND THE CELEBRATED WATER-PALACE NEAR OUJEIN.

CITIES in their days of splendour astonish, dazzle, and sometimes delight, but in their ruins they excite deeper and more varied emotions; they are in the one case as it were the house of feasting, and in the other that of mourning. We contrast the past with the present, conjure up the former splendour of their buildings, think of the living hum of their streets, and now behold nothing save the ivy round their broken columns, or the beasts of prey, perhaps their only inhabitants. Pompeii and Herculaneum excite, in a contemplative mind and a classical memory, a finer train of associations, and as varied though more mournful a class of feelings than either London or Paris.

With somewhat analogous feelings one may wander amidst the ruins of Mandow, once twenty miles in circumference, now sometimes inhabited by a few nomadic Bhils. Mandow, once proudly styled Shadiabad, is about thirty miles west of Indoor, on the crest of the Vindayan Mountains, and, subsequent to the era of Vicramaditya, was the capital of a Hindoo principality, and afterwards that of the Mahomedan Khilligie Sultauns of Malwa; and it was under the sway of these latter princes that Mandow became a large and flourishing city.

Malwa, although nominally conquered by the Ghouri and Turcoman dynasties, cannot, properly speaking, be said to have become a part of the Delhi empire until the reign of Akber. Towards the beginning of the reign of his father Humayoon, Mandow was taken by Sultaun Buladoor, of Goozerat, who after his defeat at Mundissoor, fled to Mandow, which Humayoon took by escalade. In the reign of his son Akber, it is described by Aboolfuzul as covering nearly an extent of twenty miles in circumference; and Akber was so pleased with its magnificent building, its romantic situation, and salubrity of climate, that he spent a week in viewing it, although then on a pressing expedition against Goozerat.

In the same reign the Franciscans Adolpho Aquaviva, Antonio de Monserrati, and Francisco Enriques, deputed on a religious mission from Goa to the Mogul Government, passed through Mandow in January 1750, and described it as then one of the

largest cities in the world; the public buildings handsome, the streets thronged, the walls high, and enclosing a space of ground sixteen miles in circumference. All these notices, whilst they shew the rapidity of its decline, combine to give us a high idea of this city, when it was a

"Beauty and a shew."

The ruins interspersed here and there in the jungle are still extensive; the most conspicuous of them are the Jameh Musjid and the mausoleum of Sultaun Husain Alee Shah, both in good preservation, and in the best style of Mahomedan architecture.*

Sir John Malcolm fitted up one of the public buildings as his temporary residence; but the vicinity of the western jungles and the wild, close, uncultivated country in its neighbourhood, made fevers general, and would seem to shew how little it now deserves the title of Shadiabad.

The Khilligie Sultauns of Malwa appear to have been princes of some refinement. Many of the ruins of Mandow, and the Water Palace near Oujein, evince considerable taste. The latter building is perhaps the only one of its class in the whole world; whole suites of rooms are below the waters of the Sépra, and in many apartments you have the water running overhead, falling in cascades in front and on either side, and meandering in fanciful small channels cut in the stone floor.

This palace was built in the beginning of the fifteenth century, by one of these Sultauns. I had heard a good deal of the Water Palace, but on examining it, I voted the *minuit proventus famum* by no means applicable; and notwithstanding the rude conception of some of its parts, and the puerile taste of some others, I consider it, on the whole, a delightful and most romantic residence.

In one of those moments "when fancy reigns sole mistress of the heart," one might be content to cry out with the Minstrel Lord:

"Oh, that this palace were my dwelling place,
With one fair spirit for my minister."

* Spirited Sketches of the remains of Mandow have been taken, in the best points of view, by an amateur of much promise (Lieut. G., of the Cavalry), who, it is to be hoped, will collect them and send them to some liberal publisher.

There, with a library of some few thousand volumes, and the crown of Morgana on one's head, a year, a dozen of years, a century might be passed, pretty much, I suppose, as they passed with Ogier the

Paladin, who, happy man, had a sweet monopoly of love for some hundred years, without *one head-ache or a heart-ache!*"

[*India Gazette.*]

OLD DUTCH EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

PERHAPS the following account of the old Dutch East-India Company, from 1605 to 1728, may interest some of your readers, and with this view I have forwarded it to you. It is very imperfect, but at the same time contains some facts that are not generally known. This Company was established in the year 1605, and for the first five years the following dividends were paid:

In 1605.....	15 per cent.
1606.....	75 ditto.
1607.....	40 ditto.
1608.....	20 ditto.
1609.....	25 ditto.

These dividends were all paid in money. In the next seven years, the average amount of the dividends was 71 per cent., and these were commonly paid in produce. The dividends for the next five years were paid in money, and averaged 19 per cent. In the three following years they were paid in cloves, and amounted to 41 per cent. on an average. In 1638, they amounted to 44 per cent., and were paid in spices. In 1640, two dividends were paid amounting to 40 per cent., five of which was paid in money, and fifteen in cloves. In 1641, 40 per cent. was paid in cloves, and in 1642, 50 per cent. in money. In 1643, only fifteen per cent. was paid, and this in cloves. For the next twenty-eight years, that is from 1644 to 1672, the dividends, amounting to 21½ per cent. on an average, were, with one exception, paid in money. In 1773, bonds payable by the province of Holland for 33½ per cent. were given. From 1676 to 1682 bonds were given bearing interest at four per cent., the average amount of which was 19½ per cent. From that to 1689, money was paid amounting to 20 per cent.; and from the last mentioned period to 1698, bonds of the Company, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., and payable in 1740, were given to the amount of 21½ per cent. For the next thirty years, or up to 1728, money was invariably paid, the average amount of which was 28½ per cent. It will thus be seen that in a hundred and

twenty-three years the average of the dividends was but little more than 24 per cent. The highest rate was, in 1606 and 1610, when 75 per cent. was paid, and the lowest was 12½ per cent., which occurred several times.

The original stock of the Dutch East-India Company was divided amongst Amsterdam, Zealand, Delft, Rotterdam, Horn, and Enchuysen, in the following proportions:

	Florins.
Amsterdam	3,674,915
Zealand.....	1,333,889
Delft.....	470,000
Rotterdam	177,400
Horn	266,868
Enchuysen	536,775
Florins....	6,459,840

For the management of the affairs of this Company seventeen deputies were chosen, and in each of the towns a chamber was established for the transaction of business. Of the deputies, eight were chosen by Amsterdam; four by Zealand; one each by Rotterdam, Horn, and Enchuysen; and the Maese, Middleburgh, and North Holland chose one by turns.

During the time the Dutch were in the zenith of their power, they had factories or settlements in the following places:—Of these Batavia was the principal, and had under it the chief ships of Japan, Tonquin, Siam, Jambé, Palembang, and Aracan, and the factories of Macassar, Bantam, and Japara. The next to this in point of rank were: Amboina, Banda, Ternate, Malacca, Ceylon, and Cochin, under which was the whole of the Malabar Coast; Pulicat, under which were the Coast of Ceromandel and Pegu; Hooghly, the chief of all the settlements in Bengal, Surat, and Persia, with a residence at Gombroon, and subordinate ones at Ispahan and Bussorah; and lastly, the Cape of Good Hope, under which was the Isle of France.

Such was the state of the Dutch possessions in the east at the beginning of the eighteenth century.—[*Bengal Hurkaru.*]

ORDINATION IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: It is no ordinary topic that could induce me, in my present low state of health, to appear again in your pages; but on receipt of the last number of the *Asiatic Journal*, I could scarcely credit my eyes in reading the discussion on the proposed power of ordination by the Bishop of Calcutta. I confess my judgment, if I can presume to any knowledge on the affairs of India, was more startled by the very mention of this novel, and to me most extraordinary clause, than I ever recollect it to have been before on any subject whatever. It occurred to me as if some new line or code of policy had been now hit upon for our Asiatic dominions, which had heretofore not only escaped the practice but even the notice of all our former eminent and distinguished governors.

What is it now proposed to grant to the Bishop of Calcutta? An unlimited power of ordination in India, to those either qualified for it, or who may be desirous of obtaining it. Our home authorities have heretofore, on the wisest and most prudent grounds, from our very first regular establishment, not only withheld, but absolutely prohibited to their governors in India the nomination of any of their servants, cadets, or assistant-surgeons. They were aware that, independently of the virtue and qualifications of a home appointment, in the view of the natives, such jealousy of patronage was an indisputable check against the exercise or growth of abuses. But now, after half a dozen years or so of experiment on our clerical establishment, we see a proposition made to abrogate and annul this wholesome rule in the instance of the Bishop of Calcutta.

The very idea, in my mind, carries with it so large a share of the ludicrous upon its very face, that I can scarcely think it to be worthy of se-

rious refutation. However, as there are no limits to the weakness and presumption of man, and as some men may fancy, because we are now at peace and in prosperity in India, they may venture to riot a little in speculation, it behoves every friend of India, and every man who admires the existing salutary administration of our affairs in that quarter, to interpose awhile his voice and opinion against this glaring clause and innovation.

It is now proposed to vest the Bishop of Calcutta with the power of ordaining, we will suppose not only the natives, Hindoos, &c. converted to Christianity, but also the half-castes, and those otherwise born or descended from European parents in India. Both in his Majesty's, but most scrupulously in every branch of the Company's service, people of this description have been excluded from holding any covenanted or commissioned situation. The natives of India, from the undeviating rule on this score, have been mutually led to regard and respect our countrymen coming amongst them, as specially prepared and qualified by European instruction and tact for their several professions. They deny to their own countrymen, and to those born and educated in the country, be their attainments what they may, the same degree of perfection and of energy, which they readily acknowledge in those of the several classes direct from England. If an appeal be made to those who have attentively observed the native opinion in India on this head, they will tell you that, whether in the civil or military line, the natives have never yielded the same degree of confidence and respect to those, (in former years incautiously admitted into the service) born amongst themselves, as to the gentlemen coming directly amongst them from England.

If to any of our professors this sentiment of respect and deference should be carried to an exact criterion, and jealousy of qualification amongst the natives, I should say, it would be so, and ought to be so, with regard to our clergy;—a new institution amongst them;—one, if not of a suspicious and odious character, at least of a very unpalatable one, as yet, in India. The clerical character must not only be upheld in India, by every outward ostensible veneration and respect, but even its very forms of ritual and ordination should be maintained as distinct and reserved from vulgar observation as possible. The first effects of the power of ordination by the Bishop of Calcutta will be, to throw into discredit that very sacred order, which the abettors of this clause would doubtless wish to promote and secure.

The clergy in England rank above the other learned professors, and the army. Is this distinction likely to be concealed from our newly-ordained clergy? Suppose the case in India. Let us imagine the converted brother of a Hindoo or Mahomedan Sepoy, or of any of our half-caste drummers, furriers or apothecaries, ordained a reverend. Is this inequality in the rank and prospects of life likely to create or preserve concord in the same family? How natural will it be for the former to compare his degraded lot, and his *ne plus ultra* amusement in the public service, &c. How naturally, from this comparison, must arise indignant feelings of disappointment and ambition! Such results as these are not calculated to strengthen or dignify our government in India. We might as well propose admitting young men, whether aborigines of India, or the mixed classes, into our civil or military service, and really with much less danger as to the possible growth and practice of abuses—as in this latter case we should at all times have a wholesome check upon them in the application of military law: but in the former, we not only

love this rule, but by making them covenanted servants, we render them independent (being natives) of the power of the Company, and of that essential and necessary guarantee, removal from the country in the event of objectionable practices. Plant but a root of this kind in India, and it will soon prove to be the greatest bane to the charter of the Company, and to that respect and influence of the Court of Directors, which should not be weakened a jot in that quarter.

Again: are we in this new arrangement to overlook and forget the fair pretensions of our own countrymen in this scarce and barren season of employ, our over-crowded universities, and our unprovided youth at home? If young men of India are properly qualified, and anxious to enter the church, let them visit England, and at least in form pass the necessary ordeal of examination in this country; let them be here ordained, and return to India. In addition to the other great qualities, they will at all events carry out the credit of having seen England, and of having been consecrated (a matter of no small passing weight amongst the natives of India), by a superior and an unseen hand of our church in England.

I am glad, however, to observe, in the course of the debates on this clause, that many of the leading members, and those of most influence and experience in the Directory, have become properly awake to the magnitude and character of the proposed innovation. They cannot sift or watch the subject with too much caution or jealousy. Mr. Reid's opinion on it was, as might be expected, prompt, strong, and conclusive, as the opinion of a man whose judgment was surprised, or was attempted to be imposed upon. He justly enough represented such a power in the hands of the Bishop as one not called for or necessary, in the present stage of our church establishment; calculated to open a source of abuse, and certain

of entailing a heavy and an endless expense on the Company. Mr. Pattison in like manner, although entering more fully into the merits of the clause, levelled his objections with so much reason and force, as to have excited a general sense of the suspicious and important nature of the proposed innovation.

I cannot myself conceive from what quarter this new scheme has emanated. If I thought it had its origin in, or even the sanction of some, still alive, of our leading and eminent Asiatic statesmen, I should never again throw an eye on Indian politics.

What therefore the Court of Directors, from the best and wisest reasons,

have heretofore most scrupulously and jealously denied to all their governors, the nomination to any appointment in India (and many have been the attempts, and, not unfrequently, but too manifest the abuse of this patronage working directly for private ends at home) let them not thus resign; nor think that by conferring or conceding in any degree whatever, any share of their patronage or any latitude of begetting or erecting appointments in India, that such a trust would be a whit safer in the hands of a bishop (I speak generally) than of a layman or of a nobleman.

CARNATICUS.

Weymouth, 10th August.

ON THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCES OF THE HINDUS.

THE successful cultivation of the healing art by European skill and learning, has left us nothing to learn from the Hindus. In the present state of their knowledge, indeed, we have every thing to teach them; but we are not to infer, from what we now behold, that they were never better instructed: there is reason to suspect the contrary, and to conclude, from the imperfect opportunities of investigation we possess, that in medicine, as in astronomy and metaphysics, the Hindus once kept pace with the most enlightened nations of the world; and that they attained as thorough a proficiency in medicine and surgery, as any people whose acquisitions are recorded, and as indeed was practicable, before anatomy was made known to us by the discoveries of modern enquirers.

It might easily be supposed, that their patient attention and natural shrewdness would render the Hindus excellent observers; whilst the extent and fertility of their native country would furnish them with many valuable drugs and medicaments. Their *Nidan*, or Diagnosis, accordingly appears to define and distinguish symptoms with great accuracy, and their *Dravyagbhidhanis*, or Materia Medica, is sufficiently voluminous. They have also paid great attention to regimen and diet, and have a number of works on the food and general treatment suited to the complaint, or favourable to the operation

of the medicine administered. This branch they entitled *Pathapathya*. To these subjects are to be added the *Chikitsa*, or medical treatment of diseases; on which subject they have a variety of compositions, containing much absurdity, with much that is of value; and the *Rasavidya*, or Pharmacy, in which they are most deficient. All these works, however, are of little avail to the present generation, as they are very rarely studied, and still more rarely understood by any of the practising empirics.

The divisions of the science thus noticed, as existing in books, exclude two important branches, without which the whole system must be defective, Anatomy and Surgery. We can easily imagine, that these were not likely to have been much cultivated in Hindustan: and that local disadvantages, and religious prejudices, might have formed very serious impediments to their acquirement. Something of the former might be accidentally picked up, by the occasional inspection of bodies, either brutal or human, which happened to be exposed; but we can scarcely expect dissections of the latter amongst the Hindus, when we find that the Greeks themselves did not venture beyond animal subjects, even in the time of Aristotle. In the absence of anatomy, of course little was to be looked for in surgery; and it has been taken for granted, that, whatever

might have been the character of medical science amongst the Hindus in former days, an almost utter ignorance has always prevailed on the subjects most essential to its perfect possession and practical application. These ideas, however, are perhaps partially erroneous, and rest on our own imperfect knowledge of the medical literature of the Hindus.

The Hindu compositions on medical subjects, and even their own accounts of them, whether fables or facts, have hitherto scarcely been adverted to by Sanscrit scholars. The subject is not of general interest; and requires a two-fold qualification, not likely to be often combined in the individual who embarks in it; as it is also a matter more of curiosity than utility, there is little inducement to its prosecution. At the same time, vulgar errors are always mischievous, and their correction would in some sort repay the labour that should effect so salutary a purpose. There are, no doubt, amongst the members of the medical profession in India, many competent to the task of giving to the world an accurate view of the Hindu system: and it is not intended here to anticipate any part of their labours, in the few desultory notices we propose to offer, on the existence and history of Hindu surgery.

The *Ayur Veda*, as the medical writings of highest antiquity and authority are collectively called, is considered to be a portion of the fourth or *Atharva Veda*, and is consequently the work of Brahma; by him it was communicated to Dacsha, the Prajapati; and by him the two Aswins, or sons of Surya, the Sun, were instructed in it, and they then became the medical attendants of the gods: a genealogy that cannot fail recalling to us the two sons of Esculapius, and their descent from Apollo. Now what were the duties of the Aswins, according to Hindu authorities? The Gods, enjoying eternal youth and health, stood in no need of physicians, and consequently they held no such sinecure station. The wars between the gods and demons, however, and the conflicts amongst the gods themselves, in which wounds might be suffered although death was not inflicted, required chirurgical aid; and it was this, accordingly, which the two Aswins rendered. They performed many extraordinary cures, as might have been expected, from their superhuman character. When

Brahma's fifth head was cut off by Rudra, they replaced it; a feat worthy of their exalted rank in the profession to which they belong, and little capable of imitation by their unworthy successors.

The meaning of these legendary absurdities is clear enough, and is conformable to the tenor of all history. Man, in the semi-barbarous state, if not more subject to external injuries than internal disease, was at least more likely to seek remedies for the former, which were obvious to his senses, than to imagine the means of relieving the latter, whose nature he could so little comprehend.

Surgical, therefore, preceded medicinal skill; as *Celsus* has asserted when commenting on Homer's account of Podalirius and Machaon, who were not consulted, he says, during the plague in the Grecian camp, although regularly employed to extract darts and heal wounds. The same position is maintained, as we shall hereafter see, by the Hindu writers, in plain, as well as in legendary language.

According to some authorities, the Aswins instructed Indra, and Indra was the preceptor of Dhanwantari; but others make Atreya, Bharadwaja, and Charaka prior to the latter. Charaka's work which goes by his name is extant. Dhanwantari is also styled *Kastiraja*, prince of Kasi or Benares. His disciple was Suruta, the son of Viswamitra, and consequently a contemporary of Rama; his work also exists, and is our chief guide at present. It is unquestionably of some antiquity: but it is not easy to form any conjecture of its real date, except that it cannot have the prodigious age, which Hindu fable assigns it; it is sufficient to know, that it is perhaps the oldest work on the subject, excepting that of Charaka, which the Hindus possess. One commentary on the text, made by Ubhatta, a Cashmirian, is probably as old as the twelfth or thirteenth century; and his comment, it is believed, was preceded by others. The work is divided into six portions—the *Sutra Si'hana*, or chirurgical definitions; the *Nidana Si'hana*, or section on symptoms, or diagnosis; *Sarira Si'hana*, anatomy; *Chikitsa Si'hana*, the internal application of medicines; *Kalpa Si'hana*, antidotes; *Uttara Si'hana*, or supplementary section on various local diseases, or affections of the eye, ear, &c. In all these divisions, how-

ever, surgery, and not general medicine, is the object of the *Sausruta*.

The *Ayur Veda*, which originally consisted of one hundred sections, of a thousand stanzas each, was adapted to the limited faculties and life of man, by its distribution into eight subdivisions; the enumeration of which conveys to us an accurate idea of the objects of the *Ars medendi* amongst the Hindus. The divisions are thus enumerated—1. *Salya*; 2. *Salakya*; 3. *Kaya chikitsa*; 4. *Bhutavidya*; 5. *Kaumarabhr̥t̥ya*; 6. *Agada*; 7. *Rasayana*; and 8. *Bajikarana*. They are explained as follows:

1. *Salya* is the art of extracting extraneous substances, whether of grass, wood, earth, metal, bone, &c. violently or accidentally introduced into the human body; with the treatment of the inflammation and suppuration thereby induced; and by analogy, the cure of all phlegmonoid tumours and abscesses. The word *Salya* means a dart or arrow, and points clearly to the origin of this branch of Hindu science. In like manner the *Hiatros*, or physicians of the Greeks, was derived, according to Sextus Empiricus, from *Hios*, an arrow, or dart.

2. *Salakya* is the treatment of external organic affections or diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, &c. It is derived from *Salaka*, which means any thin and sharp instrument, and is either applicable in the same manner as *Salya*, to the active causes of the morbid state, or it is borrowed from the generic name of the slender probes and needles used in operations on the parts affected.

3. *Kaya Chikitsa* is, as the name implies, the application of the *ars medendi* (*Chikitsa*) to the body in general (*Kaya*), and forms what we mean by the science of medicine; the two preceding divisions constitute the surgery of modern schools.

4. *Bhutavidya* is the restoration of the faculties from a disorganized state, induced by demoniacal possession. This art has vanished before the diffusion of knowledge, but it formed a very important branch of medical practice through all the schools, Greek, Arabic, or European, and descended to days very near our own, as a refer-

ence to Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* may prove to general readers.

5. *Kaumarabhr̥t̥ya* means the care of infancy, comprehending not only the management of children from their birth, but the treatment of irregular lactic secretion, and puerperal disorders in mothers and nurses; this holds with us also the place that its importance claims.

6. *Agada* is the administration of antidotes; a subject which, as far as it rests upon scientific principles, is blended with our medicine and surgery.

7. *Rasayana* is chemistry, or more correctly alchemy, as the chief end of the chemical combinations it describes, and which are mostly metallurgic, is the discovery of the universal medicine; the elixir that was to render health permanent, and life perpetual.

8. The last branch, *Bajikarana*, professes to promote the increase of the human race; an illusory research, which, as well as the preceding, is not without its parallel in ancient and modern times.

We have, therefore, included in these branches all the real and fanciful pursuits of physicians of every time and place. *Susruta*, however, confines his own work to the classes *Salya* and *Salakya*, or surgery: although, by an arrangement not uncommon with our own writers, he introduces occasionally the treatment of general diseases, and the management of women and children, when discussing those topics to which they bear relation. Pure surgery, however, is his aim; and it is the particular recommendation of *Dhanwantari*: *Salya* being, he declares expressly, "the first and best of the medical sciences, less liable than any other to the fallacies of conjectural and inferential practice; pure in itself, perpetual in its applicability, the worthy produce of heaven, and certain source of fame."

From these premises we may be satisfied that surgery was once extensively cultivated and highly esteemed by the Hindus. Its rational principles and scientific practice are, however, now it may be admitted, wholly unknown to them; what they formerly were, we may, perhaps, take some future opportunity of specifying.—[*Orient. Mag. for Feb. 1823.*

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS TO THE EASTWARD.

It was in Siam that the British had one of their earliest settlements, which for a time was beneficial, but afterwards abandoned as unproductive. It was again established, and again abandoned in 1686. At this time the traders of our nation were in great favour with the Siamese Government, but were ordered to quit the country by the East-India Company: which they did, thus being obliged to relinquish all the advantages likely to be derived from so desirable a connexion. At this time, the Siamese territory was more extended than at present. It reached along the whole of the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, including Mergui and Tenasserin; and here it was that the English were principally established. The following is the account given by one of the old writers (Hamilton) of their removal from Mergui: "In former times, a good number of English free merchants were settled at Merjee, and drove a good trade, living under a mild and indulgent Government; but the Old East-India Company, envying their happiness, by an arbitrary command, ordered them to leave their industry, and repair to Fort St. George to serve them; and threatened the King of Siam with a sea war, if he did not deliver those English up, or force them out of the country; and in anno 1687, sent one Captain Weldon, in a small ship called the *Curtany*, to Mergui with that message. He behaved himself very insolently to the Government, and killed some Siamese without any just cause. One night when Weldon was ashore, the Siamese, thinking to do justice on him, got a company together designing to seize or kill the aggressor: but Weldon having notice of their design, made his escape on board his ship, and the Siamese missing him, though very narrowly, vented their rage and revenge on all the English they could find. The poor victims, being only guarded by their innocence, did not so much as cover themselves to withstand the fury of the enraged mob, so that seventy-six were massacred, and hardly twenty escaped on board the *Curtany*, so there was the tragical consequence of one man's insolence.

"Before that time the English were so beloved and favoured at the Court of Siam, that they had places of profit and trust

conferred upon them, both in the civil and military branches of the Government. Mr. Samuel White was made shawbunder or custom-master at Merjee and Tenacerin, and Captain Williams was admiral of the King's navy; but the troublesome company, and a great revolution that happened in the state of Siam, made some repair to Fort St. George, others to Bengal, and some to Acheen. This is a pretty fair specimen of the manner in which many of our most valuable settlements in India have been wrested from us, through the indiscretion of individuals or companies. Ever since that time, our trade, if not entirely excluded from the ports of Siam, has laboured under great and heavy restrictions, and in consequence our trade has never flourished."

Up to the latter end of the seventeenth century, our nation had establishments in all the countries between Siam and China, viz. in Cochin China, Tonquin, and Kamboja. With Tonquin, in particular, both the English and Dutch carried on a very extensive trade. This country, it is more than probable, presents at the present day a more extensive field for our commercial enterprise than any other nation of Asia. Its central situation enables it with advantage to conduct a great trade with China and the adjacent countries. But the most valuable branch of its trade is that which it conducts with the interior or western provinces of China, and particularly with those of Yunan and Kwang-sai. Through the channel of Kai-cheo, the capital, our broadcloths, opium, and various other articles are introduced into the kingdom, and distributed through these Chinese provinces quite up to the frontiers of Lao. The goods in these instances, besides the necessary charges of freight from Canton to Tonquin, have the additional ones of a land-carriage from Kai-cheo to the places before named, which occupies nearly a month. Opium is the most important article thus introduced.

In the early period of our intercourse with China, our trade was not as now limited to one port, but we had factories at E-mui, Chusan, and Tywan. Of these, E-mui was the most important. It is situated near the great province of Fo-

Kien, the inhabitants of which are considered, and deservedly, to be the most enterprising of the Chinese, and in which province the whole of the black tea is produced. This however was deserted as unprofitable, because it was unable to support the expensive establishment thought necessary by the Company. In consequence of a rupture with the native authorities, Chusan was also abandoned. Part of the settlers at this place took refuge on Pulo Condore, where they built a

fort, and the others at Banjarmassin. Both of these settlements, however, were cut off in the beginning of the eighteenth century by their own Malay soldiers. Of those at Banjarmassin I believe the whole escaped; but only a few of the settlers at Pulo Condore had the good fortune to do so, and those who did, owed it to the circumstance of an open boat lying on the shore, in which they escaped to the kingdom of Ligor.—[*Bengal Hurkaru.*]

PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Having lately passed through the straits of Malacca, and visited the rival islands of Penang and Singapore, I was much amused by the account of the latter in your number for July. But indeed, Mr. Editor, it would conduce very much to the value, and (what I must presume to be an equal consideration) the sale of your publication, if you had a correspondent at each of the eastern settlements, and we should then be informed of the different excellencies and advantages that they severally present to the British Empire. In the present instance, it would be but fair to hear what Penang has to say for herself, and I very much wish that it was in my power to describe the various advantages of production and situation to which she lays claim. My stay at both places was short, which will account for my not perceiving all the excellencies which your correspondent points out as belonging to Singapore—but I understood they had been enabled to load a couple of ships in the season. At Penang, they loaded about a dozen, had three times the number of Malay prows in the harbour, and had a plan in execution for bringing into cultivation an extensive tract of land, ceded to them on the continent, which by the exertion of a very active committee, consisting of Mr. Maingy, Mr. Blundell, and Mr. Cauntry, promised a great increase to

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their production, and a supply to all their wants. But I must in candour point out, that your correspondent has not enumerated all the points of superiority possessed by Singapore, for at Penang we observed that the government laboured under a lamentable deficiency of *Macassar oil* and *Warren's blacking*, with which we were supplied in great profusion at Singapore.

A TRAVELLER.

E.I.H., July 8th, 1823.

* * In offering a few observations on our correspondent's letter, we must first unequivocally disclaim the slightest wish to encourage the existing and unhappy jealousy between the rival settlements of Penang and Singapore. Most sincerely should we rejoice to hear of the equal prosperity of both. But at the same time we are possessed of information respecting the growing importance of the latter, which it is impossible to overlook. Of this, several details have reached us since the publication of the article in our number for July, which has called forth the remarks of our *Traveller*; and we shall now present them to our readers as the latest intelligence that has been received, and such as may be implicitly relied on.

The following is the amount of tonnage, &c. employed in 1822.

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EXPORTS.		Tons.
By ships	Tons 51,076	} 66,968
By native vessels.....	15,892	
IMPORTS.		
By ships	48,037	} 63,661
By native vessels.....	15,624	
Total tonnage		130,629
Number of vessels im-		
porting in 1822 ...		1,593
Ditto exporting do.		1,733
Total		3,326
Value of imports in 1822.		
By ships, Dollars 2,597,975	} 3,610,306	Drs.
By native vessels...1,012,331		
Value of exports in 1822:		
By ships	2,044,871	} 3,172,339
By native vessels 1,127,461		
Not included in official	6,782,538	} 1,713,634
returns.....		
Total amount of imports and	} 8,496,172	
exports		
	Dollars	

The trade of this interesting settlement, during the year 1822, had advanced with such astonishing rapidity, that it may be stated in general terms to have doubled the amount of imports and exports of the preceding year. The vessel which brought us the intelligence we are now communicating is the fifth which has been laden for England during the same period, and at the time of her sailing there appears to have been a great want of homeward tonnage. It must be acknowledged that not a single ship has gone direct from England to Singapore since the establishment of the settlement, and consequently that there is a great scarcity of European goods, notwithstanding our correspondent's facetiousness respecting two important articles. This however is a matter which gives us little anxiety. That such a discrepancy should long continue is a case almost impossible. At the present moment there are nine respectable houses, conducted by European merchants, established in the settlement, and a far greater number belonging to Portuguese, Armenians, Arabs and Chinese, besides the native traders of the Indian Archipelago.

The rapid advance in the price of land is another and most convincing proof of the progress of the settlement in wealth, activity, and civilization. We are informed that, in the most valuable quarters, three and even four thousand dollars is not considered an exorbitant sum for a spot of ground of less than one hundred feet. Let this statement be compared with the price of land in England.

It will naturally be inferred, from what has been already said, that population is rapidly increasing. At the same time, in a settlement of such recent date, and which at present is purely mercantile, it cannot do otherwise than fluctuate. It is a fact, however, that it has already attained a height and character demanding statistical arrangements; and Sir T. S. Raffles has consequently been closely occupied, since his arrival in the island, in framing such regulations for the registry of land, the freedom of the port, the independence of a local magistracy, &c. &c., as the growing importance of the colony indispensably required.

The effects which have been indirectly produced on the character of the neighbouring population are extremely gratifying. They are gradually relinquishing their sluggish or piratical habits, and imbibing the spirit of honest enterprize, which the energetic character of our colonists is calculated to infuse. We always regard the force of example, and the interchange of sentiment, as by far the most efficacious means of advancing the progress of civilization and of a purer faith; but we are not therefore indifferent to the adoption of measures of a more absolute description for the furtherance of the same views. The establishment of a native college at Singapore is an event which not only reflects honour on the founders, but which is hopeful in every sense.

A church is about to be erected for the Christian portion of the community.

THE SACRED EDICT, BY THE EMPEROR KANG-HE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: My learned friend WILLIAM HUTTMANN, Esq. having twice of late reminded the public of my Chinese lucubrations by means of your excellent Journal,* the following account of the progress made in my Chinese engravings, and of the hindrances which have impeded it, since the publication of my *Parallel* † in 1817, may not prove unacceptable: especially as it will give me an opportunity of recalling the attention of your numerous readers to the extraordinary merits of a very interesting translation from the Chinese, published by the Rev. WILLIAM MILNE, one of the most learned British missionaries now in India. ‡ I am aware that this work did not pass unnoticed by you at the time of its appearance; but it is so well calculated to give us genuine ideas of the politics and manners of the Chinese, that it well deserves that new mention of it should be made six years after. The following account will besides, in all probability, materially differ from any already published: indeed I have never seen nor heard of any.

The publication of my *Parallel*, executed without hopes of any returns, on such an expensive style as was thought expedient to give to it an air

of consequence, even with those who could not adequately appreciate its contents, had materially taken off the balance of my very limited finances; and I saw myself compelled to suspend the prosecution of my engravings for some time.

No sooner had my engraver lost the certainty of his yearly salary, than he embarked in a multiplicity of business; and, after many entreaties, only now and then I could prevail upon him to engrave a few characters at a month's notice, when my cash allowed me to resume my undertaking.

In 1819, domestic concerns induced me to leave Berlin, and remove my place of abode to Dresden. The money paid for the transport of my manuscripts and books, together with various expenses unavoidable on such an occasion, involved me again in pecuniary difficulties, to which an unforeseen one accrued from my attending Italian concerts and operas. Such was the power of my native melodious strains, that my former poetical faculties were awakened, and, regardless of Horace's precept,

Solve senescentem mature sanus equum, &c.

I tuned again my old decayed lyre, that lyre which I had never touched since 1789;

"Quand'era in parte altr' uom da quel ch' i' sono,"

and I set about writing lyric poetry to furnish Italian words to Italian music.

Nevertheless I did not entirely relinquish my Chinese pursuits. I sent now and then some characters to Berlin, to be engraven by the artist I had there instructed.

Early in the spring of this year I heard that my engraver, who was an excellent fancy draftsman, had been called to Sweden, as designer and engraver to the cotton manufactories there lately established.

* See Asiatic Journal, for Sept. and Dec. 1821.

† "A Parallel drawn between the two intended Chinese Dictionaries, by the Rev. ROBERT MORRISON, D.D., and ANTONIO MONTUCCI, LL.D. London, 1817: in 4to."

‡ "The Sacred Edict, containing sixteen maxims of the Emperor KANG-HE, amplified by his son the Emperor YONG-CHING, with a Paraphrase by a Mandarin; translated from the Chinese original, and illustrated with Notes by the Rev. WILLIAM MILNE, Protestant Missionary at Malacca. London, 1817: in 8vo."

Fresh cause of stagnation in the prosecution of my engravings.

After many and many inquiries, I found among the menial servants of this Royal Court an ingenious and patient artist, who submitted to the drudgery of being taught the art of engraving Chinese characters. But before I could entrust him with the prosecution of my Chinese typography, he was obliged to undergo a sort of apprenticeship, by engraving some characters of a size and structure similar to those of my Chinese typography.

Among the valuable literary presents for which I am indebted to Sir GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart., LL.D. M.P. and F.R.S., is the Chinese text of the SACRED EDICT before mentioned; and the following *one hundred and twelve characters*, carefully copied by me from that original, were chosen as patterns,* and after much instruction and repeated proofs they were brought to the present middling regularity of form.

My third engraver† being nearly qualified for the prosecution of my Chinese typography, I am now preparing for him the manuscript copies of those characters belonging to the syllable SANG, which according to the numerical progression of the Portuguese pronouncing dictionary‡ adopted by me as the ground-work of my engravings in alphabetical order, begins with No. 7,686: and, although the number of the classical characters already engraven does not exceed the above-mentioned, yet that of the types in my possession amounts exactly to *twenty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight*, § on account of their va-

rious forms, contracted, vulgar, or obsolete, carefully collected from the various Chinese dictionaries consulted for that purpose.

But, to return to the principal subject of the essay.

Since the publication of the *Horæ Sinicæ* by the Rev. Dr. MORRISON, nothing very interesting had been offered to the inquirer into the manners and moral principles of the Chinese, when the version of the SACRED EDICT, by the Rev. Mr. MILNE, made its appearance.

To gratify the curiosity of those who are not in possession of Mr. MILNE's interesting volume, I shall describe its contents and use, in the translator's own words.

"The SIXTEEN MAXIMS which form the ground-work of the book, were delivered in an EDICT by the Emperor KANG-HE,* the second of the present dynasty, in the latter part of his life; the same Emperor by whose authority the Chinese Imperial Dictionary was compiled.

"These *maxims*, each of which, in the original, contains *seven characters* or words, were neatly written out on small slips of wood, and placed in the public offices, where they are to be seen at the present day.

"The Emperor YONG-CHING, the son and successor of Kang-he, wisely considering that the conciseness of these *maxims* would necessarily prevent their general utility, wrote an *amplification* of them, which he published in the second year of his reign, and ordered it to be read

added to the original Portuguese and Chinese Dictionary, without altering its numerical progression, and adopting the same numbers twice or thrice, distinguishing them by the additional letters *b, c, d, &c.*; but having omitted the double or triple engraving of those characters to be met with again and again under various pronunciations, that addition has balanced this omission. To improve the engraving of the first nine hundred, several of them were engraved twice.

* He reigned from 1661 to 1722 of our era.

* The very first Chinese specimens of this new artist were sent to the conductor of this Journal, together with a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Indo-Chinese Gleamer* at Malacca. See *Asiatic Journal* for April 1822. See also my letter to the Translator of Chinese Novels, *Asiatic Journal* for Feb. 1823.

† See my *Parallat*, pp. 119 and 120.

‡ Ibid. p. 123.

§ It is, however, worth observing that many classical characters have been

"publicly to the people on the first and fifteenth of each month.

"The style of *Yoong-Ching's* publication, though not so concise as that of the ancient Chinese books, is yet considered classical; but from its artificial structure, and the length of the paragraphs or periods, it is above the capacity of most of those who have had but a common education. Hence, though classically written, the work was not calculated to produce all the benefit intended: inasmuch as the lower classes of people, even in the countries the most enlightened both by religion and science, do not generally profit by books of high classical taste."

Before we proceed further in the Rev. Mr. Milne's *Preface*, let us hear *YOONG-CHING** himself, respecting the nature and the contents of his *AMPLIFICATION*.

"Most reverently taking the SIXTEEN MAXIMS of the SACRED EDICT, we have deeply meditated on their principles and amplified the style, by an addition of about ten thousand characters; drawing similitudes from things near and remote; quoting ancient books; going and retaining, about and about, in order fully to explain the sense."

Now, to return to Mr. Milne's *Preface*. "WANG-YEU-PO, superintendent of the salt revenue in the province of *Shen-wei*, wrote a *Paraphrase* on the whole book, and simplified the style. By numerous proverbs, quaint sayings, colloquial phrases and provincialisms, he rendered the sense easy, and the style acceptable to the people."

Why *Yoong-Ching* ordered this *Edict* and *Amplification* to be read publicly to the people will appear from the following passage in the same *Preface* by Mr. MILNE.

"The practice of publicly explaining the laws to the people of China,

"commenced in the dynasty *CHOU*; at which time part of the first day of the month only was devoted to that purpose. At present the law is read, or should be read twice a month, viz. on the first and fifteenth. The manner of it is as follows: Early on the first and fifteenth of every moon, the civil and military officers, dressed in their uniforms, meet in a clean, spacious, public hall.

"The superintendent, who is called *Lee-Sang*, calls aloud, 'Stand forth in files.' They do so, according to their rank: he then says, 'Kneel thrice, and bow the head nine times.' They kneel and bow to the ground with their faces towards a platform, on which is placed a board with the Emperor's name; he then next calls aloud, 'Rise and retire.' They rise, and all go to a hall or kind of chapel, where the law is usually read, and where the military and people are assembled, standing round in silence.

"The *Lee-Sang* then says, 'Respectfully commence.' The *Sze-kiang-sung*, or orator, advancing towards an incense altar, kneels; reverently takes up the board on which the maxim appointed for the day is written, and ascends a stage with it. An old man receives the board, and puts it down on the stage fronting the people. Then commanding silence with a wooden rattle, which he carries in his hand, he kneels and reads it. When he has finished, the *Lee-Sang* calls out, 'Explain such a section or maxim of the *Sacred Edict*.' The orator stands up and gives the sense. In reading and expounding other parts of the law, the same forms are also observed."

Mr. MILNE quotes volume vi. of a Chinese work, entitled *Nan-hae-cheen-che*, as the original from which he either translated or extracted the above curious account.

And here let us pause, and contem-

* See Mr. MILNE's translation of his *Preface*, at p. xxi. and xxii.

plate the advantages of the Chinese language over all others. The vast empire of China has an infinite number of oral languages, widely different from each other. Yet as they are all written with the same character, the very same book may be read with the utmost facility by the inhabitants of the several provinces in their respective languages, without exposing it to the drudgery of a previous translation, which might besides greatly impair the genuine spirit of the original. Hence the Mandarin *Hang-Fung*, in his report to the Emperor respecting the great advantage to be derived from publicly reading the excellent *Paraphrase of the Sacred Edict*, does not say that he ordered the local officers and pastors of the people to translate, but to proclaim it in the language of their respective places. (See Milne's vol., p. xxii.) Suppose such a code were ordered to be publicly read in all the towns and villages of the Austrian dominions: four translations, at least, would be necessary. For only to let all the Austrian subjects know that a piece of paper is worth one florin, it is thought expedient to let the value be printed upon it in four different languages, thus: 1. *Ein Gulden*. 2. *Egy forint*. 3. *Geden zlatý*. 4. *Jeden Rynski*. For the same purpose the British Empire would have to translate such a code in three or four languages, and Russia in half a score at least.

The national importance of the SACRED EDICT being sufficiently stated, let us now recapitulate its contents shortly and methodically. They are obviously threefold. I. *Sixteen maxims*, which are unquestionably rather *commandments* than *maxims*, and the cha-

acter * 條 *Teau*, by which they

are distinguished in the Imperial Preface, has, in Cardinal ANTONELLI'S

Dictionary, amongst other acceptations, that of *precepta, leges*; so that

the character *Yu* 諭 of the title-

page seems to denote an *Edict*, and *Teau* the several injunctions commanded in it. Every one of these *commandments* is expressed with seven characters. However surprisingly laconic they may appear, yet each contains, besides the commanded practice, the reason why such *commandment* was given. For, however good they may be found in general, they are still of human origin, and not divine, like those of the Exodus.

II. An *Amplification* immediately following each of them, written by the Emperor who succeeded the author of the *Commandments*, as one of his sons. This illustration, however, being chiefly intended for the literati of China, and richly stored with references to, and quotations from the Chinese classical books, cannot prove very interesting to the European scholar. One single circumstance occurs in these sixteen *amplifications*, which seems worthy of remark. In the original, as well as in the translation, we find written at the end of each, the exact number of characters of which it is composed. This curious practice was carried still further by the Rabbins of old, who carefully counted all the letters of the *Pentateuch*. With respect to the Chinese, the learned translator illustrates it with the following *Note*, at pp. 33 and 34.

"In works of great moment, the Chinese frequently number the characters. Many of them have a veneration for the words of their language, equal to what the Jews are said to have had for the Hebrew letters. Hence they never use any paper on which their characters are written or printed as waste paper, or for common purposes."

III. A popular *Paraphrase* by a financial Mandarin concludes every

* The same character *Teau* is seen on the left margin of every leaf throughout the book, preceded by its appropriate numerical distinction.

section, and which chiefly consists of common sayings, obvious similes, and popular notions.

Now, I thought that many might be very curious to see the *one hundred and twelve characters* with which the *sixteen commandments* are written, and a translation of the same as close as the Latin tongue will admit of, which is unquestionably superior to any of the vernacular languages of Europe in the aptitude of retaining the verbal meaning of oriental diction. Here follow, therefore, these *commandments* in the same order as in the original, to which I have added some philological observations, and several extracts from the *Paraphrase* as by far better calculated than the *Amplification* to give us an insight into the character of this singular nation.

Commandment I.

Tūn	敦	Plurimi facito.
Hcáou	孝	Observantiam erga parentes fratresque natu majores.
té	弟	
c	以	ut.
chúng	重	magnipendantur.
jín	人	hominum.
lun	倫	ordinum convenientias.

Both the *paraphrase* and *amplification* of this commandment turn only upon the duties of sons towards their parents, and younger brothers towards the elder ones. But the Jesuits' Dictionaries explain the word *lun* as al-

luding to five different human relations, according to Chinese ethics; and Dr. MORRISON at the same word (see Part I. of his Dictionary) translates the following interesting passage from the Chinese classics: "1. Between a father and son, kindness and duty; 2. Between a prince and minister, rectitude in ordering and in serving; 3. Between a husband and wife, separation of the duties which lie abroad from those at home, and each taking their appropriate parts; 4. Between seniors and juniors, elder brothers and younger, order; 5. Between friends, truth."—Let it be observed, besides, that the third character *té*, taken separately, signifies younger brothers; but when connected with the preceding one, they mean both together the regard paid by younger brothers to the elder ones.

The author of the *Paraphrase*, after having commemorated the filial piety which the Emperor, who wrote these Commandments, possessed in an eminent degree, further observes that he composed a commentary on the classic *Hiaou-king*, which solely treats of that virtue. Then alluding to that singular theory of the Chinese philosophers, that to obtain human prosperity men must harmonize with each other, as the visible heavens harmonize with the earth, he says, "Filial piety is the breath of harmony. Observe the heavens and the earth! If they did not harmonize, how could they produce and nourish so great multitudes of creatures? If man do not practise filial piety, he loses his resemblance to the harmony of nature: how then can he be accounted man?" Here Mr. Milne quotes the following passage from the classic *Lec-ke*, which elucidates the Chinese notions respecting the connexion and harmony between the heavens and earth. "In the first month of the spring, the celestial air descends, and the terrestrial air ascends; then a junction of the heaven and the

* I have adopted Dr. MORRISON's orthography for the pronunciation of the Chinese characters with the accent for the tones, from *Antonelli's Dictionary*.—See *Quarterly Review*, vol. xi. p. 333.

"earth takes place, by which nature
"is set in motion, and caused to ve-
"getate."

This singular theory is followed by a pathetic description of parents' care for their tender offspring; and their anxiety is expressed with this proverb, "Tea was not tea, rice was not rice to them." Thus the necessity of filial piety is inculcated; and, amongst other instances of that virtue, the following extraordinary ones are mentioned.

"In ancient times, in order to display
"filial affection, some slept on ice,
"some cut the thigh, and one buried
"her own child." The following note by Mr. MILNE will clear the paradoxical nature of these practices of Chinese filial piety: "This refers to three persons, who it is said, remarkably distinguished themselves in the discharge of filial duty. *One slept on the ice*, in order to catch a certain fish which his mother when sick longed to eat. Another *cut out a portion of flesh from his own thigh*, to mix the blood with the medicine which was to be administered to his mother, under an idea that it would prove an effectual cure, provided she knew not of it. It is said that there are some in China at the present day, who, when their parents are sick, go out into the fields at mid-day; worship towards heaven, and cut either the arm or thigh, to mix a little of their own blood in their parents' medicine. A third *buried her child*. The story says that this woman was very poor, had an only child, and an aged mother, whose teeth were decayed and came out, so that she could eat nothing, but sucked the breasts of her daughter also with the child. This dutiful daughter not being able to hire a nurse, and not having milk sufficient to nourish both, was reduced to the necessity of parting either with her mother or child. She resolved on the latter; and while digging a grave in which to bury the child alive, she found under ground

"a certain quantity of gold, which
"heaven had deposited there, as a
"reward for her filial piety. Thus
"she was enabled to provide both for
"her mother and child."

The means of discharging the duties of filial piety are then pointed out, which consist in avoiding all those vices which reduce to penury.

The author then proceeds to extend filial piety to the obedience to the laws, and subordination among men in place, either civil or military.

Fraternal affection is then taken into consideration. "After parents," says the author, "brothers come next in order. I will not say that these brothers are not two persons, but only that the bones and flesh of their bodies are of the same bones and flesh as my own; therefore they are called, *hands and feet*."

The means of reciprocally manifesting this affection among brothers are, respect of younger brothers towards the elder on every occasion; and love of elder brothers towards the younger. Among the causes by which brothers are set at variance, and the bands of fraternal friendship torn, it is curious to find a sort of malicious chattering of their wives to their respective husbands. "Thus," the author says, "a sister-in-law will perhaps say to the elder brother (her husband's younger brother) 'how slothful my little uncle is! how insufferably prodigal! you have painfully and laboriously collected money to support him; and still he is prating about long and chatting about short. Is it not hard to say that you are his son, and that I am his daughter-in-law; and that we must go and discharge filial duty to him?'"

"The wife of the younger brother also knows how to chatter to him. With respect to your elder brother," she says, "he has, it is true, scraped together money; but you also have scraped together money, and acted your part in the family, both in great and small affairs, just as well

"as he, &c. This kind of prattle," concludes the author, "to-day a little of it, and to-morrow a little of it, seldom fails to make an impression on the brothers."

After other proofs offered in support of the necessity of fraternal love, our author harangues the people of China much in the style of *Menenius Agrippa* on *Mons Sacer*:—If, instead of reciprocally conniving at each others failings, instead of occasionally submitting or yielding, you will determinately stand out each for his right, "then you are fitly compared to a man's two hands:—the right hand boasts extravagantly of its ability—it writes, it strikes the *Suen-Pan*,"* it lays hold of every thing: as for the left hand, it is artless in the extreme. But was there ever a man seen or heard of, who took his right hand and set to work to beat the left? Brothers are as nearly related as hands and feet."

The Chinese orator concludes his prolix speech with the following remarkable monitory saying, "Persons who discharge filial piety and obedience, will have children dutiful and obedient. The obstinate and undutiful will bring up children undutiful and obstinate. Truly, when children and grandchildren shall all be obedient to parents, and affectionate to brothers, then all under Heaven† will be in profound peace."

* *Suen-pan*, i.e. literally a reckoning book. It is an oblong frame of wood variously divided, and used in casting accounts all over China, by means of moveable balls strung in the wires, one of which is fixed in every division. It is said to have been first invented in the reign of *Huang-tee*, the third from *Füh-he*, about 2,622 years before Christ, according to the Chinese chronology. The same *Huang-tee* taught them also to use clothes, whereas they were formerly said to have been covered with the leaves of trees.—Letters are also said to have been invented in that emperor's reign.—Extracted from the Translator's Note, p. 45, with alterations.

† The Chinese, as the Romans formerly did, use this mode of expression to signify their own dominion. Indeed, many of

Commandment II.

To

篤

Reveretor

tsung

宗

longinquæ, vel
propinqua cognatione
Conjuncti.

tsüh

族

è

以

ad

châou

昭

patefaciendam

yung

雍

unanimum

müh.

睦

concordiam

The second character and the third both imply the ancestors of one's family; but joined together signify near and distant kindred.*

The paraphrase of this second commandment, which may be looked upon as a completive part of the first, begins with the enumeration of various degrees of kindred taken in the limited sense of note*, respecting which it is observable, that, in assigning the gradations of consanguinity, the Chinese

them, from their ignorance of geography, really suppose the Chinese empire so great in regard to extent of territory, population, and riches, that the other parts of the world, all taken together, bear scarcely any kind of proportion to it. Hence they call it "the middle nation," just as if the whole world besides were only fit to constitute its confines.—Note by the Translator, pp. 47 and 48.

* The original words *tsung tsüh* are not quite so comprehensive in their signification as that of the English word "kindred;" they mean relation by birth, or family name only; while the word *kindred* includes relations both by birth and marriage. Throughout the Chinese empire there are only four hundred and eight family names; to which the thirty dissyllabic ones being added, the whole amounts to 438. The inhabitants are therefore arranged under their respective progenitors, whose names they bear. This classification

neither ascend so high nor descend so low, as *Blackstone* or even *Justinian*: for here follows the whole of the different generations mentioned in our text, and which agree with those in the *San-tsi-king*. (See my *Parallel*, p. 128.)

[tsin,†

* *Yai-tëih-yai, Yai-tëih-foo, Yai, Foo-*
Abavus, Proavus, Avus, Pater

Go

Ego

[sun,

† *Uhr-tze, Sun-tze, Chung-sun, Yuen-*
Filius, Nepos, Pronepos, Abnepos.

After the above scheme, the author resorts to the most popular arguments and similes, of the fountain and its rivulets, the tree and its branches, &c. to prove that all our kindred make but one person, and consequently that the greatest harmony and affection should prevail among them. He quotes this remarkable passage from an ancient book: "Teach the people to practise six things,† viz., obedience to their

of theirs, according to the family name, resembles that of the clans in Scotland. Hence, for the sake of variety, the word *clan* is sometimes used in this translation, instead of *kindred*.—(Extracted from *Note* * by the Translator at pp. 53, 54, with an alteration.)

* My having closely followed *Dr. Morrison's* orthography, supersedes the necessity of adding the characters to these words. The studious will easily find them in the 2d part of his Dictionary.

† The words *Foo* and *Sze* mean father and son, each respectively; but as, in many instances, they are used for honour or compliment's sake, when the Chinese speak of consanguinity in particular, they seem to ascertain their meaning by adding an auxiliary to each.

† To the six things or practices, obedience, kindness, concord, harmony, sincerity, and compassion, indefinitely recommended in the text, the translator has added the peculiar application of each of them, which he probably found in some commentary. Thus in the *San-tsi-king* (see my *Parallel*, p. 130) of six virtues, mentioned there as the means of perfect social happiness, *Dr. Morrison* made ten, as they ought to be, according to the context, by an interpolation of the text with the commentary; thus: "The compassion of a father, the duty of a child, the justice of a husband, the obedience of a wife, the goodness of an elder brother,

"parents, kindness to their brothers
"and sisters, concord among persons
"of the same surname, harmony to-
"wards their relatives, sincerity to-
"wards their friends, and compassion
"for the poor." He then proceeds to inquire into the causes of disunion among the individuals of the same clan. He mentions egotism, poverty, and riches; places and no places under government; preferment or non-preferment in the ministry, or in literary rank.* "Perhaps," says the author, "one of your relatives has purchased an office, and you treat him contemptuously, as one who carries the smell of the copper always about with him." The chit-chat of women is also given as one of the causes to break the concord of a family.

To strengthen all his arguments in favour of family sociableness, the author relates the following hyperbolical story.—"There was a man in *Keang-chow*, whose surname was *Chin*. The kindred of this man's household were very numerous, even upwards of seven hundred mouths (used to denote individuals), yet these all eat their meals in the same family. To that family belonged about a hundred dogs, which all went and fed in one kennel: if one dog did not come, the others would not eat. Now consider this *Mr. Chin*; the persons in his family lived in harmony: and hence the very dogs were renovated. If, therefore, men of the present age do not preserve concord with those of the same clan, they are worse than the very dogs."

And why is not harmony easily practised? Because, "you are determined to make manifest my faults; I am determined to make manifest your

"the beneficence of superiors, the submission of inferiors, the philanthropy of princes, and the fidelity of ministers, are ten virtues equally binding on all generations of mankind."

* For the four degrees of Chinese literary rank, see *Mr. MILNE's* curious *Note* at p. 58 of his work.

" faults; and who will confess that
 " his own melon is bitter? This we
 " read in *Matt. vii. 3.* " Why be-
 " holdest thou the mote that is in thy
 " brother's eye, but considerest not the
 " beam that is in thine own eye?"

The author then preaches that golden precept of our master and Saviour, *forget and forgive injuries.* He advises the individuals of every clan to join in charitable works, in pious ceremonies, in joy and in sorrow; and concludes with the following peroration.

" Often recollect that you have all
 " descended from one progenitor;

" even as water, though divided into
 " a thousand rivulets, proceeds from
 " one fountain: and as the thousand
 " branches and ten thousand leaves
 " of a tree all spring from one com-
 " mon root, wherefore then not live
 " in harmony? If you all, as a body,
 " harmonize, the spirit of harmony
 " will prolong your happiness; the
 " ways of your families will be only
 " exalted; your commerce will highly
 " flourish; and all under heaven en-
 " joy repose." (*See note in preceding page.*)

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

(*To be continued.*)

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

TELEMAQUE SHOAL.

January 2, 1823. — At the time the Captain of the French brigantine *Télémaque* announced the discovery of a shoal since known by the name of that vessel, such were the particulars himself, as well as some of his passengers gave, that no one then imagined they could have been deceived; but this now appears to be considered by many as having been the case, as most navigators from that period have looked for the shoal without finding it. Parts of the ocean to the southward and eastward of the Cape have been seen, which indicated shoal water, but we believe that soundings have not been obtained upon them. The following official document states that a most particular search has been made for the *Télémaque*, as well as for a shoal supposed to have been discovered on board the *Albion*, but without success. The account, however, may probably be considered by navigators as not sufficiently full: since the exact position of the brigantine *Télémaque*, at the time those on board stated they were running over the shoal, has not been satisfactorily ascertained, there being a difference of more than two degrees in the latitude as deduced by the French captain's log, and the information given at the time by him and those on board, so that in this examination of it, it becomes necessary to state what parallels were traversed, and the extent East and West run, in order to satisfy the

doubts which navigators still have respecting the existence of this bank.

From the Cape Town Gazette.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Charles Somerset, Governor, &c. &c. Cape of Good Hope.

" My Lord:—In the absence of Commodore Joseph Nourse, C. B., it is my duty to report to your Excellency the result of my researches in ascertaining the existence of the *Télémaque* Shoal and *Albion* Bank."

" I have, therefore, to acquaint you that having gained the latitude and longitude of the shoal or bank, as seen by the master of the *Albion* merchant-ship, we continued traversing and sounding over it in every direction, until the 3d inst., without gaining soundings, or observing any thing like a shoal bank or broken water; and being fully satisfied that no shoal was in the latitude and longitude laid down, I proceeded to examine the *Télémaque*; and having reached its latitude and longitude on the 13th instant, as pointed out by various ships, I traversed over the whole of the ground, in every direction, sounding almost every hour, with from 130 to 175 fathoms line out and upwards, but found no bottom, nor any appearance that could justify the supposition of a shoal or bank being near; and from the observations and remarks made during the time we have been out, I have no hesitation in deciding that no such shoals or banks as the *Télé-*

marque or Albion ever existed; and, I trust, that our exertions will put to rest the non-existence of them.

"I have no doubt that the Albion, as well as other ships navigating these seas, have met with heavy and confused seas, which break occasionally into white tops, and appear as if a shoal was in the vicinity; but as we have experienced the same, without gaining any bottom, I am of opinion those heavy seas are caused by the current setting against the wind, especially after a continuance of strong easterly gales, and assisted, perhaps, by a change to a westerly gale, which must, in such deep water, cause a confused and heavy sea, such as the master of the Albion experienced.

"During the whole of the time we have been examining these shoals it has been blowing very hard, attended with a heavy sea; and, from our passing so close to them, without finding any bottom, and no appearance of danger, it is impossible there could be any such shoals in existence without my discovering and ascertaining their position.

"I have, therefore, to request your Excellency will be pleased to make these remarks as public as possible, for the benefit of navigation in general, particularly to those ships traversing these seas, as it must be a great relief to the mariner to be certain of the non-existence of this long supposed and dangerous shoal, the *Télémarque*, examined as it has been by the *Heron*. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient humble servant,

"J. HANMER, Commander."

His Majesty's Sloop Heron, Simon's Bay,
26th Sept. 1822.

[Cey. Gaz.]

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING BASSADORE HARBOUR.

Coming from the southward with a fair wind, bring the great Tomb to bear S.S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., then steer in N. W. by N. or N.N.W. with a large ship, attention being paid to the set of tide, which is not always regular, but generally sets East and West, the flood running to the westward and ebb to the eastward. Keep the Tomb while in sight S.S.E. until Bassadore Point, on which the flag-staff is placed, is brought to bear N. E.; then steer in for it, being careful if you deepen to eight or nine fathoms, to keep a point to the northward or N.E. by

N., having a good look-out for the flag on the dry bank off the Point, which when seen should be kept a point open on the starboard bow, and may be rounded at 400 yards distance. The best anchorage is the grove of date trees in one with the centre hummock, bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. in seven fathoms soft mud.

N. B. There is a remarkable notch in the high land on the Persian Coast, which when seen is an excellent mark for coming in from the southward, keeping it N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and steering for it till Bassadore point bears N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., then steer in for Bassadore as before.

Coming from the southward with an easterly or working wind, you may bring the Tomb to bear as above, and if flood tide, steer in about N. by W., keeping away if you shoal to or less than three fathoms, until Bassadore Point bears N. E., and the highest hummock E. by N.; you may then haul your wind and stand over till you bring Bassadore to bear E. by N. and the highest hummock E. S. E., then tack and stand over to the south bank, observing that when you deepen to eight or nine fathoms, you are near the south sand, which is rather steep to; you should therefore go about on shoaling after having had this depth, as seven fathoms is close to the edge of the sands. Having the highest hummock E.S.E., a ship should work between the sands to eight fathoms on the south, and five on the north. The channel in general is about two miles wide, and the tide strong; it is, therefore useless attempting to work against it either going in or out.

In coming from the northward, rounding Centes in fifteen or twenty fathoms water, I would recommend steering to the eastward till Bassadore Point is seen, which with a fair wind bring to bear N.E. by E. and steer for it till the highest hummock bears E.S.E. and Bassadore as before-mentioned. Run in about N.E. keeping a look-out for the flag on the dry bank, which round as first directed. The directions given for working in from the southward are equally applicable to working in from the northward, excepting that a ship may borrow a little on the Persian side: but I would strongly recommend following them as near as possible, particularly if she draws more than fifteen or sixteen feet water, as there are some banks extending along that coast not yet examin-

ed, and on which it is supposed there are not more than two or two and a half fathoms at low water, spring tides.

Working out of the channel from the anchorage, you may work between five fathoms on the north sand and eight on the south ditto, till the highest hummock bears about East; you may then, if bound to the southward, stand over on the flat, till Bassadore bears about N.E. and until you see the great Tomb; or in hazy weather it will be most prudent to make short tacks till you deepen to five or six fathoms, you may then shape a course either to the eastward or westward.

General Remarks.

The soundings off the entrance are in general from three and a half to a quarter less three fathoms low water spring tides, soft mud, but as you approach Bassadore Point they deepen, viz. with the Point N.E. and highest hummock about E. half S. you will deepen to seven or eight fathoms, and continue that depth by steering N.E. The channel is formed by two sand-banks, that on the south having only one foot and a half water, that on the north having from two fathoms and a half to one fathom and a half; but this is only dangerous as you approach the eastern point, and the channel being at least two miles wide, no danger to be apprehended. The water being always smooth, it can rarely happen that a ship will not stay, and in the event of so doing there is room enough to box-haul her; however if there is any doubt of staying, I would advise tacking sooner than directed. The Great Tomb is distant about twenty-four miles from Bassadore Point, bearing about S. by E. The Little Tomb is about twenty-five miles and a half from the great tomb, bearing 15 W. The lat. of Bassadore Point is 26° 39' 15" N.; long. about 55° 27' 30" E. variation of compass 5 westerly, but not allowed. The tide runs at the rate of two knots and a half per hour on the springs. High water full and change at 11h. 45m. Rise and fall about eight feet. The anchorage is perfectly sheltered by the dry bank off Bassadore Point from north-westers, which here blow from W. by S. seven fathoms, is about 300 yards from low water mark; under that depth I would not advise ships to anchor, as it shoals quick to two fathoms, and outside that

depth it deepens to 13, where the tide runs much stronger.

(Signed) J. H. GRUBB,

Lieut. Marine com. H.C. C. Ternate.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 21, 1823.

[Bomb. Cour. Jan. 25.

SHOALS NEAR PALAWAN ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir;—Looking over your journal of to-day, in the narrative of the wreck of the ship *Regent*, I observe that in two instances the ship had grounded on coral banks in the vicinity of the south-west part of Palawan Island. I presume her commander could not have been in possession of a notice respecting that coast, which I forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine at Bombay in 1816, and I believe was published in your journal long since. I therefore beg to suggest the propriety of again communicating, through your widely circulated paper, the document to which I allude, feeling confident (provided its contents are attended to) that both lives and property may be preserved, when ships are compelled to approach such a dangerous coast.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

DANIEL ROSS,

Marine Surveyor General.

Chowringhee, Feb. 13, 1823.

Extract of a letter addressed to Henry Meriton, Esq., Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Marine at Bombay:

"The recent loss of a fine ship, the *Countess of Loudon*, on the coast of Palawan, makes me take the liberty of forwarding to you the following brief account of that coast, in the event of your deeming proper to make it public for the benefit of navigators, viz.

"Ships that intend to pass up the China Sea by the Palawan channel, should be very careful when approaching the south-west part of Palawan Island to keep the lead going, as the Cuddalore and numerous other shoals about that part do not at all times give warning of your approach to them by shewing breakers.

"The bank of soundings extends in some parts five, and others four leagues off shore, and it should always be considered an indication of your approach to danger

whenever you strike soundings on it; for I am convinced that a ship cannot navigate on the bank without great risk, as during the time I was employed traversing down the coast in 1811, in the Hon. Company's cruiser *Antelope*, we met with such numerous coral knowls, having from two to four fathoms of water on them, and many nearly dry, that I am of opinion the bank is thickly studded with the same, particularly to the southward of ten degrees of N. latitude. The knowls were generally very small, and from 25 to 35 fathoms of water close around them. In the *Antelope* I always stood off shore in the forenoon, and again in the afternoon, at which times the sun would be astern of the vessel, and we could avoid the coral patches by keeping a person at the mast head looking out for them. Many persons entertain an idea of the existence of a good passage near to the shore: but such is erroneous, and no prospect of getting land winds should induce a ship to go near; it ought to be only the want of water that should make a ship approach the shore, and then not without using the same precaution that I did, of going in when the coral can be distinguished.

"DANIEL ROSS,
"Surveyor of the China Sea."

ENTRANCE INTO THE STRAITS OF SINGAPORE.

Directions for passing through the North-east Entrance into the Straits of Singapore (from the Straits of Dryon), or "Phillip's Channel."

After clearing "the Middleburgh Shoal," either to the eastward or westward, a direct course may be steered for Cap Island, which lays near a bluff head-land on the eastern shore. This island bears north-east by north from the centre of the Middleburgh shoal, and north north-east $\frac{1}{4}$ east from the centre of Red Island; on this bearing there is an extensive reef of rocks, distant one mile to the north-west of the Twins; with a working wind and standing to the northward, a vessel ought not to approach too near it. This shoal of coral rocks is dry at low water, spring tides; when on it, the North Passage Island bore south, Sabon Hill west, the east end of Red Island south and by west; the soundings are from ten to seventeen fathoms round it, steep too. After

leaving Red Island, Pulo Duncan is the first island that will be distinguished from the group of islands forming the eastern shore. Pulo Duncan are two low woody islands, bearing north-east $\frac{1}{2}$ north, distant eight miles from Red Island; in passing it to the westward, it ought not to be approached nearer than one mile, as there are some rocky reefs which surround it; from hence Cap Island will be seen, and bears north, distant four miles and a half from Pulo Duncan; the soundings are from twelve to seventeen fathoms. Cap Island or Rock, so named from its appearance, is 'a rock' of perpendicular sides, flat at the top, and about forty feet in height, and surrounded by a reef of rocks projecting out about three hundred yards; the soundings near it are from ten to fourteen fathoms, decreasing as you near the island: between it and the "Bluff Head-land," is a reef of rocks, on which account it would not be advisable to go to the eastward of Cap Island.

When abreast of Cap Island, Long and Round Island, and the Rabbit and Coney may be distinctly seen. A direct course may be steered to pass in mid channel, between Round Island and eastern shore, which is three and a half miles across: the soundings are from seventeen to twenty-two fathoms. Long and Round Islands ought not to be approached nearer than three quarters of a mile, as there are rocky reefs round them. In working and standing to the westward of the south end of Round Island, go no further to the westward than to bring the north-west end of Long Island, or with the centre of the Rabbit, as there are four rocky reefs to the south-west of Red Island. When on the south-east end of the southern reef in a boat, Red Island was in one with the Rabbit, the centre of Round Island east $\frac{1}{2}$ south. The soundings are irregular near these shoals and Long and Round Islands.

After passing Long and Round Islands, Singapore can be distinctly seen, and a course ought to be steered for St. John's, to clear the Buffalo Rock and a patch of dry rocks to the south-west of the Buffalo.

(Signed) W. S. COLLINSON,
Lieut. commanding.
J. C. HAWKINS, Lieut.
R. MORESBY, Lieut.

H. C. C. Prince of Wales, P. W. Islands,
October 31, 1822.

HINDOO AND CHINESE MORALS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I conclude that it is to the hesitation intimated on the wrapper of your last number, respecting the continuance of the discussion on Hindoo morals and conversion, that I am to attribute the non-appearance of my second letter, which has been in your hands since May last. As I stand pledged to your readers in general, as well as to my opponents in particular, for completing the statement of which you have printed the preliminary sentences, I am desirous of having it clearly understood that the delay does not rest with me; as also that through the same delay I am precluded from replying to two attacks upon me, recently inserted in your pages. As to the rest, I am the more content to forego my humble efforts for removing prejudice and delusion, because (as you have seen, in my second letter, so long in your hands) the general features of my views have now found an advocate who cannot be slighted nor forgotten. I allude, of course, to the Abbé Dubois, whose useful and powerful little book—"Letters on the State of Christianity in India," with the addition of "A Vindication of the Hindoos, Male and Female, in answer to a severe Attack made upon both by the Reverend *****," will go far toward undeceiving Europe as to the morals of the Hindoos, the comparative morality of Christians and Hindoos in India and elsewhere, the value of Bible Societies, the burnings of Hindoo Widows, and generally all those Indian topics, concerning which European ignorance is the most presumptuous, and the most liable to be misled.

In leaving in the enlightened hands of the Abbé Dubois the interesting cause of Hindoo moral reputation and Christian conversion, I crave permission to add one hasty word on the numerous aspersions of the Chinese character, which, from various narrow sources, have from time to time dis-

figured your pages, and respecting which, after dismissing the Hindoos, I should have been tempted to trouble you with some observations. As it is, I content myself with intreating your readers to listen impartially to whatever of an opposite tendency may happen to reach them. "*A nation*," says a second enlightened Roman Catholic Missionary, *depicts itself in every thing*: the Chinese have a greater number of poetical compositions on filial piety, conjugal love, fraternal affection, the union of families, the afflictions of one's country, &c., than all the lettered nations together, on the other side of the ocean."

The ignorance, the presumption, the self-sufficiency, the self-righteousness, of which we daily see so much around us, are all of them errors and misfortunes natural to man, and therefore to be themselves considered with indulgence. All nations and religions despise and undervalue each other; and it would be too much rigorously to expect that Englishmen or Christians should be free from the common lot. Still it is our business to struggle with our frailty, and to endeavour to enlarge our information; and how lamentably deficient in these particulars the public mind at present is, I witnessed lately a forcible example, in the pertinacity of a gentleman and scholar, who, at a polite table, seriously maintained this opinion, that neither the Hindoo nor the Chinese are to be called *civilized nations*!

I am, Sir, &c. E. A. KENDALL.
London, Aug. 6th, 1823.

*** It is due to ourselves to remind our correspondent; that we early intimated a wish that the controversy should not be *lengthened*. We have also to observe that the impatience of many of our subscribers, on this and others subjects connected with it, has induced us to withhold a *long* communication on each side of the present question.

EAST-INDIA ACCOUNTS.

An Account of the REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, in each Year from 1812-13 to 1821-22, both inclusive; showing the Annual Surplus of Revenue or Charge, after the Payment of the Territorial Charges in England

	REVENUES.									
	1812-13.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.
Bengal.....	£. 10,390,257	£. 11,141,128	£. 11,089,823	£. 11,243,273	£. 11,789,511	£. 11,621,513	£. 12,370,370	£. 12,194,198	£. 13,487,218	£. 13,357,931
Fort St. George.....	5,291,127	5,297,028	5,322,164	5,106,107	5,369,220	5,381,307	5,361,432	5,407,004	5,403,506	5,870,210
Bombay.....	743,595	759,152	819,204	818,815	869,404	1,302,445	1,660,200	1,577,932	2,401,312	2,905,141
Bencoolen.....	15,114	13,458	11,772	10,753	12,581	13,970	9,988	8,018	8,183	8,730
Prince of Wales' Island.....	48,291	57,075	54,316	53,868	54,861	56,565	57,027	49,938	52,023	52,996
TOTAL.....	16,488,984	17,267,901	17,297,279	17,232,818	18,077,577	18,375,820	19,459,017	19,237,090	21,352,242	22,195,008
Deduct Charges.....	15,333,661	15,340,396	15,887,169	16,838,920	17,025,180	17,790,625	19,422,420	19,219,523	19,590,784	20,083,671
Net Revenues in India.....	1,155,323	1,927,505	1,410,110	374,598	1,052,397	585,195	36,597	17,567	1,761,458	2,111,337

Memorandum:

In 1815-16, the sum of Sa. Rs. 95,68,750, or £1,109,975, was received from the Nabob of Oude, on loan to the Company; and by the Treaty of the 1st May 1816, this Debt was annulled, in consideration of the cession to the Nabob of some districts conquered from the Rajah of Nepal; the amount may therefore be considered as the value of territory sold, or as a diminution of the Charges incurred in prosecuting the war against Nepal; in either case it will increase the Net Revenue of Bengal for the year 1815-16 to £4,498,567, and consequently reduce the Surplus Charge from £1,201,132 to £91,157.

CHARGES.

	1812-13.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.
Bengal.....	7,257,731	7,135,172	7,373,005	7,854,681	8,025,980	8,423,924	9,087,377	8,920,451	8,750,757	8,502,001
Fort St. George.....	4,859,136	4,893,224	5,134,246	5,289,476	5,201,399	5,475,254	5,979,045	5,694,844	5,572,489	5,716,562
Bombay.....	1,542,562	1,589,329	1,675,200	1,937,430	1,902,460	1,885,786	2,492,193	2,395,841	3,176,143	3,696,634
Bencoolen.....	69,047	69,478	60,540	72,792	65,547	92,366	98,122	125,799	101,130	108,350
Prince of Wales' Island.....	113,315	115,759	117,711	119,684	109,562	100,277	81,412	76,476	81,412	79,767
Total.....	13,841,791	13,802,962	14,360,702	15,274,063	15,304,948	16,037,607	17,738,149	17,213,414	17,681,931	18,103,254
Interest on Debts.....	1,491,870	1,537,434	1,526,467	1,584,157	1,720,232	1,753,018	1,684,271	2,006,109	1,908,553	1,980,417
Total Charges and Interest.....	15,333,661	15,340,396	15,887,169	16,858,220	17,025,180	17,790,625	19,422,420	19,219,523	19,590,784	20,083,671
Expense of St. Helena.....	111,109	125,941	112,762	*116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304
Political Charges paid in England.....	1,490,700	1,335,579	1,393,393	1,459,426	1,464,029	1,306,431	1,375,832	1,426,766	1,329,168	1,392,905
GRAND TOTAL of Charges	16,935,470	16,801,016	17,393,324	18,433,950	18,605,513	19,213,360	20,914,556	20,763,593	21,036,256	21,592,860
Revenues.....	16,488,984	17,267,901	17,297,379	17,232,818	18,077,577	18,375,820	19,459,017	19,237,090	21,352,242	22,195,008
Surplus Revenue.....	—	466,885	96,045	1,201,132	527,936	837,540	1,455,539	1,525,503	315,986	602,128
Surplus Charges.....	446,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* This Sum is the average of the three years preceding the residence of General Buonaparte on the island, and is the amount properly chargeable to the Company. All expenses exceeding the above charge are to be repaid by His Majesty's Government.

(Errors excepted)

W^{IL} WATKIN, Auditor of Indian Accounts for the Political Charges paid in England.
THOS. G. LLOYD, Accountant General.

East-India House,
8th July 1823.

AMOUNT of the TERRITORIAL DEBTS, owing by the East-India Company,
from 1813 to 1821 inclusive,

	BENGAL. — at 2s. the Cl. Re.	MADRAS. — at 2s. the Pagoda.	BOMBAY. — at 2s. 3d. the By. Rupee.	TOTAL.
1813:	£.	£	£.	£.
Debts at 6 per cent.	23,809,141	1,561,332	79,524	25,449,997
Do... 8... do.	522,070	259,528	—	781,598
Total debts bearing interest.....	24,331,211	1,820,860	79,524	26,231,595
Debts not bearing interest	2,829,901	501,352	402,845	3,734,098
Total debts in India.... £	27,161,112	2,322,212	482,369	29,965,693
1814:				
Debts at 5 per cent.	638	—	—	638
Do... 6... do.....	24,018,846	1,683,427	349,794	26,052,067
Do... 8... do.....	536,616	239,093	—	775,709
Total debts bearing interest.....	24,556,100	1,922,520	349,794	26,828,414
Debts not bearing interest	3,091,374	433,045	313,733	3,838,152
Total debts in India.... £	27,647,474	2,355,565	663,527	30,666,566
1815:				
Debts at 6 per cent.	25,551,183	1,815,931	284,764	27,651,878
Do... 8... do.....	—	17,600	—	17,600
Total debts bearing interest.....	25,551,183	1,833,531	284,764	27,669,478
Debts not bearing interest	3,426,245	833,924	349,460	4,609,629
Total debts in India.... £	28,977,428	2,667,455	634,224	32,279,107
1816:				
Debts at 6 per cent.	25,631,849	2,032,266	361,221	28,025,336
Do... 8... do.....	—	17,600	—	17,600
Total debts bearing interest.....	25,631,849	2,049,866	361,221	28,042,936
Debts not bearing interest	3,836,060	745,566	444,998	5,026,624
Total debts in India.... £	29,467,910	2,795,432	806,219	33,069,560
1817:				
Debts at 6 per cent.	26,183,895	2,222,805	378,677	28,785,377
Do... 8... do.....	—	17,600	—	17,600
Total debts bearing interest.....	26,183,895	2,240,405	378,677	28,802,977
Debts not bearing interest	3,796,294	704,270	321,977	4,822,541
Total debts in India.... £	29,980,189	2,944,675	700,654	33,625,518
1818:				
Debts at 6 per cent.	26,500,134	2,314,466	404,806	29,219,406
Do... 8... do.....	—	17,600	—	17,600
Do... 9... do.....	—	—	161,932	161,932
Total debts bearing interest.....	26,500,134	2,332,066	566,738	29,398,938
Debts not bearing interest	3,990,992	851,792	373,997	5,216,781
Total debts in India.... £	30,491,126	3,183,858	940,735	34,615,719

at their several Presidencies in the East-Indies, on the 30th April in each Year;
and according to the latest Advices.

	BENGAL. — at 2s. the Ct. Re.	MADRAS. — at 8s. the Pagoda.	BOMBAY. — at 2s. 3d. the By. Rupee.	TOTAL.
1819:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Debts at 6 per cent.	28,130,181	2,419,439	401,516	30,951,136
Do... 8 .. do.	20,172	17,600	—	37,772
Do... 9 .. do.	—	—	56,700	56,700
Total debts bearing interest.	28,150,353	2,437,039	458,216	31,045,608
Debts not bearing interest.	4,632,286	1,120,834	508,179	6,261,299
Total debts in India £	32,782,639	3,557,873	966,395	37,306,907
1820:				
Debts at 5 per cent.	716,033	—	—	716,033
Do... 6 .. do.	29,896,809	2,723,854	428,322	33,048,985
Do... 8 .. do.	—	17,600	—	17,600
Do... 9 .. do.	—	—	180	180
Total debts bearing interest.	30,612,842	2,741,454	428,502	33,782,798
Debts not bearing interest.	4,346,638	1,130,007	484,871	5,961,516
Total debts in India £	34,959,480	3,871,461	913,373	39,744,314
1821:				
Debts at 4 per cent.	—	—	60,700	60,700
Do... 6 .. do.	29,633,139	2,941,971	429,586	33,004,696
Do... 8 .. do.	—	17,600	—	17,600
Total debts bearing interest.	29,633,139	2,959,571	490,286	33,082,996
Debts not bearing interest.	5,575,956	1,226,523	610,775	7,413,254
Total debts in India £	35,209,095	4,186,094	1,101,061	40,496,250
	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	31st Jan.	30th April.	30th April.	
1822:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Debts at 4 per cent.	—	—	68,708	68,708
Do... 6 .. do.	27,850,165	3,225,624	169,080	31,244,869
Do... 8 .. do.	—	17,600	—	17,600
Total debts bearing interest.	27,850,165	3,243,224	237,788	31,331,177
Debts not bearing interest.	4,620,637	1,317,266	548,586	6,486,489
Total debts in India £	32,470,802	4,560,490	786,374	37,817,666

East-India House,
8th July 1823.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Aud. of India Accounts

A STATEMENT of the East-India Company's Bond Debts and simple Contract Debts, the State of Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining

POLITICAL AND

DEBTS.

	£.
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena.....	3,375,113
— Warrants passed the Court unpaid	29,800
— Amount owing for Territorial Exports	51,454
— Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Act 1 and 2 Geo. 4)	54,525
— the Commercial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1823.....	*6,257,143
— H. M. Government, due on the account of Pay Office demands, since 30 April 1822—Spices from the Moluccas, &c.	126,411
	<u>£9,894,446</u>

COMMERCIAL

	£.
To Bills of Exchange, unpaid	291,729
— Customs.....	12,000
— Freight and Demorage	287,977
— Supracargoes' Commission on all Goods sold and unsold	59,138
— Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	844,251
— Alms-houses at Poplar (Poplar Fund)	223,449
— unclaimed Prize Money applicable to do. (Act 1 and 2 Geo. 4)	30,654
— Do. of which the appropriation has not yet been ascertained....	5,883
— Warrants passed the Court unpaid	133,500
— what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and resold	971
— Dividends on Stock	41,394
— Interest on Bonds	34,513
— Amount owing for Commercial Exports	166,051
— Amount owing to the Fee Funds and Widows' Funds.....	16,028

£2,147,538

Territorial and Political Debts, brought down	£9,894,446	} £.
Do..... Assets..... do....	818,838	
		9,075,608
Commercial Debts, brought down	£2,147,538	} £.
Do.... Assets..... do....	23,792,441	
		21,644,903

Assets in favour	£12,569,295
To the Amount of the Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum	3,922,312
To the Amount of .. do. .. not bearing Interest	15,417
	<u>3,937,729</u>
Assets in favour.....	<u>£8,681,566</u>

with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest, and to the Company, in Great Britain and Abroad Outward, on 1st May 1823.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

ASSETS.

By Exports of Military Stores, &c., shipped in Season 1822-3, with the Amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1823	£.
— Cargoes from England of Season 1821-22, not arrived in India, &c. at the close of the official year 1821-22	491,868
— what owing from sundry Persons, for Advances repayable in England	250,447
— Bills of Exchange drawn on H.M. Government, for Supplies furnished in India, unpaid 1st May 1823	5,270
— Value of a Diamond taken at Nassik	38,789
— Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company	18,000
— Balances in the Hands of Officers of the House, advanced to pay Political Charges	14,275
	189
	<u>£818,838</u>

BRANCH.

By what due from the Public to the Company, East-India Annuities engrafted on the 3 per cents. reduced, per Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 47	£.
— Cash, its balance on 1st May 1823	1,207,560
— Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	2,516,126
— Value of Goods in England unsold	1,411,720
— Cargoes from England of Season 1821-22, not arrived in India and China at the close of the official year 1821-22	6,910,021
— Exports shipped in Season 1822-23, together with the Amount remaining unshipped 1st May 1823	1,062,709
— Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	1,278,193
— the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	111,398
— Value of the East-India House and Warehouses	284,990
— Balance due from Commissioners of H.M. Navy, on the Sunn Hemp Interest Account	1,249,000
— what owing by sundry Persons for Advances repayable in England	59,962
— Balances in the hands of Officers of the House and Warehouse keepers	6,224
— the Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1823	1,637
— Stock in the Public Funds standing in the Company's Name, valued at the Market Prices on 1st May 1823	*6,257,148
	1,435,818
	<u>£29,792,441</u>

*** Memorandum :**

This Balance is subject to reduction, by the Amount of the Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian Official Years 1821-22 and 1822-23; the Documents, whereby the Amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which, it is estimated, may amount to £4,600,000; which will leave a balance due to the Commerce of £1,657,143.

In the period from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1823, there has also been advanced, or set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of £3,358,060 towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which being a payment under the 4th head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 53d Geo. 3, is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Department for repayment, upon the principle observed in respect to other Territorial Advances.

East-India House, }
28th May 1823. }

(Errors excepted) THOMAS G. LLOYD,
Acct. Genl.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st May 1823; containing, the Amount of Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges and Payments, same for the Current Year.

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Bills on Account of Supplies to the Public Service.....	148,365	1	3
Produce of Spices received from the Moluccas, sold on account of Government.....	22,777	0	0
Unclaimed Prize Money paid into the Company's Treasury, and carried over in conformity to the Act 1 and 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund—less claims allowed thereout.....	3,404	6	4
Balance of the Company's Claims on the Public to 30th April 1822, liquidated agreeably to the Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 93.....	1,300,000	0	0
Produce of Bullion received from India, after deducting Charges paid thereout	1,623,958	12	4

£3,098,505 0 1

COMMERCIAL

	£.	s.	d.
Company's Goods	5,566,564	1	2
Charges on Private Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company..	160,347	2	7
Customs on Private Trade.....	2,289	7	6
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported	3,597	12	4
Interest on the Annuities	36,226	15	10
Owners of Ships, for Advances and Supplies furnished to them Abroad, and Goods short delivered in India and China	22,129	18	5
Private Trade Goods sold	2,507,904	16	11
Fee Funds for the House and Warehouses	78,480	8	8
Widows Fund for Officers of House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c.....	13,631	0	6
Freight and other Charges on Spices sold for Government.....	15,335	0	0
Alms-houses at Poplar, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed	20,373	11	7
Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, on account of Interest due on Advances for Hemp provided in India.....	150,000	0	0
Sale of Stock in the £3 per cent. Consols, to make good the Payment which became due to the Sinking Fund of the Loan of £2,500,000 from the Public	27,705	0	0
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name.....	57,042	4	7
Unclaimed Prize Money paid into the Company's Treasury, and carried over, in conformity to the Act 1 and 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, applicable to Poplar Fund; (including a portion of Prize Money, of which the appropriation has not yet been ascertained)—less Claims allowed thereout	4,854	9	6

£8,667,481 9 7

Balance in favour 1st May 1822 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)	£1,047,336	13	2
Territorial Receipts	£3,098,505	0	1
Commercial do.	8,667,481	9	7

£12,813,323 2 10

the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the East-India Company in in Great Britain, under the several heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Bills of Exchange from India	1,456,380	5	11
Freight of Stores, &c., chargeable to Government	1,124	6	2
Territorial and Political Charges and Advances in England:			
Military and Marine Stores exported and to be exported	348,426	2	8
Officers' Pay on Furlough and Retirement	261,071	14	4
Passage of Military, and Supplies to them on Voyage	102,092	6	3
Political Freight and Demorage	106,452	1	7
Carnatic Debts, Interest on Claims adjudicated, Salaries of Commissioners, and Current Charges of the Commission	96,013	18	7
Interest, Sinking Fund, and Charges on Loan of £2,500,000, raised under Act 52 Geo. 3, c. 135:—Paid for final Redemption of the Loan, agreeably to Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 93.....	1,857,334	14	6
Charges on account St. Helena, Bills paid, and Exports provided..	117,498	15	5
Do..... Bencoolen	9,341	17	8
Do..... Prince of Wales' Island.....	1,768	18	5
Political Charges General	391,665	4	11
Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces, on account of King's Troops serving in India.....	100,000	0	0
	£4,849,170	6	5

BRANCH.

	£.	s.	d.
Customs	7,882	2	0
Freight and Demorage	712,414	8	6
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported.....	861,531	11	1
Commanders' Certificates, and Bills of Exchange from China and the Cape	87,732	5	11
Charges General.....	403,126	11	2
Bonds paid off under Advertisement for Reduction of Interest on Bond Debt to 3½ per cent.....	1,100	0	0
Interest on Bond Debt and other Loans	161,211	13	2
Dividends on Stock	631,726	11	0
Alms-houses at Poplar	16,406	8	7
Private Trade	2,427,372	15	5
Fee Funds for the House and Warehouses	82,366	2	7
Widows' Funds for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c., employed in the House and Warehouses	14,221	12	0
Contract with His Majesty's Government for supply of Cinnamon	40,934	6	8

£5,448,026 8 1

Territorial Payments	£4,849,170 6 5	}	10,297,196 14 6
Commercial do	5,448,026 8 1		
Balance in favour on 1st May 1823 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)	2,516,196 8 4		
	£12,813,323 2 10		

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from the 1st May 1823 to the
1st May 1824.

POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

RECEIPTS.

Bills of Exchange remitted for Supplies to His Majesty's Government	£. 38,789
	<hr/>
	438,789

PAYMENTS.

	£.
Bills of Exchange from India	1,948,010
Military, Garrison, and Marine Stores	436,712
Passage of Military	75,000
Political Freight and Demorage	160,000
Officers on Furlough and Re- tirement	268,000
Interest on Carnatic Debts, in- cluding Allowances to Com- missioners in England	93,500
Political Charges, General ..	380,000
Island of St. Helena, Bills, &c.	£37,544
Exports	32,000
	<hr/>
	69,544
Warrants passed the Court un- paid	29,800
Pay Office Demands, Pay- ments for Proceeds of Mo- lucca Spices, &c.	530,000
	<hr/>
	£3,991,166

COMMERCIAL

To be received for Company's Goods	£: 5,011,137
Private Trade, sold before 1st May 1823	704,083
Interest on the Annuities	36,226
Charges on Private Trade	100,000
Commissioners His Majesty's Navy, Balance due on Sunn Hemp Interest Account....	59,962
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's Name	56,518
	<hr/>
	£5,967,926

BRANCH.

	£
Customs	12,000
Freight	590,300
Exports	933,721
Bills of Exchange	202,206
Charges, General	450,000
Interest on Bonds	160,073
Dividends on Stock	671,394
Proprietors of Private Trade, for Goods sold before 1st May 1823	844,251
Bonds advertised to be paid off	15,417
Buyers of Tea returned	971
Warrants passed the Court un- paid	133,500
	<hr/>
	£4,013,833

Balance in favour on 1st May 1823 (exclusive of Tea Duty)	2,516,126
Territorial Receipts	£38,789
Commercial do.	5,967,926
	<hr/>
	6,006,715
	<hr/>
	£8,522,841

Territorial Pay- ments	£3,991,166
Commercial do	4,013,833
	<hr/>
	8,004,999
Balance in favour on 1st May 1824 (exclusive of Tea Duty)	517,842
	<hr/>
	£8,522,841

MR. MOORCROFT.

SINCE the issue of our last publication, which contained an abstract of Mr. Moorcroft's proceedings and expectations, we have been favoured with the sight of a late letter from Leh in Ludakh, dated September 14, 1822, which contains some interesting particulars worthy of publication.

It appears from this letter, that on the day preceding the date on which it was written, the persons sent by Mr. Moorcroft to Yarkund had returned to Leh, with letters from the principal authorities there, the tenor of which was unfavourable to his wishes: so that he was compelled to abandon all thoughts of visiting that city.

It is known that this refusal on the part of the authorities at Yarkund to admit a British traveller into their territory from India, has been occasioned by the preponderating influence of Russia in that quarter, where she is endeavouring to secure, by gigantic strides, that commercial intercourse which might have been enjoyed by British merchants, if earlier or more decisive measures had been taken to ensure it.

Mr. Moorcroft was, however, on the point of setting out for Kashmeer, having already engaged the horses necessary for his journey, and proposing to commence his march early in October.

Among the interesting acquisitions already made by Mr. Moorcroft, in his progress through these elevated and imperfectly known regions, the following are, perhaps, worthy of enumeration.

1st. The discovery of vast resources of timber suited to ship-building, and sufficient in quantity to supply all the de-

mands of ship-builders in India for years to come. 2d. The discovery of a whiter and more productive kind of wheat than any variety yet known in Britain. 3d. The discovery of several sorts of barley, all more productive, and several containing more valuable properties for malting than those hitherto cultivated in England. 4th. The discovery of a plant that cures the rot in sheep, of which disease the late Mr. Bakewell asserted, that some hundreds of thousands died every year in Britain. 5th. The discovery of a hardy variety of hay, with which even the waste moors and heath-covered commons of England may be cultivated, so as to afford winter food for at least an additional million of sheep, while the quality of this food is such as to fatten them in half the time they would require to fatten on any other known forage at present in use. 6th. The discovery of a breed of mountain sheep, of which every cottager in England, not receiving parochial relief, may keep three with more ease than he can maintain a cur dog: so that every little farmer may keep a small flock of them on the present waste produce of his farm. This breed is secured, and arrangements are made for keeping a stock of them for the next three years.

If the remainder of Mr. Moorcroft's journey be as productive of advantage to his country as the former portion of it is likely to be, there are few travellers who will be able to enumerate greater public benefits resulting from their labours than this enterprising individual.—[*Cal. Jour.*

GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CEYLON.

CEYLON.—REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

Present, His Exc. the Governor in Council.

A. D. 1818.

A Regulation for securing to certain Children emancipated by the Proprietors, or their Mothers, the full Benefit of such Proprietors' Intentions, and for establishing an efficient Registry of all Slaves, and abolishing the joint Tenure of Property in the same.

1. WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer of the greater number of proprietors of slaves in the maritime provinces, and whose signatures appear to different copies of an address to His Royal Highness, of the tenor annexed to this regulation, and marked A (which said copies, bearing their signatures, are of record in the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of this colony), that all children born of their slaves on and after the 12th day of August 1816, should be free persons;

2. And whereas it is necessary to provide effectually for securing, to the persons

in whose favour this liberal and humane concession has been made, the full privileges thereof, and to provide for the support and tutelage of the children born, or to be born during their tender years;

3. And whereas the tenure of slaves of the Cova, Nallua, and Palla castes, in joint and undivided property by several owners, has been found to be prejudicial to good order and police in the province of Jaffnapatam, where that mode of tenure principally exists, and the continuance of the same must eventually tend to encourage and produce encroachments on the liberties of persons who may, by the provisions of the arrangement above recited, become free, and to throw obstacles in the way of such persons, being owners of such slaves who may be willing to follow the good example that has been held forth to them by the subscribers of the addresses aforementioned;

4. It is therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Governor in Council, That in pursuance of the wishes of the subscribers above referred to, all and every the children of the female slaves who were, on the twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, or who may have since, or shall hereafter come into the possession of such subscribers, or their heirs, executors, or administrators, born on or after the said twelfth day of August, or who may hereafter be born of such female slaves, are and shall be free.

5. And it is further enacted, That the said several subscribers to the said addresses, and all other persons being proprietors of domestic slaves, such Nullua slaves not being of the castes of Covias, Pallas, and Nulluas, respecting whom it is herein-after provided, shall, and they are hereby required to enregister the names, ages, and sexes of their several slaves, with the names, sexes, and ages of the children of such their female slaves; specifying whether such children were born before or on, and after the twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in a register to be opened for that purpose by the Provincial Court, in the district in which such subscriber resides, within three months from the date of this regulation.

6. Provided that a personal attendance shall not be deemed necessary from the subscribers to the several addresses, for the purpose of effecting such registry as is herein-above directed, but that a list of such male and female slaves and their children shall and may be sent to the secretary of the court, according to the form annexed to this regulation, and marked B, on which list the registry may take place. And provided also, that in the districts of Manar, Batticaloa, and the Mahagampaloo, such registry may take place in the office of the sitting magistrates of those districts re-

spectively; and that all and singular the acts by the foregoing or hereinafter contained clauses, directed and authorized to be done by the secretaries of the Provincial Courts respectively, shall be done in those three districts respectively by such sitting magistrates. And provided further, that the registry of slaves, the property of minors, shall be made on the application of their natural or appointed guardians, and of married women, on the application of their husbands on their behalf.

7. And it is further enacted, That in order to facilitate the formation of the registry, true copies of the original addresses, bearing the signatures of the subscribers in each district, be forwarded to such Provincial Courts; and also the original lists of slaves compiled or collected under the directions of his Excellency the Governor's minute of the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

8. And it is further enacted, That upon the death of any slave who shall have been registered, or on the birth or death of any child of a slave (whether such child shall by the operation of this regulation be free or not), notice thereof shall, within eight days after either event occurring, be given personally, or in writing, by the proprietor of such slave, to the secretary of the Provincial Court of the district in which he or she resides; and if in writing, according to the forms (C) and (D) respectively hereto annexed; and a registry thereof shall be made in a column allotted to that purpose in the original register, if the slave deceased or the mother of the child was registered in that district; and if the child born shall not be free, such child shall also be registered as a new slave of the proprietor, or in a new book, according to the form of the notice transmitted, if the said slave deceased, or the mother of the child born was registered in any other district; and in those last-mentioned cases, the said secretary shall send a copy of the notice to the secretary of the Court where the original registry was made, in order that the same may be noted therein.

9. And it is further enacted, That on the acquisition of any slave or slaves, whether by purchase, gift, legacy, inheritance, or otherwise, the person acquiring the same shall, in a similar manner, personally or in writing, according to the form (E) notify the same to the secretary of the Provincial Court of the district in which he or she resides, for the purpose of such change of property being enregistered by such secretary, either in the original register, or *de novo*, as the case may be, in the same or in another district, notifying in the latter instance the circumstances to the court or office of original registry.

10. And it is further enacted, That certificates of the registry directed in and by the 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th clauses of this

regulation, shall be issued by the said secretaries to the person registering the same, at the expense of such parties, upon a stamp of six fanams for each certificate of original registry, or of change of property, or of a child not being free-born, and on blank paper for each certificate of the registry of a free child born, and of the death of a slave or child.

11. And it is further enacted, That any proprietor of slaves who shall fail to comply with the several provisions herein-before enacted, shall be liable to the following penalties respectively:

For failing to enregister his or her adult slaves, as provided by the fifth clause, within the time specified, or any fresh acquisition of slaves, the forfeiture of all right in and to the said slave or slaves not registered, and to all the children of such slave or slaves, who shall be and are hereby declared absolutely free.

For any omission in the number of children of each slave at the time of original registry, a fine not exceeding one hundred rix dollars for each child wilfully or knowingly omitted; and for any wilful mis-statement of the time of birth of such child, a fine not exceeding one hundred rix dollars, and imprisonment till such fine is paid.

For omitting to give notice within the time prescribed of the death of any slave, or of any child of such slave, a fine of twenty rix dollars, and imprisonment till such fine is paid.

For omitting to give notice within the time prescribed of the birth of any child of a slave, if the child shall be by virtue of this regulation free, a fine of two hundred rix dollars; and, in default of payment, imprisonment to hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months.

If the child would not have been free, a fine not exceeding fifty rix dollars, and imprisonment till such fine be paid, with forfeiture of all right and title to such child as a slave; and that one-half of all such fines shall go to our Lord the King, and the other half to the person suing for the same, before any Provincial Court or sitting magistrate having local jurisdiction; and that it shall lie on the defendant to prove that he has complied with the regulation, by production of the certificate hereinbefore directed to be issued of the registries herein commanded.

12. Provided always, that in any instance of a malicious and unfounded prosecution for offences against this regulation, it shall and may be lawful for the judge or magistrate before whom the cases shall be tried to award compensation from the prosecutor to the defendant, equivalent to the amount of fine which might have been adjudged to be paid by such defendant on conviction, and to grant process of

execution to compel payment thereof, as in other civil actions.

13. And it is further enacted, That the said penalties shall be over and above all such punishment as by law now may be inflicted on persons detaining or pretending to detain free persons in slavery, or to use or dispose of them as such: it being in no wise intended by any thing herein contained to abrogate, annul, or alter such laws, or any part thereof.

14. And it is further enacted, That every proprietor of a female slave whose child or children, or any one or more of them, are or shall be free under this regulation, shall maintain such child or children until he, she, or they attain the age of fourteen years, and find them in food and raiment; such child or children of their slaves being bound to service, according to their abilities and age, to the said proprietors of their mothers, without any demand of wages therefore; and shall be liable to moderate castigation for offences and neglects; and that if any such proprietor shall alienate a female slave, having a child or children free under this regulation, under the said age of fourteen years, such child or children shall accompany the mother, and be maintained and clothed by and be subservient to, the person to whom the said female slave is transferred, till he, she, or they shall have completed their fourteenth year.

* 15. And it is further enacted, That from and after the twelfth day of August, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, joint property in slaves, either domestic or belonging to the caste of Cova, Nallua, or Palla, or under any other denomination, shall not be lawful within any of the maritime provinces of these settlements; and that all registries of slaves, under the provisions of this regulation, shall be only in the name of a single proprietor for each slave; and all persons who now hold shares of slaves in common, are therefore hereby peremptorily required, by agreement among themselves, to cause such tenure to cease, either by division of the families of slaves among such holders of slaves, or by the sale of such slaves singly to one of the present proprietors, or to a stranger, and division of the proceeds as may be most practicable; and for the more effectual completion of which partition or division of the value of such slaves in the provinces of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee, further provision is, by a regulation, bearing even date with these presents, made and enacted; provided that in such division or sale, no child under fourteen years of age shall be separated from the mother of the same.

16. And it is hereby further enacted, That on the death of any proprietor of slaves, duly registered under this act, the

property in such slaves shall be (within one month after his or her death) distributed or disposed of in due course of administration among the heirs, either by actual division of the slaves among the heirs respectively, where the same is possible, or by the sale of such slaves and division of the proceeds, in the manner above prescribed and referred to.

17. And it is further enacted, That no person of the Covia, Nallua, or Palla castes, shall be deemed or taken to be a slave, unless he or she shall have been, on or before the twelfth day of August, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, registered according to the provisions hereinafter mentioned; and that any person or persons claiming any person or persons of the said castes as a slave or slaves, or detaining or pretending to detain, or using or disposing of any such person or persons as a slave or slaves, from and after the said twelfth day of August, not being provided with the certificate of the registry of the said slave or slaves, under the provisions of this regulation, shall be liable to all such penalties as by law now may be inflicted on the detention, use, or alienation of free persons as slaves.

18. And it is further enacted, That the registry of such slaves of the Covia, Nallua, and Palla castes, shall take place on the personal attendance of the person claiming to be the sole proprietor of any such slave or slaves, or of an authorized agent on his or her behalf, or, being a minor, by the attendance of the natural or appointed guardian of such minor, on his or her behalf, at the offices of Provincial Courts of the respective districts wherein such proprietor resides, save and except in the district or province of Jaffnapatam; wherein, for the convenience of the inhabitants, the places of registry are multiplied for different divisions of the same, according to the schedule hereto annexed, marked (F), and save and except in the districts of Manar, Batticaloa, and Mahagampatoo: where such registry is to be held by the sitting magistrates of Manar, Batticaloa, and Hambanto-He respectively; and save and except in those parts of the Wanny which now belong to the districts of Trincomalee and Jaffnapatam, in which the registry shall be held by the sitting magistrate of Mulletivae.

19. And it is further enacted, That such registers of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves, shall contain the name, age, and sex of each slave; and the number of children of each female slave, being under the age of fourteen years at the time of the registration; and that it be also noted whether such children are by the subscription of the proprietors of such female slaves, to the address hereinbefore recited, free; and that the persons registering the

same do issue to such proprietor, agent, or guardian, at the expense of such proprietor, a certificate of such registry, on a stamp of three fanams for each slave.

20. And it is further enacted, That all changes in the families of slaves of the Covia, Nallua, and Palla castes, by deaths or births occurring in the same, shall be notified by the proprietor of such slaves in the district of Jaffnapatam, to the schoolmaster of the parish, or in any other district, to the principal headman of the Pattoo, in eight days after such change occurs; and such schoolmaster or principal headman shall forthwith certify the same, according to the forms (G) and (H) respectively, to the officer holding the registry of slaves for the district or division in which the said schoolmaster or principal headman resides, who shall register such change, in the manner prescribed in the eighth clause of this regulation for registering births and deaths among domestic slaves; and shall issue a certificate of such registry gratis, to such schoolmaster or headman, for delivery to the slave proprietor.

21. And it is further enacted, That such proprietor shall and must, if such child or children to be born as aforementioned, are not free under the provisions of this regulation; and if he wishes to detain the same as slaves after they attain the age of fourteen years, register the same in the registry of the district or division, within six months before they attain such age, by attendance in the manner prescribed in the eighteenth clause of this regulation, and receive a certificate of such registry: in default whereof such child or children shall be and are hereby declared to become free.

22. And it is further enacted, That on any new acquisition of property in an adult slave or slaves of the said castes, such acquisition shall be registered by the new acquirer; he or she personally attending at the place of registry of his or her district or division within eight days after acquiring such title, and be furnished with a certificate thereof on a stamp of three fanams for each slave, on pain of the same being of no avail; and the slave or slaves not registered, or for whom no certificate is forthcoming, being absolutely free; and such registry is to be made in manner similar to that prescribed by the ninth clause of this regulation for registering acquisitions of domestic slaves.

23. And it is further enacted, That any slave proprietor, wilfully and knowingly neglecting to notify the death of a slave, or the birth of a child to any slave, to the schoolmaster or principal headman, as provided in the nineteenth clause of this regulation, shall pay a fine of ten rix dollars, for the omission of notifying any death; and twenty rix dollars for the omission of notifying any birth, and shall be impris-

nosed till such fine be paid; and that any schoolmaster or headman neglecting to certify such deaths or births to the person holding registry, or withholding from the proprietor demanding the same, the certificate of such deaths or births being enregistered, shall pay a fine of ten rix dollars for each offence, and be imprisoned till such fine be paid; and that one-half of such fine shall go to our Lord the King, and the other half to the person prosecuting the offender to conviction, before any provincial judge, sitting magistrate, or justice of the peace, having local jurisdiction.

24. And it is further enacted, That if any slave throughout the maritime provinces is desirous of being emancipated, he or she may appear before the provincial court of the district, and state such his or her desire: which court shall thereupon, by summons in writing, call on the proprietor of such slave to attend the said court; and on his or her attendance, which, if need be, may be compelled by attachment, shall, by order in writing, assemble five respectable persons, of whom two shall be chosen by the proprietor and two by the slave, and the last appointed by such court; and those five persons, or the major part of them, shall, by a writing under their hands, recorded in court, fix a fair price to be paid by the slave to the proprietor; on payment of which, at the time (or in three months hereafter) into such court for the use of such proprietor, the said slave shall be free, and shall receive a certificate of the same, on a stamp of five rix dollars, from the provincial judge, who shall transmit a duplicate of the same to the person in whose registry such slave shall have been enregistered as a slave, that the same may be noted therein: provided always, that during the interval between the assessment of value, and the time of payment, every such slave shall continue to serve his or her owner as a slave; and that in default of payment within the time prescribed, the assessment, and all proceedings had on the application of the slave, shall be held null, and of no further avail, but without prejudice to any new application: and provided further, that no slave who shall have been convicted of any offence exceeding a petty assault, or of any assault, on his or her master, mistress, or any member of his family, shall be entitled to the benefit of this enactment.

25. And it is hereby further enacted, That the thirteenth regulation of the year one thousand eight hundred and six, and the third regulation of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall be and the same are hereby repealed: provided always, that no act done under the same, before the publication of the eighth regulation of the present year, in the district of Jaffnapatam, shall be annulled or avoided.

26. And it is further enacted, That it

shall and may be lawful for the Supreme Court of Judicature, in any case of robbery or violent assault, with an intent to rob or murder, wherein any slave shall be convicted before it, and it shall appear to the said Court that due care was not taken by the proprietor of such slave to prevent him or her being concerned in such offence, in addition to punishment of the said slave, to award and sentence that such slave shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds be paid to the crown, subject to a power of making compensation therefrom to prosecutors, as in and by the sixty-fifth clause of His Majesty's charter, constituting the said Supreme Court, is granted to the said Court, in respect to fines imposed by its orders.

27. And it is further enacted, That the keeping of the registers, and of certificates, shall be according to the forms annexed to this regulation, and numbered one to sixteen, subject to such changes as may from time to time be sanctioned by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council; and that a full and correct transcript of the registry of domestic slaves in each district shall be transmitted by the provincial judge or sitting magistrate holding the same, to the office of the chief secretary to Government, in six months from the date of this regulation; and a list of alterations in the same for every three months subsequent to the first six months, in one month after the expiration of the quarter; and that a similar transcript of the registries of all other slaves, save domestic slaves, shall be sent to the office of the chief secretary aforesaid, within fifteen months from the date of this regulation, by the judges and magistrates holding the same, and similar lists of alterations in the same for every three months subsequent to the said periods of fifteen months, in one month after the expiration of the quarter.

28. And it is further enacted, That the extracts of the said registries, duly certified by the chief, deputy, or assistant-secretary to Government, or other person duly authorized thereto, by his Excellency the Governor, shall be deemed and taken as full evidence, as similar extracts from the original registries.

29. And it is hereby further enacted, That any person who shall wilfully make any false entry, either in the original registers, or in the transcript thereof aforementioned, or who shall fraudulently erase any entry made therein, or by interlineation or otherwise alter any such entries, or shall, being an officer duly authorized to issue extracts from the same, issue any false or fraudulent papers, purporting to be an extract therefrom, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof by due course of law, be punished by transportation, or other punishment, as to the Court trying such offence may seem meet; and any person or persons who shall wilfully,

knowingly, and fraudulently procure, or attempt to procure, the making of any such false entry, or the fraudulent erasure or interlineation of any matter in the said registers or transcripts, or fictitious extracts therefrom, shall, on conviction, be liable to punishment by fine, imprisonment, and whipping.

30. And it is further declared and enacted, That nothing in this regulation shall be taken or construed to prevent the legitimacy of title in and to any slave or slaves, registered under the same, being impeached by any person having claims to the property of such slave or slaves, or to reduce any person, not being really a slave, to slavery, under colour of being registered under this regulation; but that as well all claims to freedom, as between in-

dividuals, as to property in slaves, shall remain unaffected thereby, and subject to discussion before the competent tribunals; provided always, that from and after the dates hereinabove specified, within which such registration is commanded to take place, a certificate of registry shall be an indispensable voucher to entitle any person to prefer a claim to recover property in a slave, or to defend such property in any suit or action.

Given at Kandy, this 5th day of August, 1818.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUGNAN,

Act. Sec. to Council.

By his Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RORNEY,

Chief Sec. to Gov.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE BY THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

Proclamation.

In the name of His Majesty George IV. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, His Excellency Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, Bart., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies.

Whereas by a treaty bearing date the 10th of September 1822, made and executed by and between His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, at Muscat, of the one part, and Captain Fairfax Moresby, of His Majesty's ship *Menai*, C. B., vested, for this purpose, with full powers by His Excellency Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain-General, Vice-Admiral, &c., of the other part:—it was agreed among other things, That all traffic in slaves to foreign countries should cease, and be abolished for ever, from the dominions and dependencies of his said Highness.

This is to declare, that in conformity to the said treaty, solemnly made by his said Highness, he has issued orders at Zanzibar, and throughout all the dominions and dependencies of the Imaum of Muscat, on the coast of Arabia, Africa, &c. to all his officers, to prohibit the sales of slaves to all foreign nations, and also to seize upon any Arab vessels laden with slaves, for the purpose of sale in any foreign countries, together with their owners, captain, officers, and crew—or that may be found transporting slaves to or from Madagascar, or on the seas adjacent. And it is further declared by the said treaty, That British cruisers have authority to seize all Arab vessels that may be found laden with slaves to the eastward of a line drawn from the Cape Delgado, passing sixty miles to the eastward of the island of Socotro; and on to

Dice Head—being the western extremity of the Gulf of Cambay; or that may be found carrying slaves to or from Madagascar, or in the seas adjacent. And further, finally, it is by the said treaty agreed, that all vessels from the ports or harbours of his Highness's dominions or dependencies, shall, in future, be furnished with a certificate from the local authorities, stating the port they belong to and the object of their voyage, and declaring, that all vessels unprovided with such certificates, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation after the 10th of January next, in order the more effectually to extirpate the slave traffic, of which all persons will take due notice.

(Signed) R. T. FARQUHAR.

*Government House, Port Louis,
Mauritius, Oct. 30, 1822.*

Translation of some of the Articles of the General Treaty with the Arab Tribes of the Persian Gulph.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Praise be to God, who hath ordained peace to be a blessing to his creatures. There is established a lasting peace between the British Government and the Arab tribes who are parties to this contract, on the following conditions:—

Article I. There shall be a cessation of plunder and piracy by land and sea on the part of the Arabs who are parties to this contract for ever.

Article II. If any individual of the people of the Arabs contracting, shall attack any that pass by land or sea, of any nation whatsoever, in the way of plunder and piracy, and not of acknowledged war, he shall be accounted an enemy of all mankind, and shall be held to have forfeited

both life and goods; and acknowledged war is that which is proclaimed, avowed, and ordered by government against government; and the killing of men, and taking of goods, without proclamation avowed, and the order of a Government, is plunder and piracy.

Article V. The vessels of the friendly Arabs shall all of them have in their possession a paper ("register") signed with the signature of their chief, in which shall be the name of the vessel, its length, its breadth, and how many karahs it holds. And they shall also have in their possession another writing ("port clearance") signed with the signature of their chief, in which shall be the name of the owner, the name of the nachodah, the number of men, the number of arms, from whence sailed, at what time, and to what port bound; and if a British or other vessel meets them, they shall produce the register and the clearance.

Article VI. The friendly Arabs, if they choose, shall send an envoy to the British Residency in the Persian Gulph, with the necessary accompaniments, and he shall remain there for the transaction of their business with the Presidency; and the British Government, if it chooses, shall send an envoy also to them in like manner; and the envoy shall add his signature to the signature of the chief in the paper ("register") of their vessels, which contains the length of the vessel, its breadth, and tonnage; the signature of the envoy to be renewed every year. Also all such envoys shall be at the expense of their own party.

Article IX. *The carrying off of slaves, men, women, or children, from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, and the transporting them in vessels, is plunder and piracy, and the friendly Arabs shall do nothing of this nature.*

FRENCH EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

*THE first attempt made by the French to trade to the Indies, that was sanctioned by government, was in 1537, under Francis I., which was unsuccessful. Another was made in 1578, by Henry III., which also failed. In 1604, Henry IV. granted the first exclusive charter for fifteen years, which in 1611 was enlarged by Louis XIII. to twelve years longer. In 1615, letters patent were granted to the Company, empowering them to fit out ships, and about this time they obtained possession of their first settlement in India at Madagascar. In 1643, Louis XIV. granted the Company another charter; and in 1664 the same monarch granted a charter to a fourth Company, founded on the proposals of the celebrated minister Colbert. These proposals were as follow: A fund of £600,000 was to be employed in fitting out twelve or fourteen ships of from 800 to 1,000 tons each, in order to establish the colony at Madagascar. Of this sum it was proposed that the King should furnish one-tenth, and that the nobility should be invited to subscribe according to their inclinations. The Company was to be exempted from half the duties upon all goods exported from, or imported into, the East-Indies, and his Majesty was to take upon himself all the loss which may arise for the first eight or ten years. Private individuals were to be allowed to subscribe in

such proportions as they liked, and foreigners subscribing 10,000 livres were thereby to acquire the right of naturalization; and in the event of a rupture with the state to which such foreigners might belong, their effects were on no account to be confiscated, or themselves in any way to be molested. The value of the original actions was fixed at 8,000 livres. This plan it will easily be seen held out every possible inducement to adventurers: and although the French Company did carry on a considerable trade for some years, yet with all these advantages this was but of short duration. In 1669, two individuals named Macara and Caron, established factories at Surat and Golconda, on account of this Company. In 1674, the French established themselves at Pondicherry, which five years thereafter they purchased from the King of Visiapore. In 1683, Colbert, the great patron of the Company, died; and as no one entered into the affair with half his zeal and intelligence, the Company gradually dwindled into insignificance. In 1686, the ambition of Louis XIV. led him to attempt a permanent establishment in India, and he fixed upon Siam as the place in which this was most likely to succeed. This determination was brought about through the intrigues of Constantine Phaulkon, a Greek, of low extraction, who after having served for

some years in a low situation in the British navy, left it, and settling in Siam, by his shrewdness became the favourite of the King, and at length Phra Llang, which necessarily threw all affairs with foreign states into his hands. He was one of those extraordinary characters who sometimes make their appearance on the stage of the world. His character is thus given by Kæmpfer: "Faulcon was a Grecian by birth; a man of great understanding, of an agreeable aspect, and an eloquent tongue, notwithstanding he was brought up to no learning, and had passed his younger years mostly at sea, amongst different nations, particularly the English, whose language he had learnt. Being in the service of the latter in quality of coxswain, he came to Siam, and obtained an employment at Court. His natural parts, ready apprehension, and good success in affairs entrusted with him, which were first of small consequence, but by degrees of more moment, raised him, in the space of nine years, to the highest credit and authority: for he was put at the head of the King's household, and had the direction of the finances of the kingdom: almost all public affairs of the most important concern were determined by his advice; and whoever had any thing to solicit was obliged to apply to him."* This individual, wishing to strengthen himself by a connexion with some foreign powers, despatched ambassadors to France. They went on an English ship, and on their way went to London, where they executed a treaty with our government. French ambassadors returned with them, accompanied by some Jesuits, whose object it was to convert the King of Siam to the Christian faith. The arguments used by them on this occasion are related at length in La Loubere's excellent history of that country. The consequence of these reciprocal embassies was, that the French were admitted to garrison Bangkok, the principal place in Siam: and missionaries and troops were sent to Siam for this purpose. The insolence of the French caused their almost utter destruction, and their subsequent expulsion from the kingdom: and thus all hopes of French preponderancy in India were at once annihilated. But to return to the more immediate affairs of the Company: in 1687 an

edict was passed, prohibiting the importation into France of silk brocades, painted cotton, &c. from India. This was the death-blow of the Company, from which it never recovered. In 1689 they fortified Pondicherry, and four years after the Dutch took it, and made a regular fortification of it; but in 1669 they again sold it to the French for £5,000. The affairs of the Company were now at the very lowest ebb, and in order to preserve their settlements from certain ruin, they yielded all their exclusive privileges to some private traders at St. Malos. In 1715 a prolongation of ten years was added to the charter of 1715, but in 1719 all the charters were revoked on the ground of ill management, and their rights vested in the Western Company, for ever, from whence the name of the Company was changed to the "Perpetual Company of the Indies." I have not been able to meet with any thing like an estimation of the value or extent of the trade of the old companies, but the following is a sketch of the French trade to India from 1727 to 1742 inclusive, with the number of the annual ships, and the value of their cargoes in pagodas.

In 1727.....3 Ships...	Pas. 248,265
1729.....3	20,082
1730.....3	248,083
1731.....4	600,711
1732.....4	302,006
1733.....4	260,640
1734.....4	392,987
1735.....4	375,341
1736.....3	223,484
1737.....5	351,691
1738.....5	522,351
1739.....5	586,156
1740.....4	485,782
1741.....4	555,643
1742.....7	954,376

The French have never had any very extensive possessions in India: Pondicherry, and a few places on the coast, with the Isle of France, were the greatest extent it was ever known to possess during the most flourishing period of its history. Almost all the attempts the government of that country has made for this purpose have been fruitless. Junk Ceylon, near the western entrance of the Straits of Malacca, Siam, and Pulo Condore, have all been contemplated with this view, and all given up. During the latter part of the reign of Louis XVI., another attempt was made

* Hist. of Japan, vol. 1, p. 12.

by the French at territorial acquisition in India, and a treaty was executed by the Bishop of Adran, and a son of the King of Cochin China, in Paris, for the cession of the territory of Turan, on condition of the French giving military assistance to that monarch, then an exile from his throne, in recovering it. The tragical fate of the

French monarch, and the troubles to which that unhappy country was afterwards subjected, prevented the fulfilment of the stipulations on the part of the French, and, probably, fortunately for us, the territorial cession in question.

Calcutta,

February 12, 1823.

COMMERCE OF ROME WITH INDIA.

PERHAPS the following account of the early connexion of the Western nations with India, may not be quite unacceptable. The navigation of the Romans was thus performed. They went down the Arabian Gulf to Cape Fartak, and from hence to the mouth of the Indus; but in the reign of Claudius, Hypalis first availed himself of the monsoons, and thus facilitated the commerce between these places.

The goods intended for the Indian market were embarked at Alexandria, from whence they were carried to Juliolopolis, and up the Nile to Coptus, a distance of 305 miles. This town Ptolemy places in 25° 30'. Here the vessels were unladen, and the goods conveyed on camels a distance of 258 miles, in eight days, to Berenice, and there remained in warehouses until the proper time for their removal. They were here embarked for the last time, and in thirty days arrived at Ocellis, on the Arabian coast, in latitude 12° according to the ancients, though no doubt this is too far to the south. Some ships went to Cana, Musa, and other ports for the supply of the native merchants. These, according to Suetonius, procured frankincense, for which they gave arms, knives, glass, &c.

Ocellis, however, was the chief place, for

here they met with the merchants from India, and it also served them as a resting place on their way to that country, where they made the port of Miziris in forty days. This place Ptolemy places in 14°. The pirates made it necessary for them to seek a better port, and that of Becura was chosen, from whence they sent their goods on praos to Madura, and having ended their affairs in time to return by the trade wind, they arrived at Alexandria in January or December. The Indian goods were then unladen, carried to Berenice, thence transported by land to Coptus and by the Nile to Alexandria, and from thence to Rome by the annual fleet established by Augustus.

The stock invested by the Romans in this branch of trade amounted to £408,000 of our money, and they calculated their profit on the voyage at 100 per cent.

The principal articles exported from India to Rome were much the same as at present. The first in importance was cinnamon (which sold in Rome for eight pounds of our money per lb.); diamonds, pearls from India and Arabia, emeralds, the opal, rubies, topazes, and other precious stones; gold, ebony, and other rich woods; incense, gums, ivory, and other common oriental commodities.

SUBTERRANEAN BATH IN THE PROVINCE OF BUNDELCUND.

THIS bath is situated in the vicinity of a large and well-populated village, named Gurhourah, said to belong to the Rajah of Dutteah. The entrance to it is through a square building above the surface of the earth, with an arched roof, having steps leading to its terrace. On the top of this building, in the front, are two small domes, one at each corner, supported by

stone pillars. The descent to the bath is by a large flight of stairs, of a construction not dissimilar to the ghauts on the river side. A short way down these steps is a partition wall, with an arched passage leading to an octagon well, about eighteen feet in diameter. On either side of this well is a recess admitting travellers through covered staircases, of small width, to a

narrow passage on the projecting side walls, which extend to the whole length on both sides, and at the furthest end joins another partition wall, having covered stairs on each side, of greater breadth than those connected with the first partition wall: the staircase to the left leads to the open plain, while that to the right admits the visitor to an apartment appropriated as a temple for a Hindoo god, whose figure, carved in stone, stands upon a square pedestal with four or five small steps. From this apartment is a descent to a lower terrace exactly above the well, the approach to which can only be effected by retracing one's steps, and going down the principal flight of stairs through the first arched passage.

The well is not more than four or five feet deep. Many sparrows' nests were seen in the apartment of the deity, from which it may be concluded that the place is not much frequented for the purpose of bathing.

The whole length of this elaborate work of art is about a hundred and ninety feet; the breadth about eighteen; and the depth from the surface of the earth to the bottom of the well, probably not more than fifty-seven feet. It was built by Koonj Koomar, daughter of Beersing Dail, one of the ancestors of the Dutteah Raja. It is con-

structed of hewn granite, cemented with limestone. Some remains of the plastering are seen on the outside of the entrance, but whether the like preservative was adopted with the interior, in its former grandeur, cannot be ascertained.

It has often been a matter of surprise to me, that in a climate like to that we live in, and in which bathing is thought to be essential to health, there should be a want of public baths for the comfort and convenience of its innumerable inhabitants. When the general luxury and regard to cleanliness studied by the Asiatic nations are considered, the surprise will be still greater. In Calcutta there is a *Hammam* situated near the Armenian Church, but for what reason so little attention is paid to its decent and comfortable state, I cannot determine. Such an establishment can probably not be upheld in this town, where the European or other Christian inhabitants have their own bathing-places in their respective dwelling-houses, and the Bengallees prefer performing their daily immersions in the bosom of Gunga. But in the Upper Provinces, and at stations swarming with Mahomedans, &c. I think the deficiency might be supplied with advantage to the inhabitants, and profit to the projectors.—[*Cal. Journ.* February 7, 1823.]

New Publications.

Remarks on the External Commerce and Exchanges of Bengal, with Appendix of Accounts and Estimates. By G. A. Prinsep, Esq., 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards.

Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand. By Capt. A. Cruise, of the 84th regiment. 8vo. 2s. boards.

*Letters on the State of Christianity in India, in which the Conversion of the Hindoos is considered as impracticable. To which is added, a Vindication of the Hindoos, male and female, in answer to a severe attack made upon both by the Rev. *****.* By the Abbé J. A. Dubois, Missionary in Mysore. 8vo. 7s. boards.

An Account of the American Baptist Mission to the Burman Empire. By Ann H. Judson.

A Memoir of Central India (including Malwa and adjoining Provinces), with the History and copious Illustrations of the past and present condition of that Country.

With an original Map, Tables of the Revenue and Population, a Geological Report, and comprehensive Index. By Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 12s. boards.

Australasia, a Poem, written for the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement, July 1823. By W. C. Wentworth, an Australasian, Fellow Commoner of St. Peter's College. 8vo. 2s. sewed.

No. VI. of Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c. with Figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds. By Thomas Horsfield, M.D. F.L.S. Royal quarto. 11. 1s.

The East-India Military Calendar, containing the services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army; by the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar. In one volume 4to. Price 2l. 10s. boards.

Review of Books.

Heera; the Maid of the Dekhan:
A Poem in five Cantos. Calcutta,
 1822.

THERE have been various endeavours of late to introduce into European poetry the peculiarities of the Eastern style. That they have almost universally failed, appears to us by no means extraordinary; for the nature of the imagery, to say nothing of historical allusions, is, for the most part, of such a character as to require illustration. The reader is consequently obliged to study where he looks for pastime, and is continually referring to the end of the volume for the explanation of a metaphor. Moreover, attempts of this kind are usually made by individuals who have little more than book-acquaintance with any of the characteristic peculiarities of Eastern countries, but who nevertheless pretend to copy nature.

In India, however, the experiment may be fairly tried: for the imagery, which is extraneous and unintelligible in our Western hemisphere, is there of course familiar. It is also satisfactory to observe, that our public officers in that quarter, on escaping from the toils of official business, can profitably devote a portion of their leisure time to invoke the Indian muse, allowing their imaginations to ramble amidst the ruins by which they are surrounded, or to expatiate on the varied and humiliating scenes of Indian life and character.

The short poem which is now before us is offered to the perusal of our countrymen in India in the most simple and unpretending form. The subject is taken from Scott's translation of Ferishta's History of the Dekhan. Many of our readers are aware that Beejanuggur, or Vizianuggur, though exhibiting at the present day a shape-

less mass of ruins, was formerly the capital city of one of the most powerful monarchies in India, which long maintained its independence against Mahomedan encroachment: it constitutes, therefore, a sort of classic ground. The poet, however, has made no effort to astonish us; he has selected an Indian story, which he has very prettily told, and given us his little poem simply as a light production.

The first canto describes the city as besieged by a Mussulman army under the command of Feroze Shah, the Sultan of the Dekhan. The character of Dewul Roy, the Prince of Beejanuggur, is given to us too much, it must be allowed, in the gloomy and mysterious style of Lord Byron. He is a morose and blood-thirsty villain; and has become a confirmed misanthrope in consequence of certain events of his past life, which the poet has not thought it necessary to mention. His son, we are told, was a perfect contrast to his father; but his character is no sooner delineated than he is assassinated by two emissaries from the Mussulman camp, who had contrived to approach his person during the jollification of a Hindoo festival. This act is no sooner perpetrated, than the shouts of the besieging army are heard close at hand. The surprise, however, is not quite so successful as the hopes of the enemy had anticipated. The Hindoos are driven from their outworks, but find shelter in the town. Negotiations are now entered into, and the Sultan is induced to raise the siege on the payment of a heavy tribute.

The second canto introduces a Brahman pilgrim into the liberated city. The following is a spirited sketch; and the description of Soopul, the Brahman, is, we fear, but too faithful a portrait of the caste in general.

His steps had sought each holy shrine,
 By superstition deemed divine;
 Whether he climbed the dizzy ghaut,
 Mid cavern'd wolds with terror fraught;
 Or weary toil'd his noontide way,
 O'er plain unsheltered from the ray,—
 And he could boast of penance toil,
 From Lunka, and Ramessur's isle,
 To Nasauk's stream, or Dwarka's fane,
 Where Krishna held his hallowed reign;
 Or dread Hinglatz,—or distant far,
 The snow-girt wave of Munserwar.
 Full oft in pilgrim guise he sought,
 And bowed at fane of Juggernaut:
 Or Kassee's ever holy shrines,
 Where Brahman lore in pride reclines.
 And he had measured Ganges' course,
 From Ocean to its snowy source;
 Where first from Hymalaya's side,
 Apart the sister Rivers glide,—
 So fable tells—around the base,
 Divided in their infant race.
 One stealing to the broad champaign,
 Greeting the soil of Hind's wide plain,
 There heaves its worshipped wave along,
 'Mid homage of the Hindu throng:
 The other, far in eastern course,
 Sweeps o'er the Lama's clime its force;
 Nor seeks again the sister wave,
 Till high old Ocean's billows rave,—
 Then, as if seized with coward fear,
 Nearer it comes, and still more near;
 Till mingling with the Ganges' wave,
 Both rush, a rolling sea, to brave
 The terrors of the Ocean's roar,
 In surge, and surf, and foaming b'hore.

But though in seeming saintly guise,
 The Brahman claimed each honored prize,
 Yet worth with him is outward still,
 Nor goodly thoughts his bosom fill;
 His utmost faith, his proudest care,
 The pilgrim's toil—the muttered prayer.
 His cheek was furrowed,—yet each line,
 To keener eye shewed dark design:
 And soft the accents of his tongue,
 Where strains of virtue ever hung;—
 But all was art;—each honied word,
 Stabbed like the night assassin's sword,
 When neighbour's weal, or foeman's fame,
 Stood in the path of Soopol's aim.
 Yet many a soul his worth believed,
 And still were better hearts deceived;
 For he was skill'd in Sunskreet lore,
 And read the shusters o'er and o'er:—
 At midnight's still and solemn time,
 He watched the stars in heavenly clime;—

Until 'twas rumoured he could state
 What changes worldly tides await; —
 Could say, when demon shades would come,
 To plunge the mid-day orb in gloom;
 Or veil the moon's yet lovelier face,
 And cast their image o'er her grace,
 Till, scared by pealing shout and call,
 Flees from her disk the fiendish pall.
 Thus skilled—thus false—thus famed of men,
 Was he who sought the city then—
 And blessed the gates that rose before,
 To tell his toil and travel o'er.

The object of this Brahman is to suggest a plan of secret vengeance to Dewul Roy. "The Brahman's Tale," which is told in the third canto, explains to us, that Soopol is prompted to this vindictive measure by a feeling of mortified pride, in consequence of having received a blow. The object of his malice is a young Mussulman chief, named Hussain, a favourite of the Sultan. Soopol had shortly before discovered the attachment of Hussain to a Hindoo maiden, whose elope-

ment with him he had unsuccessfully endeavoured to prevent. Having since, however, ascertained the place of their retreat, he now suggests to Dewul Roy the scheme of secretly surprising them. The plot sufficiently accords with the fiend-like disposition of the prince: his orders, therefore, are promptly issued.

The fourth canto opens with the following beautiful description of an Indian landscape.

It was that hour of Eastern clime,
 When Nature wakes each thought sublime;
 When, softly veiled in starry dress
 Of night's majestic loveliness,
 She spreads along the deep blue sky,
 Her half-illumed obscurity:
 And scatters, 'mid her groves below,
 Her insect swarm of meteor glow;
 Revealing from each bough at night
 A thousand winged gems of light!
 The sultry winds had died away,
 As fled the parting gleam of day;
 And breath of gentlest zephyrs came,
 In whispering sighs to fan the flame.
 It was that hour when on some tree
 The Bulbul poured its melody,
 And trilled a sweet and artless strain,—
 A seeming lay of inward pain,
 As if it sang the joyless fate
 Of widowed love, and absent mate:—
 Or, in a fretful, wilder theme,
 Chided the night-orb's silver beam,
 That ever with the breeze's play,
 Flung through its bower intrusive ray.
 The hour was come,—when in the grove,
 A thousand wafted odours rove;
 When, hid from view, the virgin rose,
 Her softest sweets around her throws;
 And blushes at the love-fraught sigh
 Of zephyrs, as they wanton by:—

Yet freshens, in that evening scene,
Where she may shrink, and blush unseen.

In solemn, shadowy grandeur clad,
The turrets of Ferozenbad,—
The recent pride of Moslem reign,—
Rise dimly o'er the distant plain;
Now golden spire, and ponderous dome,
Alike are veiled amid the gloom;
Save where, upon some tall minar,
The rising moon-beam gleams afar,
Or yon pale crescent, glittering bright,
Reflects a mimic silvery light.
In such a scene, and soothing hour,
Advancing from yon latticed bower,
An angel form hath sought the grove,
Slow stealing on the step of love.
But hark—she startles,—as the sound
Of distant nobut peals around;
And wonders whence such triumph comes:—
For though she hears the festive drums,
Yet darkness o'er each turret falls,
And shrouded lie the viewless walls.

This is a prelude to a tender interview between Hussain and Heera, which though not without its interest, is not sufficiently original or striking to claim particular attention. But our readers are doubtless prepared for a different scene. Before the conclusion of the canto, when Heera is anxiously expecting another meeting with the object of her affections, she is seized and carried off by the party which had been secretly dispatched by Dewul

Roy. The object of the enterprize, however, is more than half defeated, by the absence of Hussain. The party is quickly pursued; and in hastily endeavouring to clear a mountain pass, the horse of Soopol takes fright, and precipitates his rider and himself to the bottom of a deep chasm. The picture which is given of this catastrophe is perhaps the most powerful in this little volume.

Paused the pale band;—each ear intent,
Caught horror-struck the long descent!
They shuddering heard the first fell shock,
Re-echoing from the midway rock;
The rushing next 'mid' leaf and bough,
As crashingly they bent below—
Till pealing hollow from the dell,
Came the last crash, in fearful knell;—
And all was still!—The ruffians shrink
In speechless horror from the brink;
Yet listen on,—and think is heard
A low—saint moan,—a murmured word.
'Tis fancy all:—within that deep,
Death sleeps a sighless, meanless sleep.
And oh! if aught the brain could rive,
Or harrowed thoughts to madness drive,
It were to view that sunken bed,
Where Soopol and his steed lay dead;

Where flesh deep torn, and gaping wound,
 And limbs all shapeless, strewed the ground—
 With eyeless sockets—features blent
 In one red ruin, gashed and rent
 Till scarce the wild beast prowling near,
 That, startling, eyed the fallen cheer,
 Amid the mangled heap could scan
 The relics of his foeman—Man!

The fifth and last canto contains of course the lamentations of Heera during her captivity; the speedy and retributive capture of Beejanuggur; the death of Dewul; and the renewed happiness of the youthful pair.

Our reasons have been already given for devoting a few of our pages to a poem of this light description. We shall not pause to detail its faults, for it aims at no superiority, and was evidently hastily composed. The writer certainly possesses the qualifications of a poet. We may also observe, that, although his residence in India has furnished him with the fair-

est privilege for the copious introduction of Eastern imagery, he has used it nevertheless with a caution and judiciousness, from which several of our Anglo-Oriental poets may derive a useful lesson. The climate of India, and the avocations of our countrymen in that quarter, can never be favourable to the Epic Muse; but we shall always enjoy the perusal of any productions of a lighter character, which, after having cheered a few solitary hours, are presented to us with the stamp of sober sense, and of a chastened and moral feeling.

Poetry.

TO THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

By James Atkinson, Esq.

YES, thou hast triumphed gloriously! No rage
 Of conquest bade thee hostile powers engage;
 No wish for wider rule;—to smooth the toils
 Of dreadful war, no lust for golden spoils;
 No wild desire to lead in captive bands
 The harmless princes of defenceless lands.
 But justice drew thy sword, in happy time,
 To check the horrors of prevailing crime.
 To teach the daring robber laws were given
 For man's protection,—laws approved by Heaven,
 And bright success has crowned thy bold design;
 The rebel power is crushed: the guerdon thine;
 The peasant tills his field in peace, for thou
 Hast given him safety,—an unclouded brow.
 Yes, thou hast triumphed gloriously! O raise
 The sounding harp, and chaunt the song of praise.

LINES

ON THE PREMATURE, AND DEEPLY-REGRETTED DEATH OF
LIEUT. C. T. FOSTER, EUROPEAN REGIMENT,

——— " Poor Mortality !
Of what silken texture hast thou wove
Man's proudest hopes ! "

" The tear was seen glistening in the eyes of the soldiers of his company, whose bosoms thrilled with the agonizing remembrance, that they now beheld the last mortal remains of him, who had been to them as a father and a friend;—he held a real though latent empire, in the bosoms of all under his command."—*Extract from a Soldier's Letter.*

I.

The death-drum is beating repose to the brave,
And the tear-drop of sorrow is falling ;
Hark ! Honour's bold requiem ascends from the grave,
In its war-note all shrill and appalling.

II.

Oh ! deep are the feelings the scene has imprest,
And the soldiers in pity are sighing,
As they gaze on the bier in its panoply drest,
Where the youthful and gallant is lying.

III.

The voice of the heart, in its eloquent tone,
This eulogy fervid is telling,
The warm-hearted friend of the soldier is gone,
But his worth in our bosoms is dwelling.

IV.

Oh ! untimely cut off, in the bloom of thy pride,
As the gay buds of youth were unfolding ;
When Hope, the soft hues of existence had dyed,
In its rich and its beautiful moulding.

V.

Thy spirit was leading thee onward to fame,
And brightly though early was beaming,
The star of thy fortune—and wide round thy name,
The halo of merit was gleaming.

VI.

But alas ! like the meteors that stream o'er the west,
The star and the halo have perish'd ;
And cold in the tomb is the generous breast,
That should still by the halo be cherish'd.

VII.

Yet nature and feeling shall hallow thy bier,
And often the warrior, sighing,
Shall moisten the clay with humanity's tear,
Where the youthful and gallant is lying.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Feb. 14, 1823.

1. Adverting to the transfer of the Cuttack Legion from that province to the Bur-rampootre frontier, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following alterations in its establishment, to have effect from the 1st of April next.

2. The Cuttack legion will, from that date, be called the "Rungpoor Local Battalion," in place of that now stationed at Titalya, which corps will take the name of the "Dinagapore Local Battalion."

3. The Rungpoor Local Battalion will be composed of ten companies of infantry, viz. eight of light infantry and two of riflemen, with two 6-pounder field pieces attached.

4. The native officers and men to complete this establishment will be supplied under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the two troops of cavalry now attached to the corps, discharging such as are unwilling to remain; by the transfer of two complete companies from the Dinagapore Local Battalion, and the whole of the present Sylhet corps (four companies) that may be fit for active service, the unfit being discharged. Should there be any vacancies after these transfers, they will be filled up with any supernumeraries there may be in other local corps, or finally by recruiting.

5. The corps will be formed on the same establishment and allowances as all other local battalions per margin;* and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief is requested to order the necessary measures for completing the corps with arms and equipments, viz. rifles for two companies, and fuzils or muskets for eight, of the ordered strength; the exchange of the present 3-pounder gallopers for 6-pounders, with two ammunition waggons attached, to be drawn by the ponies now with the corps; together with the usual complement of camp equipage, ammunition, &c. from the Berhampore magazine, or the Dinagapore and Sylhet corps, as far as their equipments are available.

6. The European officers and staff, with the native staff and establishments, and all

contingent allowances, will, from the 1st of April next, be placed on the scale of a local battalion, viz.

1 Captain or Major commanding.	
1 Ditto, 2d in command, as at present (temporarily, or till further orders).	
1 Adjutant	Effective Staff, on the same footing as the Ramghur Local Battalion.
1 Assistant Surgeon	
1 Serjeant Major.....	
1 Quart. Mast. Serjt.	
1 Sircar	Non-effective on the same footing as the Ramghur Local Bt.
2 Native Doctors.....	
1 Subadar Major	
1 Drill Havildar	
1 Drill Naick ...	Non-effective on the usual allowance.
1 Bugle Major.....	
10 Pay Havildars ...	
10 Colour Havildars	

Quarter-master's establishment: — 1 tindal, 5 tent lascars,† 10 hand bhistees, 1 mate carpenter, 2 bildars, 1 bazar chowdry, 1 ditto mootsuddie, 3 flag or weighmen, on the usual allowances of local establishments.

The extra bazar establishment, which is only allowed to corps of the line, will be discharged immediately.

7. The usual contingent and staff allowances of a local bat. will be drawn from the 1st of April, when all other allowances or establishments, not here enumerated, will cease, viz.

By the commanding officer.—The batta of his superior rank.

The stationary and horse allowance of a local corps.

Established allowance for repairs of arms and accoutrements, artificers, iron, steel, and charcoal, &c. Rs. 22 1 4 per company.

Allowance for repairs of camp equipage, &c. as regulated by Government G. O. 20th December last.

Allowance for guides and hirkarrals, when so entitled.

Allowance for two carts or hackeries, for the spare arms and equipments, when marching or in the field.

By the Adjutant.—Annually for targets and butts, Rs. 45.

Monthly mess allowance, reduced scale, while certified that a mess is kept up, Rs. 60

By the Surgeon.—Medical allowances as fixed by the regulations.

The off-reckonings and clothing of the corps will be on the same scale as in other local bats, with such alterations in the uniform as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may direct, on the reduction of the cavalry part of the corps.

† Increased to one per company when marching in the field.

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* Inf. 1 Subadar ..	at Rs. 30 each comp.	Rs. 30
1 Jemadar 15	15
3 Havildars 10	30
5 Naicks 8	40
5 Buglers ..	.. 7	35
80 Sepoys ..	.. 5	400

Total each company .. Rs. 449

Total ten companies .. Rs. 5,490

8. On the exchange of the 8-pounder gallopers now with the corps for two 6-pounders with waggons or tumbrils, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to fix the ordnance establishment of the corps on the same footing as the other local corps having artillery, with such addition of syces, grass-cutters, &c. as may be necessary for 28 horses, allotted to the guns and waggons, viz. six in harness to each carriage, with four additional for the gun serjeant and corporal, or casualties.—The allowance for repairs of harness, saddlery, shoeing, &c. &c. will be fixed hereafter on His Exc.'s recommendation.

9. Orders will be issued in the judicial department, for the dissolution of the present Sylhet corps on the 31st March next; from and after which date, such native officers and men as come within the 4th clause, will be transferred and enrolled with the New Rungpore Local Bat.; and Captain Davidson, commanding the former, will be placed at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

10. The future establishment of the Dinapore Local Bat. is fixed at ten companies of the present established strength, instead of twelve. The extra establishments now with it will be transferred, with the two companies, to the Rungpore Local Bat.

11. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue all subsidiary orders necessary to give effect to this arrangement; to re-organize the corps at or in the vicinity of Chilmarrie, on the Burrumpootre, and to post its detachments in the manner His Exc. may judge most advantageous.

12. The surplus horses with the Cuttaek Legion will be delivered over to the Com. Gen., who will receive orders from His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief as to their disposal.

Fort William, Feb. 14, 1823.

The Commander-in-Chief deeming it expedient that Interpreters and Qr. masts should be exempt from bat. duties, except in cases of emergency, and with a view to the more general encouragement of the study of the native languages, the Governor-Gen. in Council is pleased to extend the allowance of a horse, heretofore confined to corps marching or in the field, to all officers holding the appointment of Interpreter and Qr. mast. to cav. and inf. corps of the line, from the 1st proximo, as mounted officers in every situation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE COMPLIMENTS TO THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The following is inserted in the Mirat-ooh Ukhbar, as a communication from a friend. Lest the Persian verses should

have suffered in the translation, we have also given the original, in the hope that some favourite of the muses will kindly clothe the ideas in a poetic dress worthy of the lofty theme.

On Monday the 30th of Dec. 1822, corresponding with the 15th Rubee-ool-Sanee 1238, Hegeree, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings held a levee. At the close of it, Khajuh Hoosein Ulee Khan (the grandson of Khajuh Moohummedee-Khan, a Meer-bukhshee (general) of the late Nuwab Jaffir Ulee Khan) having come by dawk to the Presidency, accompanied by Sir Chas. D'Oyly, Bart., for the purpose of paying his respects to his Lordship, presented His Exc. the Governor-Gen. with two couplets (*duets*) written in praise of his Lordship. Mr. T. Prinsep read and explained the lines to his Exc., who expressed himself gratified with them. The lines are as follows:—

Cheez-e kih oownd zuroor dur mujlis-i
kings

Uz Hind girift Marqooes-i Hastings
Yu'une bu nisar-i furq-i shah-i Jamah
Chutre ze du'uae-khulq darud humrah.

Whatever is necessary in the assembly of kings,
The Marquess of Hastings has taken with him
from India;

That is, he carries along with him a royal canopy
composed of the prayers of the people,
As an offering to overshadow the head of a king
like unto Jum.

After the Khajuh had taken leave of His Excellency, Sir Chas. D'Oyly and Mr. Jas. Munro MacNab informed the Marchioness of the abilities of the Khajuh, and of his having come from Uzeemabad with Sir Chas. D'Oyly, her Ladyship sent again for Mr. Prinsep, and got those couplets translated by him into English, and having been made acquainted with their purport, she felt highly gratified.

P. S. On Wednesday, the 1st of Jan. 1823, when his Excellency departed for England, an innumerable multitude, were shedding pearly rivers of tears at the place of embarkation. At that time the Khajuh, at the request of Moohammed Ulee Khan Sahib, and other friends, at that instant composed other lines, which contained the year of his departure from this country; which are now printed for the perusal of men of understanding. They are as follows:

Amud cho bu-Hind Lard Hastings
Girveeduh bu-khoolq-io juhan shood
Nooh sal-o seh mah manduh dur Hind.
'Zeen moolk ruwanuh bu'ud uz an schood
Dur ghooruh Jauwary bu London
Calcutta goorashituh ruwan shood
O shood bu juhaz khulq w bigreest
Goyun kih chi hal an zuman shood
An uzm-i sufur buuh kurd uz Hind
Durya bu rikab-i wue ruwan shood
Sal-i tareekhruftun-io
'Zeen Shair kih goofuh um uyan shood.

When Lord Hastings came first to India,
All felt attached to him on account of his politeness;

Nine years and three months here he remained,
Then he took his departure out of this country.
On the First of January he left Calcutta,
(With the intent of) proceeding to London;
He got into the ship, while people wept,
I am going to say what like a scene it was;
He intended to depart from India,
The river (of tears) marched with his stirrup;
The year in which he took his departure
From the preceding couplet is apparent.*

[Ben. Hurk.]

CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

*The Examination of the School of this Society
was held at the house of Gopey Mohun
Deb, on Thursday, Feb. 27, 1823.*

The examination was conducted in the following manner.

1st. The Hindoo boys educated in the indigenous schools were examined in Bengalee. 2dly. Some from the school at Arpoolee, in Bengalee and English; and 3dly. The pupils, the expense of whose education at the Hindoo college is defrayed by the School Society, in English.

The indigenous schools are those under native masters in various parts of the city, in which the parents of the boys pay for their education; while the School Society, in order to secure their improvement, furnishes each master with a limited number of instructive books, and at stated periods examines the progress of his head pupils in a knowledge of their contents. These examinations are held thrice in the year, and according to the proficiency made, the master is rewarded with a small gratuity. Of these schools there are eighty, under the patronage of the Society, distributed into four divisions, according to their situation in the city, each under the immediate superintendence of a Bengalee gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. The head boys of each school have been thrice examined during the past year, and have exhibited, especially those of the north, west, and east divisions, very satisfactory proofs of their improvement.

The total number of boys educated in the indigenous schools exceeds 2,800. To collect such a number for the purpose of examining them, scattered as they are in different parts of the city some miles distant from each other, is not desirable, even if it were practicable, as their number would render any thing like an examination of their progress impossible in any limited time. In this annual examination, therefore, a small number of the most advanced boys from all the divisions, amounting to about 150 (being as many as it is supposed can be examined in the time allowed for that purpose) were selected.

They were arranged in a line as they arrived, and then subdivided into four sections or divisions.

The first division was examined in reading.

The second in general geography, with an epitome of astronomy, and the history of Hindoostan, as contained in several numbers of the instructive copy-books published by the School-Book Society.

The third in spelling.

The fourth in arithmetic.

Specimens of their writing were also exhibited.

Those who honoured the examination with their presence, could not of course have expected, among these indigenous boys, the regularity of a school on the plan of Bell or Lancaster. Considering that they came from nearly ninety different schools, under the care of as many masters; and recollecting the difficulty of communicating to them, without great expense, any uniform mode of instruction, this could not be looked for. The committee rather referred their visitors acquainted with Bengalee to their general improvement; and confidently hope that in any moderate expectations they may have formed on this subject, they were not disappointed.

Of the improvement of the society boys in the Hindoo college, it may be the less necessary to speak, since they were examined in English, and all the visitors could judge for themselves. It is but proper, however, to remark, that the attainments of the elder youths have procured for some of them, during the past year, situations of great respectability and comparative emolument. Among them, one is engaged as a translator in a respectable office; and another as principal writer in the cutcherry of the collector of Nattore; while others have entered, or are qualified to do so, upon similar situations. Amongst all, it is gratifying to remark a generous desire to impart the advantages they have received. Some who have left the school, and others who are yet in it, have established evening schools, at which they gratuitously instruct other youths in the English language. This is a fact, which, as evidencing the great extent to which the usefulness of the Society is being carried by the pupils it has educated, cannot fail to give lively pleasure to its friends and supporters.

At the conclusion of the examination, valuable prize books were distributed to all the boys, according to their respective merit.—[Col. John Bull.]

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

Proposal for a Central School.

When the idea of attempting to educate the native females of this country was first suggested, it appeared to be an undertaking so vast in its objects, and so hope-

* The last couplet but one contains, in the original Persian, thirty-five letters of the alphabet, each representing a certain number, the total of which amounts to 1823.

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less in its nature, that many of the most zealous promoters of institutions for the improvement of India hesitated as to the expediency of the measure. Difficulties presented themselves on every side, such as seemed to preclude all rational expectation of success; the labour, too, appeared to be interminable; and it was even feared that the effort to raise contributions for so apparently desperate a cause, might not have a favourable influence on missionary exertions in general. On the arrival, however, of a suitable person from England, who had consecrated herself to this specific object, the plan was proposed, and a commencement actually made, in the face of all discouragements. A full year has now elapsed since the Calcutta committee of the Church Missionary Society resolved on supporting Miss Cooke in her endeavours to introduce the blessings of education amongst the native females of Bengal.

The committee announce, with unfeigned thankfulness to God, that a much greater success than could have been anticipated has hitherto attended the undertaking. The number of female schools already established is fifteen; and eleven school-houses have been actually erected. In all these schools, for some time after their establishment, the attention is exclusively given to reading and writing; but as soon as a class has been formed who can read lessons in the Bengalee book of fables, instruction in needle-work is held out to the girls as a reward, with a promise that they shall receive the usual remuneration for the work done.

As the fruits of industry began to be enjoyed, the desire of learning to work became greater; so that in six schools, where some proficiency has been made, about eighty dozen of dusters have been hemmed, and some have become capable of executing finer work. In a few of the schools knitting has been also introduced. Many applications have been made by women unconnected with the schools, for permission to attend, in order to learn needle-work: but no female is taught to work until she has made some progress in reading and writing.

Upwards of 300 female children are now under a course of instruction. As the school's increase, the want of teachers is naturally felt, and in this respect the schools begin to be productive; at first only one woman could be found capable of teaching. Since the schools were opened a respectable widow has qualified herself for the charge of one of the new schools, and three young women are preparing themselves to act as teachers.

The committee have indeed every encouragement to proceed. Whilst, therefore, they acknowledge, with great thankfulness, the liberality by which they have been enabled to enter upon this arduous

career, they feel assured that the disposition to give support to the cause will gather strength from its success: under this impression, they would most respectfully and earnestly solicit the contributions of the community in further prosecution of their plans.

The time is arrived when a central school is urgently wanted. Hitherto Miss Cooke's initiatory labours have been carried on amongst detached schools, some of them separated from each other by considerable distances; in the superintendence of which she has been indefatigable, visiting every day as many as her time and strength would admit. As her schools increased, the labour of efficient teaching became proportionably greater; it is now become important to provide for the more easy and effectual management of her enlarged numbers. With this view, it is proposed to erect a school in some central spot, to be called "The Central School for Native Female Education." At present, Miss Cooke has to repeat often the same lessons to a few at once; whereas in a school centrally situated, the first classes might assemble from all the schools, after their morning lessons, and receive together the instruction now given in detached parties. The saving of labour would thus be considerable, and the improvement of the children would also be much more rapid. The advantages of such a school are indeed too obvious to need specification.

The committee therefore solicit the attention of their friends, and the public, to this point, and hope to be enabled to add the important measure of a central establishment, in aid of the school already so auspiciously commenced. The benefits that must be conferred on native society, by the improvement of the female character, will be felt by all. And now that the first difficulties have been removed, and Providence has so clearly opened the way for attempting this desirable object, the united motives of humanity, policy, and Christian benevolence, urge us to go forward.

(Signed) DAN. CORRIE, Secretary.

[Beng. Hurk.]

LETTER FROM MEERUT.

Feb. 12, 1823.—Throughout the whole belt of the mountain range the primitive despotism of the Hindoos is clearly displayed, and the tyranny of the Braminical religion, with the degrading distinction of castes, is set forth in its true light; women are used as mere property, and the want of virtue in the lower classes is notorious. It is a very common occurrence for one of the lowest of the people to have three or four wives, whose labour is his chief support: they are treated more like beasts of burthen than as rational beings. The men

having ploughed and sown the land, their labour finishes; the women weed, reap, thrash, and prepare the corn for bread. During weeding and harvest the men lounge at home, and are unnaturally employed in nursing the young children; I have frequently seen the father taking the infant to the fields to be suckled by its mother, and when she has performed this maternal duty, the infant is again handed to its father, and the mother returns to her laborious occupation. Taking a ride one day, I went into a small village: it was the time of harvest, and I saw it full of young children; indeed, they seem under our government to be increasing very fast; so much so, that a census now taken and one ten or fourteen years hence would perhaps be highly amusing to a philosophic mind, which contemplates the comparative progress of the human species under a mild rule, and that of the vilest of all despotism.

But to return to the thread of my narrative: I was much struck by seeing fifteen or sixteen stout, shabby-looking fellows with young infants in their arms. I could not help reflecting on the great difference the tender innocents must feel, on reclining their little heads on the hard bony breasts of their awkward male nurses, instead of that natural soft pillow their mother's would have so much better and so much more naturally have supplied them with. On laughing at them, and ridiculing their unnatural and unmanly employment, they admitted it, but pleaded custom and usage; but agreed that the labours of the field were more adapted to their sex. Among the lower castes, the wife of the elder brother is a common wife to the junior brothers, but the elder brother must not know the wife of a junior brother: if so, he becomes an outcast. I had an elder brother in my service who was married, of the cast of Lohors, and I asked him if he knew of a connexion between his wife and younger brother, would it hurt his feelings, or raise any anger between him and his brother? He laughed at my question, and said, who would quarrel with his brother for an act universally admitted of? The Bramins and Rajpoots deny this custom to exist among them: I have my doubts, for other castes have affirmed its existence among them, but that more secrecy in the commerce of the sexes is observed.

I have seen several villagers who are called Paturs; they are prostitutes to the Bramins and Rajpoots, but any knowledge of any other class is visited by a cruel death on both parties. Indeed, it appears to me that the manners of the despotic and tyrannical influence of the Braminical classes and Rajpoots, their various castes, and the whole order of society among those primitive people, would form, if well treated of, a valuable fund of information

for your paper throughout the whole regions of Hindoostan. This is the only country that the Musselman rule, or rather misrule, never reached; and as the manners and institutes of a Hindoo people seldom or never vary, we may here expect to see the same religion and manners exist as in the time of Alexander.—[*Cal. Journ.*

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta, Feb. 13, 1823.

Case of Trespass:—*Joze Moreira v. Policarpo da Costa and Joao Ignacio Maio.*

This case, of which we shall endeavour to give as brief an account as the subject will admit, occupied the Court for three days. The Advocate General and Mr. Marnel appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Turtton and Mr. Pemberton on the part of the defendants.

The plaint consisted of four counts; the two first were, for forcibly seizing the ship *Lord Wellington*, from and out of the possession of the plaintiff, and keeping and detaining the said vessel, and converting and disposing of her to their own use; the two last were, forcibly breaking and entering the plaintiff's cabin, and carrying away divers goods and chattels to him appertaining. The circumstances of the case appeared to be these.

Captain Moreira, the plaintiff, was by the owner, Mr. J. Gonçalves Marques of Lisbon, appointed to the command of the ship *Lord Wellington*, on a voyage to this port, touching at Bahia and Rio Janeiro; two supercargoes, Mr. Policarpo Da Cacto and Mr. Joao Ignacio Maio (the defendants), acting on the part of Mr. Marques the owner, and Mr. Francisco Simas, also proceeded on the ship.

The parties it appears agreed very well together until after their departure from Rio Janeiro, which they left on the 19th July; on the 12th September, while at sea, the supercargoes wrote a letter to Capt. Moreira, directing him to put into Madras for some mercantile purpose. To this letter the captain replied, that having had a consultation with his officers, it was their joint opinion, the season being pretty far advanced, that they ought to make the best of their way for Calcutta before the monsoon changed against them; that their putting into Madras might prove a serious cause of detention, and he consequently advised not to touch there.

Whether this difference of opinion gave rise to the misunderstanding at present existing between the parties, does not appear certain.

Shortly after the arrival of the ship in this port, however, on or about the 20th November, the defendants took upon themselves to enter a protest against the plaintiff, as being unfit to command the *Lord Wellington*, and finally gave him notice

that he should no longer consider himself as captain of that ship. Capt. Moreira, not acknowledging the power of the Supercargoes to expel him from the command of that ship, refused to withdraw his goods and property from on board, or to give up the cabin he occupied; in consequence of which the defendants on the 7th December caused the plaintiff's cabin to be broken open, his effects to be taken out of it, and finally sent out of the ship. The plaintiff stated, that by being thus expelled from the command of the ship *Lord Wellington*, he was not only deprived of all emoluments arising therefrom, but was moreover deprived of the privilege granted him by the owner, of loading goods to a very considerable amount on the said ship; which, together with the loss of all his effects thus forcibly sent out of the ship, and the expenses he had been at for board and lodging during his stay in Calcutta, in consequence of having been denied access to the house and table usually furnished by owners of Portuguese ships, he estimated at 20,000 rupees, and he laid his damages accordingly at that sum.

These circumstances were proved by several witnesses.

The defendants, in reply, grounded their reasons for dismissing Capt. Moreira from the command of the ship on the following causes. On the morning of the 4th of October, about two o'clock during the captain's watch, the ship was found to be in three and a half fathoms water, and only about three times her own length from the shore, which proved to be the island of Ramissaram, at the head of the Gulph of Manar, the captain at the time supposing the ship to be between eight and nine degrees farther to the eastward, and that he was running up the Bay of Bengal. Again on the 18th of January the ship was in imminent danger of being lost, the captain instead of running for Ballasore roads, having got too far to the eastward, and firing guns and burning blue lights, supposing himself off the mouth of the eastern channel, when in fact the ship was close in with Chittagong. These gross mistakes, and the utter aversion of the crew towards the plaintiff, rendered him in the opinion of the defendants entirely unfit to command the *Lord Wellington*, and it was in consequence of these circumstances that they had dismissed him. With respect to the conduct of the defendants in having broken open the plaintiff's cabin, it was proved that the mizen chain-woles requiring repairs, access to that cabin was indispensable for that purpose; application had been made to the captain for the key, stating the causes of the request, but as it was not forthcoming, they were forced to break the door open; that considering the plaintiff's effects to be in an unsafe situation while standing thus exposed, they had ordered

them to be taken to the custom-house, where they considered them as being perfectly safe. A host of witnesses was brought forward by the defendants, who in point of fact proved the above circumstances, all of them declaring that if the plaintiff retained command of the ship, they would not remain by her.

The only thing then remaining to be proved was, whether the defendants were authorized to expel the plaintiff from the command of the ship or not. A translation of the power of attorney was then read, which constituted the defendants supercargoes and agents for the ship as well as cargo; and several other documents, such as the letter of Marques for the ship, the captain's instructions, &c. &c.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence said that the defendant's justification in the third and fourth counts certainly held good, as it appeared that access to the plaintiff's cabin was absolutely necessary. With respect to the first and second he was not so well satisfied; and although they might be said to have joint possession of the ship, yet their charges were widely different: that of the supercargoes went as far as regarded the cargo and the necessary directions of the voyage; the captain's charge was that of the management of the ship and crew, and in so far his possession was exclusive. If however the defendants on their own discretion took it upon themselves to turn the captain out of the ship, they must be accountable to the owner for their actions in this respect. His Lordship would not say that, after the gross mistakes committed by Capt. Moreira, that the defendants were wrong in dismissing him; perhaps if placed in their situation he (his Lordship) would have done the same, but they would have differed in their mode of proceeding. The plaintiff, an old and helpless man, complains that he is left in a country far distant from his own, and amongst people who are entire strangers to him; such a mode of proceeding was not just. If they had said, "here are half the wages you had reason to expect for the completion of the voyage;" if they had given him a sufficiency to find himself a passage back to Europe, and provided for him during his stay here in Calcutta, they would have done right. His Lordship concluded by saying, he thought the plaintiff ought at least to have 1,500 rupees to find a passage home, 2,000 rupees as being half his wages, and 200 rupees per month for his maintenance while in Calcutta up to the present day.

Verdict for the plaintiff on the first and second counts, for the defendants on the third and fourth; verdict on the general issue for the plaintiff.—[*Bengal Hurk.* Feb. 18.]

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

March 1, 1823.

This day the second sessions of Oyer and Terminer of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William were opened with the usual solemnities by the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, who is again compelled to take upon him the whole civil and criminal business of the only King's Court in this part of India. After the accustomed formalities had been observed, the following gentlemen were called to serve on the Grand Jury:

The Hon. C. Robert Lindsay, Foreman.	
Adw. Stirling, Esq.	F. T. Hall, Esq.
Wm. Sutton, Esq.	Geo. Ballard, Esq.
B. Roberts, Esq.	Sir H. V. Darell,
W. P. Palmer, Esq.	Bart.
John Shum, Esq.	Alex. Colvin, Esq.
P. Y. Lindsay, Esq.	T. Clarke, Esq.
Rod. Robertson, Esq.	John Smith, Esq.
E. V. Schaleh, Esq.	John Bagshaw, Esq.
J. H. Barlow, Esq.	Joseph Dorin, Esq.
S. Laprimaudye, Esq.	T. R. Davidson, Esq.
C. Sneedland, Esq.	J. J. Hogg, Esq.
D. McFarlan, Esq.	

Having retired to elect their foreman as above, they again came into Court, and were addressed by the Judge nearly to the following effect:

The calendar was much on the same footing as it usually was; it presented few offences, and if it were to be taken as a criterion of the effects resulting in the habits and morals of the population, from the laws as now administered, they would appear to be most salutary and efficient. But (as we understood his Lordship) the lightness of the calendar did not afford a fair criterion, as many more offences were committed than appeared there; and while houses continued to be of the same construction as at present, he did not think the people could ever be honest, or property secure. His Lordship would take the opportunity of correcting a misrepresentation of what had fallen from him on the same subject some sessions ago, when speaking of two offences that were brought to his notice. He was represented to have censured the police magistrates; whereas he by no means intended to cast any blame upon them. So far from the cases in question having afforded cause for such censure, they had been brought forward by means of the police. However, it would be recollected that for weeks together robberies had succeeded each other almost every night, owing to the cause already adverted to, as also partly to others which he should mention. Lately fewer robberies had occurred, but there were many more than were brought to the notice of the public. His Lordship had had his own house robbed as well as others, although not plundered of any thing of great value. In calling the attention of the Grand Jury to this subject, as he had

done some sessions before, his Lordship observed, that if they would make themselves acquainted with all the cases that occurred, many of which never came before the Court, the catalogue would astonish them, and they could not but be convinced that some measures were necessary to be adopted to increase the security of property. He wished them to keep the subject in view, and hoped their experience and local knowledge would enable them to suggest some efficient steps for the prevention of such offences.

His Lordship had consulted many persons on the subject; and from their opinion, as well as his own reflections, his conclusion was, that there existed a deficiency in the officers of police in point of number. The whole of the houses that came within the district under their charge being estimated at 80,000, there were at the rate of 100 houses under the care of each individual, there being in all 800 men employed. In this state of things, it was impossible property could be secure from midnight depredations, while houses are constructed as they at present are.

His Lordship alluded, we imagine, to the cutcha houses being so easily broken open by cutting, and the puckah houses being commonly left during the night with the doors and windows open, especially in the hot season, to allow a current of fresh air.

In conclusion, his Lordship intimated that while no better means were adopted to prevent robberies from being committed, he should not be inclined to enforce the laws rigorously against those convicted, as humanity required every means should be tried to prevent crimes before we proceed to inflict punishment.

In the Matter of James Silk Buckingham.

Mr. Fergusson applied to the Court for an order that the affidavits of James Silk Buckingham, and the petition annexed thereto, which the learned counsel held in his hand, might be filed, and notice thereof served on the Hon. John Adam, Governor-General, of India, and that Mr. Buckingham might be at liberty to enter into a bond, with such a security as is required by the 21st Geo. III. chap. 70, which enacts, "that in order to prevent all abuse of the power vested in the Governor General and Council, in case any person shall make a complaint to the Supreme Court of any oppression or injury having been committed by him or them, and shall verify the fact by an affidavit, and execute a bond with another person, in such a penalty as the Court shall appoint, effectually to prosecute the same by indictment, or otherwise, in any competent Court in Great Britain, within two years after the return of the party against whom the same is made, that then and in such case the party

complaining shall, by order of the Court, compel the production of a true copy of the Order of Council complained of, and examine witnesses touching the same."

To the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, Knt., and the Hon. Sir Anthony Buller, Knt., Justices of the said Supreme Court.

The humble petition of James Silk Buckingham, late editor of the Calcutta Journal, Sheweth,

That your petitioner has been greatly oppressed, aggrieved, and injured, by an act done and an order passed by the Hon. John Adam, Governor-Gen. in and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

That your petitioner hath fully stated his complaint, in respect of the premises, in the affidavit marked A, hereunto annexed.

That your petitioner intends to prosecute such his complaint against the said John Adam, in some competent Court in Great Britain.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that your Lordships will be pleased to grant to your petitioner an order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal aforesaid, compelling the said John Adam to produce the copies of the orders or order passed by the said Governor-Gen. in Council, depriving your petitioner of his license to reside in this country, and also all correspondence which may have passed between the said Governor-Gen. in Council and any person or persons whomsoever touching the premises, and that the same may be authenticated and witnesses examined in this Hon. Court, upon the matter of the said complaint, and on behalf of your petitioner, touching the same, and that the depositions may be taken down in writing according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament made and passed in that behalf in the 21st year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, your petitioner being ready and willing to enter into a bond and to give such security as to this Hon. Court shall seem meet, to prosecute the same complaint in such competent Court as aforesaid, within the time limited by the said Act of Parliament.

And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

The affidavit stated that Mr. Buckingham, the plaintiff, had come to Calcutta with a license or certificate from the Hon. Court of Directors to reside in India, on the faith of which he had, at immense labour and expense, established the Calcutta Journal on its present footing, in which capital was vested to the amount of about Sicca Rs. 200,000; and having brought out part of his family, had made very expensive preparations for his permanent residence in India, at least for the period of six or seven years, with a view to the

superintendence of this extensive concern, of the greater part of which he is still proprietor. It then stated that the Hon. John Adam, the Governor-Gen. in Council, with an intent to injure him (Mr. Buckingham) had declared his license void, and compelled him to break up his private establishment and to quit the country, to the great risk and danger of his property, and concluded with expressing his determination to prosecute the said John Adam at law, in some competent Court in Great Britain.

The Court having assented to the motion, Mr. Buckingham was bound over with competent sureties in the sum of Sa. Rs. 12,000, to prosecute in England.

Same day Robert O'Dowda, Esq. took the usual oath on being appointed a Barrister of the Supreme Court.

NEW MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of medical gentlemen took place on Saturday evening, for the purpose of establishing a Medical Society; of which we understand Dr. Hare is to be President, and Dr. Adam, Secretary. A library is to be formed, and a monthly contribution levied from the members; but those who reside at the upper stations will be required to pay proportionally less than those who live in Calcutta. This same kind of rule has been adopted by some of the societies in England. The Members of the London Astronomical Society, who reside beyond fifty miles distant, pay only one-third of the regular contribution.—[*Cal. Journ.* March 4.]

OPIMUM TRADE.

The Eugenia, Capt. Hogg, now leaving this port for China, has on board no less than 454 chests of opium, which at the rate of 3,000 rupees a chest will amount in value to 1,362,000 rupees, or 136,200 sterling, and which, if it sells in China only for 3,500 dollars the chest, will produce 31,78,000 rupees, or 37,800 sterling, equal to a profit of 133 per cent. This is the second similar voyage made by the Eugenia. She was for a length of time opium-ship in China.—[*Beng. Hurk.* Feb. 25.]

Company's Sale of Opium.

Statement, shewing the result of the Opium Sale which took place on the 1st March.

Quality.	Chests Sold.	Pro. in Sa. Rs.	Av. per Chest.
Behar in long cakes	1,489	44,00,000	3,017 10 1
Do. in small do.	414	551,430	1,331 15 2
Benares,	330	901,800	2,737 5 6
Total Chests ...	2,033	60,06,230	2,951 10 9

The actual number of chests sold was 2,242, but reckoning the 414 chests con-

taining cakes to be only equal to 207 of the ordinary size, the total may be assumed at 2,035, on which number of chests the general average has been calculated.—*[John Bull, Mar. 4.]*

MUTUALS OF THE RAJAH OF TIPPERAH.

On the 13th of Katick, the marriage of the Prince Kishen-Kissore, son of the Muha Raja of Tipperah, was celebrated with the daughter of the Rajah of Asam, who came from his country with his relations and attendants through the hill of Tipperah, to perform the ceremony. It is said that no marriage procession has ever appeared with such a show and dignity in that part of Bengal, as the judges of the Court of Appeal and other respectable gentlemen of the neighbouring districts honoured the celebration with their presence, to whom every mark of respect and hospitality was shewn by the Rajah, according to their rank; and large sums of money, which cannot be easily counted, were bestowed on the poor upon this occasion. As it is customary with the Chunderbunsky Rajahs to engage the bridegroom to ride during the day to perform the rites of marriage, and bestow alms during that time, the prince rode out on horseback accompanied with 20 elephants, and many other horses and thrones richly adorned, and attended by numerous players and singers, with instruments and music. — *[Beng. Hurk., Jan. 18.]*

REVIEW AT LUCKNOW.

(Letter from Lucknow, dated Feb. 26, 1823.)

We had a delightful day here yesterday on the occasion of the brigade review of the troops at this station.

Brigadier Price, commanding the Hon. Company's troops in Oude, having fixed the 5th inst. for the review in brigade of the troops at this place, a communication to that effect was made by the Acting Resident to his Majesty the King of Oude, and an invitation, through the same channel, was also conveyed to his Majesty (should it be his pleasure to be present at the review) to honour the Brigadier with his company to breakfast afterwards.

The invitation appears to have been highly gratifying to his Majesty, he having expressed the great pleasure such an opportunity would afford him of shewing his personal regard for the Brigadier.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 5th, the troops, viz. artillery, 2d bat. 2d regt. and 2d bat. 9th regt., were paraded soon after daybreak, drawn up in open order.

The distance from the palace to cantonments is four miles, and his Majesty was expected on the ground before sunrise; but from the heavy sandy road it was about 20 minutes after sunrise when he arrived.

His Majesty came in a carriage and six
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horses to the entrance of the cantonments, accompanied by the Acting Resident and the European gentlemen in the service of the King, together with his brothers and relatives, and numerous native gentlemen of the court, in splendid equipages.

On coming near cantonments, his Majesty and suite left the carriages, and mounting the splendidly caparisoned elephants, and escorted by numerous horse and foot, came on the ground on the right of the line, and was received by a royal salute from the artillery. Immediately it was finished the line presented arms. His Majesty then proceeded to the centre of the fort, near to the saluting flag. Near to this spot numbers of our fair countrywomen from the city and cantonments had previously assembled, and a more interesting display of beauty and elegance cannot be pictured.

His Majesty having taken the place pointed out for him, and the salutes concluded, the troops broke into open column, and passed in review in a steady, soldier-like manner, paying the compliment to his Majesty of saluting him as they passed instead of the Brigadier. Having passed in review, the several movements previously fixed upon, covered by the firings of the artillery, were executed with precision and correctness, and the whole concluded near nine o'clock, with an advance of the line to within a short distance of the King, and a general salute. On its conclusion, his Majesty was pleased to express the great pleasure he had derived from the review, and desired that this sentiment might be made known to the whole concerned. He then left the ground under another royal salute, accompanied by the whole of his suite, and also the ladies and gentlemen present, and proceeded to the residence of the Brigadier, to which place two companies had been detached, to be in readiness to pay the necessary compliments.

A few minutes after his Majesty had dismounted breakfast was announced, and the whole party sat down to a splendid breakfast, laid out in an extensive set of tents, arranged with the greatest taste imaginable; nothing could possibly have been better, and every one appeared quite happy, and seemed exceedingly to enjoy the elegant repast. After breakfast was finished, his Majesty rose to return to town, and the usual salutations having been made by the gentlemen near him, he was handed to his carriage by the Acting Resident and Brigadier, and retired under a third royal salute, highly pleased with his entertainment. In the course of the day his Majesty was pleased to compliment the native officers and men with a donation of 5,000 rupees.

In the evening the whole of the ladies and gentlemen again assembled at the Brigadier's hospitable residence, and a

large party sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, laid out in the same set of tents as in the morning, and it is unnecessary to state that every thing was most excellent, and every person in the highest enjoyment. On the removal of the cloth, several appropriate toasts were given, and followed by some neat speeches, and in a proper time the gentlemen joined the ladies in the spacious bungalow adjacent, when country dances and quadrilles commenced, and were kept up alternately till supper was on the point of being announced, which concluded the day's amusement.

Nothing could possibly have surpassed the arrangement, or have exceeded the gratification this elegant entertainment afforded to the large party who partook of it, and every one retired delighted with the attention and kindness of the worthy Brigadier, so highly respected both in his private and public capacity.—*Beng. Hurk.*

REVIEW AT DUM-DUM.

We have much pleasure in fulfilling our promise of giving some particulars of the review of the artillery at Dum-Dum, on Monday last (17th Feb.).

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief was saluted on entering the cantonment at daybreak: and in another half hour he received a similar honour on passing the left flank of the troops drawn up under arms as infantry.

After marching past in slow time, the manual and platoon exercises were performed; and while his Exc. proceeded to look at a large body of recruits disposed in a second line in the rear, the first line broke into open column, and were in a few minutes ready for field manoeuvres as artillery, in two divisions of eight guns each.

A variety of changes of position and front were effected with admirable celerity, followed by a very rapid fire on each: the whole evincing a gratifying degree of proficiency.

At the close of the field manoeuvres two rounds of shells from mortars were projected at a flag-staff at 900 yards, placed on a mine in the centre of a curtain representing a circular bastion, while a similar number of rounds of Shrapnell's shells were fired from battering and field ordnance at three parallel curtains, which might be presumed to represent a column of cavalry at the distance of 1,000 yards; the number of seven shells only were thrown before one fell near the flag staff and ignited the mine; a very pleasing, and to many an unexpected spectacle.

The guns then advanced, and fired two more rounds of Shrapnell from the distances of 700 and 400 yards; the appearance of which was truly imposing.

At the conclusion, his Exc. and suite

accompanied Gen. Hardwick to view the exploded mine and the curtains which had received the fire of the Shrapnells; the appearance they exhibited could not fail to confirm the previous impression as to their efficacy and powers against an enemy, when used with similar precision.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief seemed much gratified by what he witnessed, and regarded every thing with close attention.

On returning from the field his Exc. was again saluted; and with his suite, and the chief part of the assembled company, attended Gen. Hardwick to Dum-Dum House, where (we believe) about 130 persons partook of a sumptuous and excellent breakfast, enlivened by the bands, arranged in the lower story of the building.

His Exc. departed for Calcutta about 11 o'clock; and soon afterwards the company began to disperse.—*John Bull.*

BENEFIT CONCERT.

The benefit concert for the relief of the widow and family of the late Mr. D. B. Dias, was performed at the Town Hall last Friday evening, 7th Feb., on which occasion it was gratifying to observe, by the full audience, that benevolence is ever a paramount feature in the minds of the Indian public of late. I have heard few concerts which seemed to afford more general satisfaction, whether I consider the selection of pieces, the forcible and grand orchestra, or the union of vocal and instrumental aid. Independent of these circumstances, there was a visible feeling of kindness and good-will beaming in the countenance of each whom charity had assembled together in the orchestra, which could not but render the performance both efficient and pleasing.

At about a quarter past eight, when the house was filled with the beauty and fashion of the metropolis, the concert commenced with Mozart's celebrated overture to *Zauberflöte*; and the orchestra at once proved, that, under the immediate eye of its eminent leader, it could at all times acquit itself to advantage. *Zauberflöte* ranks among the loftiest efforts of the divine composer, and is peculiar for a spirit of originality diffused throughout every passage, which has ever commanded the warmest admiration of the world. It is also remarkable for the buoyant spirit of the *Allegro*, which is treated with all the ease and freedom of a composition in simple counterpoint; and the introduction of the subject and the conclusion alike contain the striking characteristics of the author. It was performed in a manner which shewed the excellence of the players, as it did the skill of the gentleman who presided over them, and drew forth warm plaudits.

The overture was succeeded by Dr.

Boyce's "Here shall soft Charity repair," a duett, which exactly corresponded with the occasion, and very forcibly imparted the cheering consolation derived from a seasonable relief of charity. By many, however, the piece was thought to be dull and heavy; but the concord of the voices was well linked, and produced a good effect.

Mr. Kuhlau's air with variations on the clarinetto bassetto next followed, in the regular order of the pieces. This instrument unites the sweetness of the clarinet with the rich depth of the horn; and from its peculiarity of construction, and multiplicity of keys, is avowedly difficult to be rendered the vehicle of those pleasant sounds, which so abundantly enrich the pieces played by Mr. Kuhlau. Formidable, however, as the obstacles may have been, Mr. Kuhlau surmounted them with evident ability; and whether in the opening, the subject, or the wanderings of the variations, afforded satisfaction.

The glee of "Glorious Apollo" was very well managed, in which Messrs. Linton and Smith were heard to much advantage, softly aided by a piano accompaniment, while the more full parts received good support from a band of amateurs.

The air with variations for a flute and piano, which was next introduced, is a simple and beautiful piece of composition, and created much interest in the solos, which are alternately assigned to the flute and the piano. Of the two *debutants* who ushered themselves into public notice with it, we must speak very highly. The flute was particularly successful in the moving delicacy of its pathos, and in the energy of the spirited parts displayed a command of articulation, and correctness of blowing, highly creditable to the genius of the gentleman. Mr. John Dias, who played the piano-forte, acquitted himself to much advantage in the clear and neat execution of his part, both in the soft accompaniments to the flute, and the bold performance of the principal passages: and the piece in conclusion drew the universal applause of the audience.

Mr. Schmidt's German song may have afforded pleasure to such as are acquainted with the language, but on the whole it was a dull and monotonous piece.

Mr. Joseph Dias made his *debut* before the public in Powell's variations to the popular air of "Hope told a flattering Tale," for the violin; and though the appalling agitations of a first appearance before a numerous audience were visible, his performance gave very ample proofs of future celebrity, as it did of his present respectability in execution, taste, and feelings.

The military symphony was very good, and had a magnificent effect from beginning to end.

The second part opened with the cele-

brated concerto of Griffin for the piano-forte, which had raised expectation so high. The piece is at once intricate in time, and difficult of execution, by the introduction of some very capricious passages. The opening is striking and grand; and the subject, though perfect in force, rapidity, and expression, is often lost in the conflict of contending sounds. The cadenzas interspersed in some of the pauses are long and difficult, and require a perfect mastery of performance to produce their full effect. While astonished with such features of the piece, the simple air of "The Blue Bells of Scotland" is pathetically introduced, in a style which cannot fail to afford universal delight: a pause in the orchestra instantly ensues, and like the "sweet south breathing over a bank of violets," the soft and mellifluous passages delight the ear, till they are finally closed with the stirring animation of the spirited finale. It is not easy to describe how successfully all this was done by the lady who played this concerto. Her execution is rapid, distinct, and tasteful; and the majesty of her touch can only be equalled by the beauty of her general correctness in performance. She was dismissed with three rounds of the most rapturous applause, from an audience whom her efforts had so perfectly delighted.

The Italian air, as sung by Mr. John Linton, afforded satisfaction, and was a fine specimen of his talents.

The air with variations on the clarinetto was very beautifully executed, and it is much to be hoped that the aid of this gentleman will be always insured in the concerts at the Presidency, as he certainly appears to be a great acquisition to the musical strength of the metropolis.

"How merrily we live," a glee, was sung with much effect by Messrs. Lintons and an amateur, and received due applause.

Mr. Scheidlenberger's variations on the violin next followed, in which he once more gave proofs of the astonishing perfection to which he has arrived on this instrument. It is as needless to analyze his performance, which was replete with numberless beauties, as it is to say, that he, if possible, exceeded himself on this occasion.

"There the silvered Waters roam," by Storace, was then sung by Mr. Wm. Linton, in a style of feeling and affecting expression which he has always at command, and which cannot fail to delight.

The finale was played with great spirit and precision; and, on the whole, the audience retired after much satisfaction and pleasure.—[*Beng. Hurk.*

FUTTEGHURH FESTIVITIES.

The cold weather being on the wane, the scattered members of the Futteghurh So-

ciety, ever distinguished for sociability and conviviality, have begun to assemble in their warm-weather retreats. The tents are again consigned to the godown, the mantons are carefully laid up in their cases, the rough leather gaiters and coarse shooting jackets yield to the more refined cut of whippey, buckmaster, tailor, and dogget; the thick, and lately comforting, cotton-stuffed livado, is resigned for the graceful folds of Brussels and Mechlin; in short, in the absence of the two extremes of heat and cold, all nature seems animated. Benign smiles and cheerfulness reign on the cheeks of the fair. To this happy temperature of climate, and its beneficial influence on the human disposition, may be attributed the powerful effect of the polite and gracious exertions of the hospitable commandant of the Futtelghur Provincials, whose arduous duties having debarred him the happy privilege of wandering in search of health during the cold season, welcomed the return to the station of many families by a splendid dinner, ball and supper, on the 10th inst. The attention of the host to the entertainment of his guests was marked and unvaried throughout the evening. The dinner and wines were excellent; the greatest art and delicacy of cooking was displayed in the potages, hors d'œuvres, in the entrées de bœuf, de pâtisseries, de volailles, de ven, de mouton, de poissons, rots, entremets, &c.; rins, rouges, and blancs of every description, cheered the soul to merriment. —[*Cal. Jour.* March 4.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

The public will probably soon have an opportunity of noticing some more improvements in Calcutta.

A house has been lately built in Rana-moody Gully, which leads from Old Court house Street to the Cossitollah. The house is at some distance from the street, but the wall which was lately pulled down stood in the narrowest part of it. If the committee for improving the town have not already secured any of the ground belonging to the house, it is to be hoped they will be able to purchase a small part of it. The street is a great thoroughfare, and if a new wall should be built only two or three feet further back than the old one, it would be a great accommodation to those who pass that way.

Some workmen have been very busy within this day or two, in demolishing an outhouse belonging to the building lately occupied by Dr. Jameson, at the corner of Park Street, Chowringhee, for the purpose it is said, of widening the road, which, if true, will improve this part of the town very much in appearance, and be of some use; for the walls formed a very acute angle between Park Street and the

Chowringhee road, making it dangerous to those who had occasion to pass from one to the other in a dark night, and even sometimes by daylight. If the deep drain on the other side were to be covered over, though but for a short distance, it would tend to prevent accidents. Buggies, and other carriages, &c. have fallen into it even in clear weather, and during a fog it is very difficult to avoid it.

Some extraordinary work is going on upon that part of the esplanade opposite the post-office: the people therabouts say they are building a bridge. Some of your military correspondents may be able to inform us whether it be an experimental suspension bridge or otherwise.

The dome on the Government-house appears with a new face; the whole of the goddess having lately been covered with a lead-coloured paint, which it is hoped will please those who found fault with the former colour: perhaps it may be intended merely as priming to some more lively hue. At present it has a heavy look, and the figure at top has been so disfigured by it, that it would not be an easy matter for a stranger to say whether it represents a god or goddess, a hero or heroine. —[*Cal. Jour.* March 4.]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Petition of the Mug Sirdar and Coolies, in number Nine Hundred and Fifty, to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Calcutta.

Sheweth: That, in the month of August last, your petitioners were, through the medium of Mr. Jackson, superintendent of Shekorpore, engaged by the Saugor Society to cut the jungles at Mud Point, on the following conditions:

1st. That your petitioners were to cut the jungles a cubit from the ground, but rather under than over that mark; and that it was left optional with your petitioners not to cut the large trees found in the jungles.

2d. That your petitioners were to provide their own food, water, and tools.

3d. That the society were to pay at the rate of nine rupees the connee: a Chittagong land measure, equal to an area of 41,472 square feet, or nearly an acre, which contains 43,560 square feet.

That about the end of November last, your petitioners, according to Mr. Jackson's measurement, succeeded in cutting 3,579½ connies, which, at the rate above-mentioned, amounts to Rs. 32,217 12.

That Mr. Jackson granted the certificates to the effect above stated, in order to enable Mr. Hodges, the superintendent at Mud Point, to settle their accounts.

That, after a delay of nearly a month, Mr. Hodges referred your petitioners to Mr. Kyd, the Secretary to the Saugor So-

ciety, in town for a settlement of their accounts.

That your petitioners in consequence waited upon Mr. Kyd, who, instead of paying them their due, insisted upon your petitioners returning to Mud Point to cut the remaining jungle; and further declared his determination not to pay them a rupee unless they did so.

That the certificates presented by your petitioners to Mr. Hodges have not been restored to them.

That your petitioners, thus situated, presented a petition on the 14th inst. to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who handed over their case to the Attorney for Paupers; who having made a reference to Mr. Kyd, the secretary, on the subject, learnt in answer that he had no knowledge of the transaction.

That your petitioners have been from home during the last six months, subsisting only upon an advance of one rupee per man, which was originally made to them.

That in consequence of these protracted delays, they have been under the necessity of selling all the little property which they possessed; and of borrowing money from their countrymen, trading at Ballyghaut, by which they are much embarrassed.

That your petitioners are now in a starving condition, without any prospect of relief, except that which they may obtain by the exercise of your justice towards them.

That your petitioners have been advised by the Attorney for Paupers to seek relief in the way now resorted to by them; and they trust that their application will not be in vain.

Calcutta, 27th January 1823.

The Mugs entered into a contract with the Superintendent to the Saugor Society to cut the jungle at nine rupees per khannay, a measure somewhat less than three biggahs; to cut it low, and to stock it, i.e. to heap it in stocks, so that tracks might remain passable in every direction. They also agreed to cut down the jungle within certain defined creeks, as works pointed out for their guidance.

They suddenly stopped work, leaving three patches of jungle, the most expensive to cut, as being the furthest island from coasts and creeks, and they did not stock or leave passages, so as to enable the superintendent to measure the quantity cut.

The Superintendent and the Mugs being by no means agreed as to the fulfilment of the contract entered into, he refused to comply with their demand of payment, and tried all he could to persuade them to resume work and clear the whole space, and to make paths to enable him to mea-

sure the quantity of land cleared. The Mugs refused to do any more; and the fresh water on the island being by far too scarce and precious for the supply of so large a body of idle men, he requested that, if they would not work, that they would go to Culpoe, and there discuss the matter; but they immediately came up to Calcutta. On their arrival the Superintendent was sent for, and a meeting of the Committee of Management was convened, at which the Mugs were requested to attend; but which they did not do. The Superintendent stated the case, and the committee was of opinion that it could do nothing, but recommended the Superintendent to settle with them if he possibly could, and to concede much rather than send them away dissatisfied; to give up the point of insisting on their cutting the remaining jungle, but to have the paths cleared so as to enable him to measure the quantity cut, for which purpose he was desired to get a couple of aameens to assist him in the measurement. In regard to their statement of being in a starving condition, the Superintendent and secretary were ordered, in communication with the chairman, to do all that could with safety be done; accordingly many attempts were made to induce the Mugs to take one-half of their estimated claims, and to proceed to Saugor for the settlement of the whole, as per the measurement to be made.

To every proposal made they invariably said that they could give no answer without consulting those absent. The next day a fresh set could give no reply in the absence of those in attendance the day before, and in no instance could the whole be brought together. This species of negotiation lasted for above a week, during which period they were actively petitioning the Chief Justice, who, through Mr. Strettell, the attorney for paupers, received every desired explanation from the Superintendent, who waited on him for that purpose.

The services of the Superintendent being imperiously required at Saugor, for the directing and supply of the men, amounting to several hundreds, notice was given to the Mugs that he could not remain in Calcutta, and urging them to take some money and to return to Saugor; to have the land measured; but they paid no attention to the recommendation. The Superintendent left Calcutta for Saugor, and when the Mugs found that he had gone, they again applied to the Secretary for a settlement; who told them, that without the Superintendent he could do nothing. He however told them that he meant to go to Saugor, and that if they would also go down, he would endeavour to obtain a settlement for them. They appeared pleased, and said they would go. The Secretary suggested to the Committee his proceeding to Saugor for the settlement of the busi-

business with the Mugs, and taking the money with him for their payment; which being approved of, he sent to the Mugs to give them notice of the day he meant to start, and did accordingly, on Monday the 27th ult. proceed to Saugor, with two sicars, to measure the land, and Rs. 25,000 in cash for the payment of the Mugs, which was the amount stated by the Superintendent to be required for the liquidation of the remaining balance estimated to be due beyond 10,000, advanced in the first instance. The Secretary, seeing no appearance of the Mugs, came up to Calcutta again on Saturday last, on which day the letter of the "Friend to the Oppressed" appeared in the *Hurkaru*.

J. KYN,

Sec. to the Committee of Managers.
Calcutta, 4th Feb. 1823.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 26. At Howrah, Mrs. Cliffe, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. P. Lindeman, of Durrumtollah, of a son.

28. Mrs. J. Harris, of a son.

March 1. At Gurden Reach, the lady of Mr. Geo. Collier, Attorney at Law, of a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 22. At the Presidency, Mr. John Logan, Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat.

— At Diggah, Dinapore, Julia, the infant daughter of Mr. H. Fitzgerald, aged one year and eight months.

23. At Berhampore, the infant son of Mr. Patrick McDermott, aged four months.

24. At an advanced age, Sergeant Wm. Casey, pensioner.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS, &c.

Presentation of Colours to the 1st Bat. 24th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Berhampore, near Ganjam.

The 25d Dec. 1822, having been the day fixed upon by Col. M'Dowell, C.B., as the earliest period after the arrival of the head-quarters of the northern division at this station, for presenting the colours to the above corps, this important ceremony took place as follows:

The battalion having been formed in review order, on its ground of exercise, Col. M'Dowell, C.B., attended by his staff, arrived about seven o'clock in the morning, and having been received with the customary salute, the grenadier com-

pany was ordered to the front, followed by the drum and life major, bearing the colours, who took their station with them in the rear of the Colonel's flag, the commanding officer of the battalion, Lieut.-Col. Chitty, being in front of the company.

The colours being then uncased, Col. M'Dowell, C.B., dismounted, and advancing with the colours to the commanding officer, addressed him as follows:

"Lieut. Col. Chitty: I am aware that it was your intention to have solicited the Hon. the Governor, Major General Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B., in his late tour of the Northern Circars, to have presented the colours to the battalion under your command; but as his Excellency did not visit this station, I feel a peculiar degree of satisfaction and gratification at having the honour of performing this duty.

"I now present to you, Sir, the colours of the 1st battalion 24th regiment of Native Infantry, a corps which you have had the merit of embodying, and raising to its present high state of discipline; receive them from me, Sir, as a sacred pledge of the confidence which Government places in the devotion, loyalty, and courage of the officers and men of your corps.

"To you, Sir, I depute the duty of fully and clearly explaining to all ranks the peculiar nature of the charge this day entrusted to their protection; and from having known you intimately from your first entrance into the service, and having also a personal acquaintance with your officers, I feel confident, that when the public service may call this fine body of men to a more active life, that they will do their duty in the field; and that these colours will be at all times a rallying point, to be supported and defended to the last hour of existence."

Lieut. Col. Chitty replied:

"Sir: It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to receive from you the colours of the corps, being fully convinced both officers and men will duly estimate the charge that is thereby entrusted to them; and, with your permission, I will, as soon as the colours have taken their post, explain to the corps the important nature of the present ceremony."

The colours were then delivered to two jemadars, in front of the grenadiers, who received them with presented arms. The grenadiers then escorted the colours to the right of the line, when the whole corps presented arms, and continued in that position while the grenadiers and colours filed down, and between the rank, and until the colours had taken up their proper post in the centre, and the grenadiers their's on the right.

Lieut. Col. Chitty, in compliance with the wishes of Col. M'Dowell, C.B., next addressed the battalion in nearly the following words:

"Officers and Men of the 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I.: These colours, which I have just had the honour of receiving from Col. M'Dowell, C.B., commanding the northern division, are presented to you by the Government; and it is now my duty to impress on the mind of every individual the consequence that is attached thereto, and that it is your duty to defend them in every situation. The colours of a corps are its rallying point, and no good soldier will ever desert them. I am fully persuaded both officers and men will justly appreciate the confidence that is placed in them, by a zealous discharge of their duty; and that the colours will ever be honourably protected, and in the most arduous undertaking they will be nobly defended, to the credit of the corps, and to the satisfaction of the Government under which you have the honour of serving."

At the conclusion of this speech, which was delivered in a remarkably clear and impressive tone, the same was read to the native officers and men, in the Hindoo-stanee language.

This ceremony was concluded by the corps firing three volleys in the air, each volley being instantly succeeded by a point of war from the drums and fifes.

The battalion with its colours and music was then marched to its private parade, where the usual ceremony of lodging the colours were performed.

The whole of this highly important and interesting ceremony went off with the finest effect.

LETTER FROM MADRAS.

The force at Bangalore has received orders to be ready to march. The cause is unknown; but bazar conjecture turns towards the Rajah of Mysore and the Rajah of Coorgh. Nepaunika, a petty chieftain in the Southern Mahratta country, report says, is also inclined to be troublesome.

24th January.—The 4th cav. and 22d Native Inf. on their march from Bangalore to Kalludghee, have suffered severely from cholera, particularly the latter, which in a very few days lost 40 Sepoys, and the proportion of death amongst the followers has been much greater.

Kalludghee.—That fine regiment, the 2d Madras cav., about to retire from the field, has been reviewed by the officer commanding the division. As might naturally be supposed, he expressed his high satisfaction and unqualified praise at the appearance and field performance of the regiment; it is much to be regretted that you cannot be furnished on this occasion with a copy of that interesting document, a review order.

It has been, we are told, in contemplation, but military reasons may prevent the idea maturing, to erect a statue near the Exchange at Madras, and to present

an address of thanks to an eminent commander now in England, for his exertions in procuring a speedy distribution of the Mahratta prize money.—*Cal. Jour.*

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 1, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Sutherland Meek, Esq., M.D. surgeon, and 2d member of the Medical Board on this establishment, to proceed to England on the free-trader Columbia, and to resign the service of the Hon. Company, on the pension assigned to his rank and situation, from the period of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council cannot allow Dr. Meek to quit the shores of India, without acknowledging in public orders the high sense he entertains of the zeal and ability manifested by that gentleman, during a long and eventful service of upwards of 32 years, and will not fail to bring to the special notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors in England the great advantage which the public has derived from Dr. Meek's services, both in his former employments, and in that which he has lately filled as a member of the Medical Board.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,

H. NEWTHAM, Chief Sec. to Govt.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO RACES.

The races took place on the 23d Jan., and being the first meeting, excited considerable interest. The cup was attended, from the Commandant's house to the course, preceded by four bugles of H. M. 45th regt., followed by the stewards and most of the gentlemen of the Turf Club, where it was placed on a stand prepared to receive it at the winning post. At half-past 4 o'clock the following horses started. Mile and quarter heats.

Lieut. Summerfield's B. H.

Angelo, rode by Lieut. Weights

Young.....10st. 1.3. D.

Dr. Patterson's B. colt rode

by Dr. Patterson.....8st. 7.2.2.2.

Mr. Wallbeoff's B. H. Slug,

rode by Mr. Templer....10st 3. 1. 1.

1st Heat.—All started beautifully, and lay together the first quarter of a mile, when Angelo and the Colt made play, Slug lay by and saved his distance; the Colt pressed Angelo hard the last half mile, and was beat only by a neck.

2d Heat.—Started as before, Slug watching his opportunity took the inside, made

play immediately, and headed them up the hill, where Angelo's near hind leg failed him, by an injury in the stifle. The Colt and Slug appeared to bid defiance to each other's speed and bottom, rating it with so much honesty and spirit, as to leave considerable doubt in the minds of the spectators which had taken the heat, till the stewards declared it in favour of Slug. The Colt surprised every person both in speed and bottom, and a more beautiful heat was never contested.

3d Heat.—Angelo drawn. Slug and the Colt started again and Slug, relying on his bottom, rated it round, the Colt laying close to him: but from his having already been pressed two heats, nearly at speed, he slackened his pace towards the end of the last half mile; Slug came in with ease, and was declared the winner of the cup.

Sweepstakes of 25 Rds. each and Fifty from the Club.

Mr. Matthew's g. h. Non me

Ricordo, rode by Lieut. Weights

Hugh 10st. 1. 2. 2.

Mr. Templer's ch. h. Proctor,
rode by Mr. Templer 10st. 2. do.

Lieut. Sykes ch. h. Blazer,

rode by Lieut. Sykes 10st. 3. 1. 1.

Non me Ricordo and Proctor relying on speed, watched one another for an advantage, and began to push about half way. Non me Ricordo won it, but appeared to be distressed.—Blazer saved his distance.

2d Heat.—Proctor, from being out of condition and unwell for several days before the races, was drawn. Blazer took the lead, and maintained it round—Non me Ricordo, seeing he could not take the lead from him, and wishing to make the most of the nett, saved his distance, Blazer taking the heat.

3d Heat.—Non me Ricordo did not appear to have gained much by laying by; Blazer led him as before, and came in winning with ease.

The day proved most favourable and the course numerously attended by all the society of Colombo, and many from the interior. From the general satisfaction which evidently prevailed, we feel sanguine in the hope the next July meeting may be equally productive of sport to those present on this occasion, and an inducement to our sporting friends in the Kandyan country to join us in our anxious exertions to render an amusement, tending so much to promote sociability, more general.

The race ball and supper at this place took place on the 24th Jan. in the mess-room of H. M. 83d regt., the officers of which corps were kind enough to give it up for the occasion. The room was ornamented in the most tasteful style after the Cingalese manner, and at an early hour

it was filled with all the beauty and fashion of Colombo, with the exception of Lady Dorothea Campbell, who we regret much could not honour us with her presence.

Dancing commenced at nine o'clock and was kept up with great spirit till gun-fire. Supper was announced at one o'clock, when the cup, filled with the choicest juice of the grape, was placed on the table, a stand having been handsomely ornamented to receive it. Many appropriate toasts were given by the Stewards; but one in particular from Mr. Granville, on proposing the Turf, and presenting the cup to his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, who drinking from it, paid a handsome compliment to the gentlemen of the Turf Club.—[Colombo Gaz.]

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

BIRMAN EMBASSY TO COCHIN CHINA.

Our readers will remember, that a few days ago we stated that an embassy had sailed from his Burman Majesty to the King of Cochin China. By one of the late arrivals, we have since learned the following particulars. The person at the head of the embassy is a Mr. Gibson, the son of an Englishman by a Malay mother, who was born in the Burman territory, and has always resided there. He is not considered to be at all friendly to English commerce, and has repeatedly thrown obstacles in its way. He is a great favourite of the King, and has before been employed in situations of trust and profit. He proceeds to Cochin China in a vessel formerly belonging to this port, which was purchased by his Burman Majesty, and is now honoured with the title of a frigate. The object of this mission, it is said, is to concert measures with the Cochin Chinese Government for a simultaneous attack on both of the Siamese frontiers. Of the success of this scheme from what we have heard of the Cochin Chinese Government, there does not appear to us to be the slightest chance: for such is its extreme jealousy, that it is not at all likely to enter into any engagements with a native power, which could by any possibility have the effect of interfering with the arrangements of its internal or external policy. A demi-official mission was sent from Sai-gun in the year 1821, the members of which were still in the Burman empire when the last news came from thence. In addition to these circumstances, we have heard that the King has removed from Ummerapoora, the present capital, to Ava, the old one, which he has some intentions of rebuilding. Some American missionaries have settled themselves in the kingdom, and have been permitted to preach to the King once or twice, and invited to do the same again.—[Beng. Hurk. Feb. 7.]

PENANG.

(Extract of a Letter from Penang, dated Feb. 10, 1823.)

"New opium has already been selling here at 2,000 dollars per chest from a flying eastern trader, and though the price may be quoted at that, no sales can now be effected. Rice continues in demand, but is totally unsaleable, as the retail merchants, who are Chinese, have got into a system of controuling the market, which affects all importations at pleasure. It is much to be lamented that a stop is not put to this evil, as the poor classes are literally starving. There are more beggars in this little hole than in all India put together, and the spectacle of seeing so many miserable objects crawling about the streets is disgusting. Several individuals with true philanthropy have, I understand, purchased rice, and retailed it to the most needy at prime cost; but, however praiseworthy their intentions, they have been far from affording sufficient relief; it is notwithstanding to be hoped, that occasional checks of this kind, but in a somewhat more extensive and substantial degree, will soon put a stop to the villainy of the Chinese, who really appear to possess all the influence and power here. Poor — had a quantity of wines and beer, &c. nearly confiscated by a Chinaman, calling himself the arrack farmer, because he removed them from the ship without a pass, though a permit from the Government collector of customs for landing all his baggage was previously obtained. This farmer has the right of levying a duty of one rupee upon every gallon of spirits, and three rupees upon every dozen of wine, beer, brandy &c. imported and sold, exclusive of the duty levied by the custom-house, which will account for the high quotations in my letter of the 5th.

"Nothing of this sort exists at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, I know, and it has been introduced here very probably from Malacca, for it is *Mynheer-like* altogether.

"By the bye, the Governor of Malacca is dead, and it is said that all the Dutch officers and troops have gone to Batavia to obtain arrears of pay, the settlement being drained of every dollar, and the inhabitants alarmed for their personal safety. Emigrations are daily occurring to Singapore."

Mr. A. D. Maingy has been appointed Superintendent of Point Wellesley.

Letters recently received from *Pulo Teccoose Bay*, represent that new and interesting settlement as being in a state of rapid and progressive improvement. The population, which a few months ago consisted of not more than twenty, now amounts to above 2 or 300, and 173 vessels of various descriptions arrived and sailed

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during the last four months. Already, several trees have been cut down, and extensive tracts of land are now in a state of cultivation. Indeed, one public-spirited individual is stated to have cleared not less than 11½ jumbas of jungle. Large plantations are going on, and upwards of a dozen of cocoa-nut trees and half a score of dorian trees have been planted. The merchants have erected extensive godowns for the reception of the principal staple commodities of *kayu uri* and *Ishanking*, for which the station is famous; and from the increasing demand for these articles, and the superiority of the produce there, compared with *Prye*, there is no doubt that the whole commerce of that place will shortly be transferred to *Pulo Teccoose Bay*. In fact, the new colony bids fair to be the grand emporium. Neither *Prye*, nor *Tullah Ayer Tawah*, nor *Batu Lanchang*, nor any of the settlements on these coasts can be compared with it, in respect to fertility of soil and its advantageous position. Nothing seems to be wanting but the annihilation of the existing doubts as to the continuance of the scarcity of rice, to render this "*colonie naissante*" at once the grand depot of the eastern hemisphere. A list of the principal arrivals of vessels for a week is subjoined, for the information of the commercial community.

List of Arrivals at *Pulo Teccoose Bay* from 1st to 8th Oct. 1822.

Names.	Commodities.	From Where.	Cargoes.
Piaron.	Chinlong.	George Town.	90½ cadies of salt & pieces of baltack, 12 bundles of chepouts.
Ditto.	Ismach.	Ditto.	45 Gantons of rice, 200 Harel nuts, 3 Kedjicepouts.
Sampan.	Makaboot.	Balipulo.	7 Pomfrets, 2 shakst and other valuable fish. Sailed same day for George Town.
Tenkang Kling.	China, Rapot.	Tanjong Tikus.	Publics, touched for water.
Penjilang.	Aboobakir.	Pakan I kan.	35 Dammars, 1 ganton, 2 cinchaballs, 4 caddies of salt, 27 yards of cloth of sorts.
Prahd.	Chic wan.	Prye.	1 Carge & pieces Baggas Sarong, 2 pair Achecn Trowers, 10 caddies tobacco-seed leaves 5½ and sundries.
Tap Si-am.	Lungaip.	Quedah.	Live stock, viz. cows, goats, and buffaloes. Sailed same day for George Town.
Boodie Chob-liah.	Abraham Brown.	Fishing stakes.	Put in from street of weather, having made ineffectual attempt to board brig standing into Pinang harbour.

KAMBOJA.

Kamboja cannot be said to have any trade, of its own, it being almost entirely merged in that of Siam or Cochin China, Vol. XVI. 2 R

to which countries it is almost entirely subject. Some of the principal and choicest articles of the trade of these countries are the produce of Kamboja, some of which I forgot to mention. Among these is gamboge, which is a gum which exudes from a tree said to be of considerable size. Incisions are made in the bark of the tree, and the gum runs into bamboo tubes.

Having in my former letter described the trade of Siam, it seems to me that nothing in addition can be said of that of Kamboja; but much may be said of its ports, some of which are very fine. One of the principal of these is Chantibun, containing but 30,000 inhabitants, and the grand emporium for pepper and cardamums. This place is tributary to Siam, to which it sends the greater portion of the articles before-mentioned as tribute. The annual quantity of pepper sent to Bangkok from hence is said to amount to 50,000 piculs. From Siam it is principally sent to China. Chantibun is situated a short distance up a river navigable only for small boats, and the vessels employed in the carrying trade between it and Siam are principally of from 300 to 1,000 piculs burden. If I recollect right, from 300 to 400 vessels are annually employed in this trade.

Kang Kao, or Aithien, is the next considerable place, and this is the frontier town of Cochin China. Its products are the same as those of Chantibun, and its population nearly equal. Like it, too, it is situated on a small river only navigable for small vessels: but its trade is far less considerable than that of that place. Near it once stood the most populous town on the coast, called Potiamat, which was burned by the Siamese in the course of their contests with that people for the sovereignty of Kamboja. There are many other places on the coast, all of which carry on a greater or less trade with Siam. The principal of these are Nakon-wat, Nung-ka-bin, and just on the point of Kamboja, Kamao. The people settled in this place are Cochin Chinese and not Kambojans.

The whole of the coast from this last point, quite up to what is called by the Siamese, Lein Sem-me-san, the Cape Land of Europeans, is an uninterrupted archipelago of beautiful islands. Pulo Ubi, the most easterly, is but a small island, six miles long. I had an opportunity of landing on it, and found here a family of Cochin Chinese, and two or three Chinese who had settled here for the purpose of procuring the sea slug, which abounds on its coasts. Their hut was miserable, and a little cultivated ground near it, producing a few sweet potatoes, constituted the whole of their wealth. In it was a figure of a Chinese deity, and a number of tablets, containing the names of the junks which had touched at it for some

time. They commonly stop here for a day or two on their way from China to Siam, for the purpose of procuring fresh water, of which the island contains an abundant supply. Previous to calling it is their custom to consult the before-mentioned deity as to whether they shall prosecute their voyage or not. This is done in the following manner: a book is prepared, in which a number of sentences are written and numbered; a similar number of small pieces of sticks are prepared with corresponding numbers on them. These are placed in a hollow bamboo, and shaken until one of them falls out; the number of the piece of wood is then compared with the corresponding motto, and according as this latter is favourable or otherwise, the junks pursue their voyage or wait until they obtain a more favourable answer.

It would be useless to call your attention to all the islands scattered along this coast, and the head of the gulf. I will only, therefore, mention one nearly thirty-six miles long, and containing a population of 2,000 or 3,000. This is called by the natives of Fo-Kwak, and is famed for the production of the agla wood. On its shores is a very extensive fishery of the sea slug, the over-falls which abound here being its favourite resort. The fishermen stand at the head of the boat and spear the fish, and so great is their dexterity, that they seldom miss their aim. The poor people inhabiting this island are principally Cochin Chinese, but there are a few Kambojans and Chinese.

The kingdom of Kamboja itself is divided into three parts, one of which is tributary to Siam, and a second to Cochin China, while the third is independent. The two former comprise all the sea-coast, and the third is several days' journey up the great river of that name. Its capital is Panompin, and it is said to contain a considerable population, among whom are some Chinese. In one of the neighbouring provinces called Champa, which is entirely surrounded by people professing the Buddhist religion, is a very considerable Mahomedan population, who speak a dialect of the Malay, and who, strange to say, are the ruling power.—Ben. Hurk.

SINGAPORE.

Price of Goods, 26th July 1822.

Camphor, Malay of 3 sorts, 10 a 25 dol. p. pec.	
Dragon's blood	15 do.
Elephant's teeth, 3 to a pecul	80 do.
14	60 do.
25	50 do.
Gold dust and small pieces, per bunkal	2drs. wt. 32 50 cts.
Mace	80 dol. p. pec.
Nutmegs in shell, genuine, per 1,000	40 do.

Nutmegs, bastard ..	dollars 10 per pecul.
Oil Cocoa nut	14 do.
Pepper	11 do.
Battans, best	3 do.
Sago, 1st sort, pearl	6 do.
2d do.	1 do.
Salt, Siam, Rock Salt	1 do.
Sugar, Siam, 1st sort	7 do.
2d ditto	6 do.
3d ditto	5 do.
Tin Banca	20 85 cts.
Ginger	20 do.
Tortoise shell, 1st sort	500 do.
Wax refined	40 do.
Odoriferous Siam Weed Agula	
lar	400 do.
Siak	200 do.
Malay	100 do.
Baftas, Calaputten, 24 by 2	
pr. corge	45 to 50
fine 28 by 2	
Chittabullee, 24 by 11	
Carpets, Midnapore 4 by 24 ..	24 do.
Chintz, Patna 12 by 2 pr. corge	25 do.
Curwah Red 14 by 14	16 do.
Ghee per md.	25 do.
Gunnies, per corge	5 do.
Gurrah: Bengal, white fine	
pr. corge	50 do.
Bazar sort	40 do.
Blue	55 do.
Madras, 1st, 2d, 3d sort	
70 60	50 do.
Hummums, Luckipore 2 by	
53 pr. corge	80 do.
Malmoodies, Bengal, 40 by 2	60 do.
Opium Patna per chest	3000 do.
Benares ditto	—
Malwar, ditto	1500 do.
Rice, Patna, 2 mds. in a bag	5 do.
Saltpetre per pecul.	5 do.
Sannabs, Tandah, 40 by 24 per	
corge	70 do.
Julalpoor do. do.	do. do.
Mooradabad do do.	do. do.
Soap Dacca per md.	5 do.
Bafas, per corge	80 do.

Europe.

Muskets each	8 to 12
Flints per 100	2 do.
Gunpowder, Battle, per lb. ..	80 cts.
Cordage per cwt. 12 Canvas	14 to 20
Anchors per cwt.	15 do.
Beer, Hodgson's, in cask p. hd.	80 do.
Ditto in bottle per dozen ..	7 do.
Gown, Cluintz	6 to 10
Copper Bolts 50. Guns Brass	pr. pec. 50
Iron, English, Flat pr. pec. 5	50 Swedish
ish 6 nails	18
Lead per pec. keg 9 (—shots 8)	Mada-
pallaws	7 5
Paint Green, per lb. 70 cts. ; all other	colours
Steel, English, per tub 5. Oil, Linseed,	
2 per gal.	

[Col. John Bull.

CHINA.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Peking Gazette contains representations from the different censors ("Yu-Xi") on the abuses prevalent in the tribunals of justice; such as a number of officers employed in them by the presiding mandarins, &c. These persons usurp the power of the tribunals, and deprive poor suitors of justice till they have extorted something from them. In other cases they detain innocent persons in prison unjustly, making them suffer all kinds of misery and ill-treatment: thus introducing contagious disorders in the prisons, either from the accumulated number of victims, or from neglect in arresting diseases at their commencement.

Some intelligence has been received of the military operations on the north-western frontier. The enemy intended to invade the province of Sze-chuen, while another division was to march on the side of Thibet; but alarmed by the Imperial Army, they united their forces and gave battle. They were beaten, and have taken refuge in the snowy mountains of Tartary. A great slaughter of the fugitives took place, and the campaign was thus speedily terminated.

A number of persons have been condemned to capital punishments for having cut timber in one of the forests of his Majesty, called the mountain of Tsong-xuy. It appeared on the trial that the criminals had paid a large sum of money to the keeper of the forest, to allow them to cut the timbers; the keeper being a Tartar of distinction, was degraded, and the other criminals condemned to death.

[Chinese Bee, No. 8.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Dangers attending Authorship in China, illustrated by the fate of Whang-wo-Hoon, whose Crime is thus set forth in the Report of his Judges.

"We find," say they, 1. "That he has presumed to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-hi; having made an abridgment of it, in which he has had the audacity to contradict some passages of that excellent and authentic work.—2. In the preface to his abridgment, we have seen with horror that he has dared to write the *little names* (that is, the primitive family names) of Confucius, and even of your Majesty: a temerity, a want of respect, which has made us shudder.—3. In the genealogy of his family and his poetry he has asserted that he is descended from the Whang-tee.

"When asked why he had dared to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-hi, he replied, 'that dictionary is very voluminous and inconvenient: I have made an

abridgment, which is less cumbersome and expensive."

"Being questioned how he could have the audacity to write in the preface to this dictionary the little names of the Emperors of the reigning dynasty, he answered, 'I know that it is unlawful to pronounce the little names of the Emperors. I introduced them into my dictionary merely that young people might know what those names were, and not be liable to use them by mistake. I have however acknowledged my error, by reprinting my dictionary, and omitting what was amiss.'

"We replied, that the little names of the Emperor and of Confucius were known to the whole empire. He protested that he had long been ignorant of them; and that he had not known them himself till he was thirty years old, when he saw them for the first time in the hall where the literati compose their pieces in order to obtain degrees.

"When asked how he had dared to assert that he was descended from the Whang-tee, he said, 'It was a vanity that came into my head. I wanted to make people believe that I was somebody.'

If there were in these three charges any thing really reprehensible, according to the broad principles of universal morality, it was the fabrication of an illustrious genealogy. This imposture, censurable in any case, might have been designed to make dupes, and perhaps to form a party; but the Judges of Whang-see-heon attached less importance to this charge than to the other two. They declared the author guilty of high treason on the first charge, and pronounced this sentence:

"According to the laws of the empire, this crime ought to be rigorously punished. The criminal shall be cut in pieces, his goods confiscated, and his children and relatives above the age of sixteen years put to death. His wives, his concubines, and his children under sixteen, shall be exiled and given as slaves to some grandee of the empire."

The Sovereign was graciously pleased to mitigate the severity of this sentence, in an edict to this effect:—"I favour Whang-see-heon in regard to the nature of his punishment. He shall not be cut in pieces, and shall only have his head cut off. I forgive his relatives. As to his sons, let them be reserved for the great execution in autumn. Let the sentence be executed in its other points: such is my pleasure."

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Ordering PACQUA to be restored to his Hong, dated Dec. 9, 1822.

Yuen, Governor of Canton, &c. &c. &c. and Ta, Superintendent of Customs, &c. hereby issue their commands to the Hong merchants; *M. Mianche* (Merwanjee), the Indian merchant, and the American mer-

chant Wileocks, and others, petitioned against Pacqua for the recovery of debts, and the Governor ordered the Hong to be shut up, and the local magistrate to prosecute. Whilst conducting the prosecution, Houqua and others petitioned in the name of the said foreign merchants to restore Pacqua to conduct the commerce, that the foreign debts might be forthcoming. I then gave orders to the merchants to ascertain the facts: Whether these foreigners from themselves desired first to originate and then to extinguish this business? Whether, if Pacqua were restored, the foreign debts would be forthcoming; and whether all the merchants voluntarily desired it or not? Afterwards the answer given to Government was, that since *M. Mianche* was willing to receive his claims from the annual profits of the said Hong merchants' trade with the Company, by annual dividends, the foreign debts would be forthcoming; that the foreigners voluntarily and anxiously desired the restoration of Pacqua, that it was not possible the Hong merchants could have any other motive which would disappoint the expectation of all persons, and therefore they looked up to Government, and earnestly entreated that the Government would condescend to comply with the foreigners' wishes and restore Pacqua, that the foreign debts might be forthcoming and the merchants have support.

We, the Governor and Hoppo, find that by law, Hong merchants becoming indebted to foreigners, must be broken, and their effects taken to make payment, by which the Celestial Empire shews its tender regard for remote foreigners: but it will not support with partiality Hong merchants, instead of breaking and prosecuting them. Those foreign merchants, in desiring now that they may be paid out of the annual profits of the said Hong, and requesting the restoration of Pacqua for this purpose, and that he may have support, shew that in petitioning at first they acted rashly and stupidly, since the Hong merchants have clearly ascertained that those foreign debts will be forthcoming, and that those foreigners are sensible of their having improperly petitioned at first. We, the Government and Hoppo, condescend to comply with the foreigner's feelings, and direct the local magistrates to liberate Pacqua and restore him to his Hong, that he may trade as usual, and the Hong Directors, Houqua and Monqua, and Chungqua, and Paunkeequa, and the others, must constantly exercise a surveillance, and assist in the safe management of the concern, that the foreign debts may be gradually paid, and the Hong preserved entire, and not tread in its former footsteps, which will incur heavy guilt. And hereafter the foreign merchants must not covetously deal with feeble merchants, and

extort large profits, and thereby induce accumulated debts, in violation of the imperial orders, limiting debts to one hundred thousand taels; and the Hong merchants must deal justly, and not become indebted to large amounts, and thereby incur guilt. If these our commands be trifled with and disobeyed, not only when discovered will the Hong merchants be broken, but the foreign merchants shall not be paid more than one hundred thousand taels. Do not by your conduct induce late and unavailing repentance, but let every one concerned yield implicit obedience. A special edict.

*Taou Kwang, 2d Year, 10th Moon,
26th day.*

LATE FIRE AT CANTON.

By late communications from Canton, it appears, that affairs among the Chinese were beginning to assume their former aspect, and the buildings were rising rapidly; that trade, though considerably deranged and impeded for a time, was likely, it was thought, to suffer less upon the whole than might have been apprehended from so dreadful a visitation as the late fire. The plan of the new erections, which were expected to be completed by the end of February last, is so exactly similar to the old town, that a person arriving there, ignorant of the calamity, would scarcely perceive any change.—[*Madras Gaz.*]

BORNEO.

From a communication received by the Indiana, and dated Singapore, 1st Oct. 1822, we learn that Col. Farquhar, the Resident, had received a letter from Mr. Tobins, the Dutch Commissioner in Borneo, giving him to understand that ships could not in future be allowed to trade to Sinkawang, as they have been doing for the last two years, on account of circumstances that had recently occurred. What these circumstances are the Dutch Commissioner does not explain; but our informant adds, that it was understood at Singapore, from the Nakhodas of prows belonging to that quarter, that the Chinese population, consisting of about 80,000, had risen in opposition to the Dutch, who it was considered would experience much difficulty in putting down the malcontents.

Sinkawang is situated between Sambas and Pontiana, and with the Chinese, at all these three places, our trading vessels, it seems, were wont to hold intercourse and drive a considerable trade in piece goods and opium, receiving gold dust in return. The species of blockade on the part of the Dutch with respect to Sinkawang, may have some effect on the Singapore trade in piece goods, and prevent that rising settlement from being visited by so

many prows as on the preceding year. It is, however, doubtful whether the Dutch will be able to keep up the blockade effectually. Whether they do or not, we suspect that they are exceedingly jealous of British influence in the Eastern seas, and ever ready to avail themselves of any pretext for throwing difficulties into the way of the British trader. On the topic communicated by our Singapore informant we cannot at present dilate, not being in possession of the circumstances that led the Dutch Commissioner to issue what may be termed his order in council against British trade; but we can hardly imagine any circumstance which could give him reasonable grounds for giving such an order. It would have been fair enough, perhaps, to desire that no vessels should carry munitions of war to Sinkawang; but further we can hardly understand a cause to justify such an order, for the Chinese of Sinkawang cannot, we believe, be starved into obedience by a blockade; it cannot, therefore, be an apprehension of their receiving victuals from sea, that could have led to the order. From all we can learn, Singapore is growing daily into greater and greater importance, and our kind and worthy neighbours the Dutch, it is well understood, have an eye to it. The facility with which Java was wheedled out of Britannia's lap, leads the crafty Hollanders to imagine that the acquisition of Singapore is no difficult matter; and the probability is that they are right.—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION TO THE NEXT YEAR'S CROP.

The caterpillar has been threatening destruction to the next year's crop of wheat. About three weeks since the lands in the interior, particularly cultivated parts, became suddenly invaded with hosts of this devastating insect. A respectable farmer at Castlereagh has given us an account of the manner in which they take possession of a field; they extend to a great length in equal line, and thus in myriads regularly march forward, carrying all before them. The leaf is first devoured, and then the stem down to the surface of the ground. These destroying creatures disappear as suddenly as they come forth; they become buried in the earth, and of them no more is perceived. In about April 1819, the fields were ruined for some months; no herbage was left for the cattle; but, in that season of the year, the effects could not be so serious as is contemplated at this juncture; the mischief that may be done with the wheat, if we are not blessed

with a few heavy showers, it is feared will be incalculable.

In addition to the above, we have just learnt from Dr. Harris, of the South Creek, that the ravages of this terrible insect (a kind of grey grub) are truly deplorable. This gentleman informs us, as a specimen of the effects that are likely to be apprehended, that seventy acres of promising wheat, upon the estate of Sir John Jamison, have been so far destroyed, as to remove even the expectancy of twenty bushels being saved! In some parts of the country rollers are used just at night-fall; this being the only expedient that could be adopted to keep this dreadful visitation at all under.—[*Sydney Gaz.*, Oct. 4.

WRECK OF THE ACTÆON.

On Thursday night, Captain Mackey, commander of the ship *Actæon*, came up to port in the ship's longboat, bringing the melancholy intelligence of the wreck of that vessel, which unfortunately struck on a reef, at twelve o'clock at night, on Saturday last, between the South Cape and the entrance of D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, where she now lies, having driven very near to a small island, bilged.

Captain Mackey left the vessel on Monday last, his chief officer and European part of the crew remaining on the island contiguous to, and in charge of the wreck. We are happy to state that no lives were lost; and that there is every reason to believe the major part of the cargo, consisting of salt pork, spirits, wines, soap, and piece-goods, as well as the wreck of the ship, will be saved, if the weather continue favourable.

The *Actæon* came from the Isle of France, which she left the 6th Sept.—[*Hobart Town Gaz.*, Nov. 2.

On Monday last, H. M. colonial brig *Prince Leopold*, and the brig *Deveron*, which proceeded down the river about three weeks ago to assist in saving the cargo and wreck of the ship *Actæon*, which lately struck on a reef near the South Cape, returned to port. The *Deveron*, we understand, brings up about 500 barrels of salt pork and beef, &c. In a gale of wind which was experienced in the night of this day fortnight, the bulk, with such remaining part of the cargo as had not been got out, went to pieces, and before daylight next morning the major part of it was carried out to sea.

Three seamen belonging to the *Prince Leopold*, who were employed in bringing off things in a boat from the wreck, were unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of the boat, which was afterwards found buried in the sand on the beach about 40 miles distant from the place where she capsized.—[*Ibid.*, Nov. 23.

The rapid increase of the colony of New South Wales may be ascertained from the following statements of a petition to the House of Commons, presented on the 8th of July, by Sir James Mackintosh, from the emancipated convicts.—The emancipated convicts are 7,556 in number; their children amount to 5,859. Of cultivated land they possess 29,000 acres; of land yet uncultivated 212,000 acres; they occupy 1,200 houses in town, and double that number in the country; they have 174,000 sheep, 415 horses, and of other cattle 48,800; they have 215 colonial ships in constant employment; and have netted in trade a capital of £150,000.

ST. HELENA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Island of St. Helena, James's Town, March 12, 1823.—Brigadier-General Walker was much gratified by the reception which he yesterday experienced on his landing at James's Town, and he begs to express his high satisfaction with the appearance of the troops as he passed them under arms, and their formation afterwards in square. Their healthy, clean, steady, and soldier-like appearance affords satisfactory evidence of their good order and discipline, and is sufficient to convince the Brigadier-General of the professional merits and attention of their officers.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the necessity of good order and strict discipline in the military character, it will be Brigadier-General Walker's endeavour that the highly creditable state of the garrison shall not be impaired, during the period that he may remain as Governor and Commander-in-chief at St. Helena. It shall ever form the most agreeable part of his duty to acknowledge the merits of each individual connected with the garrison, to bear testimony in his favour, and to point him out to the notice of the Hon. Court of Directors.

Brigadier-General Walker feels confident that the good order and discipline which have on many occasions marked the military establishment of St. Helena, shall continue to distinguish it; and he begs to assure the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, that a continuance of this conduct shall secure to them collectively and individually his cordial support. Brigadier-General Walker derives sincere pleasure in contemplating the appearance of respectability which the volunteers of the island yesterday displayed, under the command of Sir William Doveton; and begs to assure the inhabitants, that the powers invested in him shall be exercised for the true interests of the establishment. He relies with the utmost confidence on

the assistance and co-operation of the Members of Council, the gentlemen of the Civil Service, and the officers of the garrison, in promoting every measure calculated to forward the general good, and to increase the comforts of the island.

Captain Den Tanfe will be pleased to officiate as A.D.C. until further orders.

Island of St. Helena, March 12, 1823.— General Orders by the Governor and Council.—The Hon. Court of Directors have been pleased to address the following paragraphs of their letters, dated the 18th December, to the Governor and Council.

Par. 20. We have had under our consideration the proceedings of two courts-martial, held at St. Helena in March and April last; the first on Lieut. J. B. Mason, the second on the same officer and on Lieut. D. McMahon, Lieut. J. Melliss, and Ensign Wm. Mason.

21. These proceedings have been received by us from the Judge Advocate General of his Majesty's forces in England, to whom they had been transmitted in error by Brigadier-General Pine Coffin, the acting Commander-in-Chief on the island.

22. We observe that these officers have been sentenced to be dismissed from our service, for having been engaged as principals or seconds in a duel; and that Lieut. Mason had been previously sentenced to dismissal on charges connected with the same occurrence. The courts-martial have however recommended the prisoners to our clemency.

23. The proceedings of these courts-martial not having been confirmed, the sentences passed are in their nature incomplete.

24. Having taken into our consideration the youth and inexperience of these officers, and the favourable character borne by them, we have resolved, and accordingly direct, that they be restored to the exercise of their military functions. In publishing our orders, you will announce our severe reprehension of the crime of which they have been found guilty; and the Governor will communicate to the officers concerned our determination, in the event of their conduct again becoming the subject of inquiry, not to interfere to mitigate the punishment to which they may have rendered themselves liable.

25. The conduct of Lieut. Mason, in the instances of which he was found guilty by the court-martial held on him individually, calls for an additional mark of our displeasure: we have accordingly resolved that he lose two steps in the list of lieutenants; and you will take the first opportunity for carrying this resolution into effect.

Governor's Observations.—The Hon. Court of Directors having thus announced that the motive for their leniency is found

ed on the youth and inexperience of the parties concerned, it only remains for the Governor to express his trust that the warning will have a salutary effect, in preventing a repetition of an offence, which has been so justly annuadverted upon by the Hon. Court.

The following paragraphs of the Hon. Court's letter of the above date are also hereby promulgated in General Orders:

Par. 31. Having had under our consideration the proceedings which took place at St. Helena, on the 15th June 1822, on the conduct of Major Henry Pritchard, of your establishment, we have resolved, and accordingly direct, that he be restored to rank and pay from the date of the expiration of six months from the period when these proceedings were brought to a close.

32. We desire at the same time that you will announce to Major Pritchard our severe reprehension of his conduct, in contracting pecuniary obligations with soldiers of the garrison, and our disapprobation of the attacks made by him on the character of Lieut. Colonel Kinnaird.

Island of St. Helena, April 1, 1823.— General Orders by the Governor and Council.—Until the pleasure of the Hon. Court of Directors be known, the cadets on this establishment will be allowed to draw the pay of £190 per annum, instead of 4s. 2d. per day.

Cadet Melliss is appointed a 2d. Lieut. of Artillery. Mr. R. T. Hayes having produced a certificate from the India-House of his appointment as a Cadet of Artillery, is hereby admitted as such, and directed to put himself under the orders of Lieut. Colonel Kinnaird.

A committee, consisting of Lieut. Col. Hodson as President, and the Garrison Quarter-Master, and Commissary Military Stores, as members, will assemble on Thursday the 10th instant, to inspect and report upon the state of the barracks, barrack utensils, and other military stores transferred from his Majesty's Government to the Hon. Company.

The committee will state their opinion how far those barracks and stores, or any part of them, may be applied with advantage to the Company's service, by affording materials for repairs of such buildings in town, or at our outposts, as may require them; or by removing the barracks from their present situations to any other where they may be more necessary; and what portion of the barrack furniture and other stores may be appropriated to the use of the troops in garrison or at outposts.

The Governor and Council are also pleased to publish in General Orders the following extract of the Hon. Court of Directors' general letter to St. Helena, dated May 8, 1822.

"We see no reason, from a perusal of Mr. Lorimer's Memorial, to make any alteration in the rank assigned to him in our letter of the 11th April 1821. Experience in any profession is no doubt valuable; but we cannot consent to alter the whole system by which we assign rank in our service on that account.

"(Signed) T. BROOKS,
"Sec. to Gov."

Island of St. Helena, Head-Quarters, James's Town, March 27, 1823—General Orders.—The Commander-in-Chief has to express his approbation at the manner in which Lieut. Colonel Bright appears to have carried on the military details, during the period of his acting as Commandant of the troops.

In future the Field Officers of the garrison will take the duty weekly of commanding the troops in town, and receiving all reports, and transmitting them to the Governor.

For the purpose of effecting a regular inspection of the outposts, they are to be considered as divided into four districts, viz.

No. 1. The leeward batteries, from Buttermilk Point to Lemon Valley, inclusive.

No. 2. The windward posts, comprizing Gregories, Holdfast Town, Prosperous Bay, and Powel's Valley.

No. 3. Sandy Bay.

No. 4. The works on the heights overlooking the sea, from Lemon Valley to Thompson's Valley.

Each of the above districts to be visited by a Field Officer half-yearly; the senior commencing with No. 1; the second in rank with No. 2, and so on in succession, according to seniority. The second half-year the senior Field Officer will visit No. 2, and the others follow according to their rank; so that each post will be visited by a different Field Officer in rotation. They will be pleased to report to the Commander-in-Chief.

The above districts are also to be visited monthly by the four following staff officers, viz. the Commissary of Military Stores, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, and the Adjutants of the two corps. The senior commencing with No. 1, and the same principle to be followed as that pointed out for the observance of the Field Officers. The above visiting Staff Officers will make their reports to the Field Officer on duty, who will transmit them to the Governor. These duties to commence from the 1st of April next.

The Field Officer of the day will be pleased to parade the garrison guards every morning, visit them during the day, go the grand rounds after ten o'clock at night, and give the hours for the visiting rounds made by the captain of the day and officers of the guards in writing to those officers. He will please to receive from the captain

of the day every morning the reports of the garrison, guards and all outposts, which, with the Captain's report, he will forward to the Governor, accompanied by a report from himself of the general state of the troops in garrison, as well as of the different guards. He will please to visit the hospital, and report the state in which he finds it, and receive reports of, and communicate to the Governor any extraordinary occurrence in garrison or at the outposts.

The captain of the day is to parade the garrison guards, inspect them, and see that the details are correct, which he will present to the Field Officer on parade. He will visit the guards in garrison frequently during the day, and go his rounds once, at such hour as the Field Officer orders; at which time he is to inspect the guards, and receive reports from the officers. He will visit the hospital once during the day, and in his report to the Field Officer mention the state in which he finds it. When the guards relieve in the morning (at eight o'clock), the captain of the day will collect the reports of the garrison guards and the outposts, which he will enclose to the Field Officer on duty, with a report from himself, stating the hours when he visited the guards by day, and the hour he went his rounds at night, mentioning any extraordinary occurrence.

In future, a commissioned officer will command the barrack guard; he will attend to the roll calling of the men off duty, and see the outlayers pass to their quarters. After the gates have been locked, he will retain possession of the keys, take care that the lights are put out when the men retire to rest, and sleep himself in the barracks. He will go the rounds twice after ten o'clock, and the sergeant will perform this duty three times, each at such intermediate times as the Field Officer commanding may direct. The officer of the barrack guard will furnish a morning report to the captain on duty, who will deliver it to the Field Officer. He will preserve order and quiet in the barracks, and perform the duties of orderly officer, reporting in this capacity to the commanding officer of the regiment, as at present.

The following detail of garrison guards is ordered for the present.

Detail of Garrison Guards.

	Captain.	Subalt.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates or Marines.	Total
Main Guard ...	1	1	2	5	1	35	43
Sea gate guard...	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
Barrack guard...	-	1	1	1	1	8	12
	1	2	4	6	2	44	59

* * Including night pickets.

The outposts will be relieved weekly, commencing from Monday the 31st inst. Lieut Ashton is to remain in command at Sandy Bay until further orders.

Subaltern for the barrack-guard to-morrow, Ens. Young.

Island of St. Helena, April 7, 1823.—General Orders by the Governor and Council.—Thomas Greentree, Esq. is appointed Paymaster; Geo. Blenkins, Esq. Accountant; and G. V. Lamb, Esq. Store-keeper.

All officers and others drawing Company's pay are desired to settle monthly with the paymaster, as the Government will not consider itself answerable for any arrears which may remain undrawn after the regular day for issuing pay.

By Order of the Governor and Council.

(Signed) CHARLES BLAKE,
Dip. Sec. to Gov.

Island of St. Helena, James's Town, April 21, 1823.—Wednesday, April 23, St. George's Day, being appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's birth-day, it

will be observed with the usual demonstrations of loyalty.

The Royal Standard will be hoisted at Ladder Hill at daylight, and the Union at all other stations.

At 12 o'clock a royal salute will be fired from Ladder Hill, and the troops will be paraded at that hour for a *feu de joie*, as follows: The St. Helena Artillery lining the parapet at Ladder Hill, fronting towards the town. The St. Helena regiment will line the ramparts on the main line, James's Town, extending from the drawbridge towards the west bastion, and fronting the sea. When the Royal salute is over, the *feu de joie* will commence on the right of the St. Helena regiment, and conclude with the St. Helena Artillery at Ladder Hill, observing the same order for each of the three rounds. When the *feu de joie* is over, the regiments will form with open ranks, give a general salute, and finish with three cheers. An extra pint of wine will be issued to the troops on the occasion.

There will be no work for the men of the garrison on the 23d.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held at the East-India House on Wednesday, the 24th Sept. next.

SIAMESE CANOE.

The Venilia, which has just arrived from Singapore, has brought home for Sir T. S. Raffles a Siamese Canoe, which may be justly regarded as a great curiosity. It is forty-three feet in length, and four feet broad; the body of the canoe consisting entirely of one piece, the trunk of a teak-tree. It is beautifully formed, and has thirteen benches for rowers. Paddles only can be used in impelling it.

FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

In our last number, p. 139, we detailed the proceedings of a recent sitting of the *Société Asiatique* of Paris. We omitted to notice that, at that sitting, Major Edward Moor (of the Bombay Establishment), F.R.S., Author of the *Hindû Pantheon*, was elected a member.

REVOLUTION AT MACAO.

The following document relates to a revolution which lately took place at Macao.

Asiatie Journ.—No. 93.

The Representation of João Nepomuceno Mahen, to the Senate of Macao.

Illustrious Sirs:—João Nepomuceno Mahen, a native of this city, of Portuguese parents, and consequently a Portuguese citizen, with profound respect addresses your tribunal, and begs to represent, That having by the new order of things recovered the most amiable privilege of declaring his opinion on public affairs, be the same in censure or approval, provided it be with due decorum towards those to whom the nation has entrusted its destiny; and by the constitution allowed to represent to the Cortes, and to the executive power, reclamations, complaints, or petitions; to expose infractions of the constitution, and demand the personal responsibility of the delinquents; he inasmuch considers it his duty to represent to your Excellency,

That the first intelligence of our happy regeneration having arrived in the months of March, April, and May 1822, the dismay which this occasioned amongst those who by their interests were attached to the ancient order of things was generally remarked.

That in exact proportion to the arrival of additional information, was the notorious displeasure of those authorities declared anti-constitutional; since they endeavoured to persuade the public that the new changes were on unstable foundations, prognosti-

eating contra revolutions, and announcing that the Court of Rio Janeiro, so far from acceding to them, had solicited assistance from the Allied Powers to recover their privileges.

That even the arrival of letters from Rio, announcing the adhesion of the royal family to the constitution, and His Majesty's intention of returning to Europe did not destroy their hopes, nor did they even desist from their project of misleading the public, calling their gazettes "*Mundial Papers*," and even attempting indirectly to prohibit the reading of them.

That by the arrival of ships for Bengal, numbers of public papers having been received, those possessing them were requested to deny the perusal of them to others, the most sinister prognostication being used for the purpose; and till this epoch no marks of public joy for our happy regeneration were shown.

That some of our honourable but oppressed citizens, unable to restrain the fervent impulses of their loyalty and attachment to the national cause, publicly expressed their regret at the indifference with which such intelligence was received, whilst others which merited less attention, received the most public marks of joy.* These worthy citizens were branded with the execrable names of rebels and disturbers of the public peace, and it is even said, that for some unknown purpose a list of their names was formed. That it is equally notorious that their clamours having been laid before your tribunal by one of its worthy members, intrigues and sophisms were not wanting to stifle his just requisitions, and finally a pretext was made of the want of money in the treasury for the expenses of the rejoicings; upon which the said member immediately offered all the money which might be necessary! and yet this offer was rejected! until at length the 8th of Nov. was appointed for the celebration of the Constitution, but on that day something very different took place, which your petitioner will not now mention.

That although it was publicly known that His Majesty had safely arrived in Portugal, and had sworn to the Constitution, yet no rejoicings took place: but the arrival of the brig *Timorario*, from Lisbon, on the 5th of January, rendering it impossible to conceal from the public the events which had taken place at home, what was then done? was it our constitution and our happy regeneration that was celebrated? No; the arrival of His Majesty in Europe!

What then can have occasioned the terror of, and aversion to, our happy regeneration, which these facts demonstrate? It

must be one or other of our chief authorities, and it is they who are still so anxious to keep us in leading strings.

That while the celebration of our happy regeneration was thus approaching with tardy steps like a criminal to the scaffold, one of the members of the senate broke silence, and demanded that the standard of liberty should be hoisted. How much this astonished and provoked him, who still governs the senate, is too well known for me to repeat, as well as what intrigues were used in convoking a council to have one subservient to his views.

And what was discussed when the council was assembled (on the 7th February)? The form of the oath! the time and place of the solemnity! and nothing else! How different a scene to that which passed in other parts of the Portuguese dominions.

On the following day the burgesses and others being assembled in council, a scene of confusion appears to have taken place; the one party asserting that the constitution should be fully proclaimed, and also their right to remove the obnoxious authorities, (among whom the minister is we believe plainly signalized) whilst the others strenuously resisted it for the purpose of temporizing, or as the patriot *Maher* expresses it, of prolonging two or three months the miserable system of the last twenty years. He concludes nearly in these words:

"The miseries of this unfortunate country had long ago been remedied by our beloved sovereign, had not the courtly protectors of their author stilled so many accusations by remitting them to the accused! as he himself has declared, that all might tremble at his influence! And what has been from that time till now our public administration? Look to our exhausted treasury, our wretched widows and orphans,* to the bankruptcy not only of our own but of foreign and Chinese merchants, to our despairing petitioners for justice, to our afflicted and unjustly banished exiles, deploring far from their native country their own misfortunes and those of their unhappy children! The trevas of Egypt cannot hide these truths!"

A community which had suffered so much; one admiring yet the moderation of the mother country, and one on which so many honourable titles have been conferred, cannot be supposed capable of any but acts of loyalty and adhesion to its Government even in salary. The love of my country has elicited these truths, and I call on your Excellency seriously to attend to the business of our happy regeneration, that you may not be called upon to answer for it to the Sovereign Congress of the nation.

* Alluding to an order for public rejoicing, on account of the birth of a prince, in the royal family.

* Under pretence of preserving property, a shameful system of embezzlement is carried on in most foreign colonies.

But should this representation not be listened to, should its author be deemed criminal; whether he now, or after a lapse of years, should pay the debt of nature, time will eventually justify him; and whatever be his fate, he reclaims the rights of his country and of his fellow-citizens; and the nation for his judge.

JOÃO NEFOMUCENO MAHEU.

Macao, February 11, 1822.

ABSTRACT OF A LATE ACT * OF PARLIAMENT.

An Act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company, and to make further provisions with respect to such trade; and to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for the registering of vessels, so far as it relates to vessels registered in India.—18th July 1823.

The 1st section repeals the 35th Geo. III. c. 92; 54 Geo. III. c. 34; 55 Geo. III. c. 166; 57 Geo. III. c. 36; 59 Geo. III. c. 122; and 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 65., and so much of the 53d Geo. III. c. 185, as authorizes the carrying on trade within the limits of the Company's charter, &c.

The statute then enacts as follows:—

Trade may be carried on in British vessels with all places, except China, within the East-India Company's charter.

Company may carry on any trade, which his Majesty's other subjects may carry on.

Act not to permit trade without the limits of the Company's charter, which cannot now legally be carried on.

Military stores not to be carried without a special licence.

Vessels not to proceed to any port between the Indus and Malacca, until admitted to entry at one of the principal settlements in India.

If Court of Directors do not comply with application for leave to go to minor ports, the same shall be referred to Commissioners for Affairs of India.

Additional ports or places between the Indus and town of Malacca, &c. may be considered as principal settlements of the said Company for this Act.

Act not to permit trade with China, or in tea.

Goods only to be imported into ports having warehouses or docks.

List of persons and arms on board to be delivered to the collector, &c.

Ships engaged in Southern Whale Fisheries to be subject to restrictions of this Act only.

Goods imported into Malta or Gibraltar may be re-exported.

Duties of customs to be paid on impor-

tation of goods into America and the West-Indies.

Not to affect powers vested in his Majesty, with regard to the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius. 1 Geo. IV. c. 11. Not to affect the following Acts:—54 Geo. III. c. 103; 55 Geo. III. c. 10; 59 Geo. III. c. 33; c. 52; 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 106.

Not to repeal provisions of 53 Geo. III. c. 155, as to resort of persons to India.

Not to affect provisions for preventing clandestine trade.

Punishing commanders of vessels unlawfully taking persons on board, or giving false lists of passengers.

Ships registered in India pursuant to 4 Geo. IV. c. 41, to have privileges to which other vessels are entitled by that Act.

Lascars and natives of India not to be British mariners, within the meaning of 34 Geo. III. c. 68.

A proportion of British seamen to the tonnage of any ship sufficient.

In cases where in India a sufficient number of British seamen cannot be obtained, governors may license the ship to sail.

Act not to require British seamen on board vessels employed in trade between port and port.

54th Geo. III. c. 134, repealed so far as relates to Asiatic sailors, &c. except as to the recovery of money due on bonds.

Governor of Fort William to make rules, &c. with respect to masters, &c. of vessels trading under this Act. Such rules and regulations to be observed in like manner as if they had formed part of this Act.

Masters of vessels to make out lists of every Lascar, &c. on board, before such ship shall be admitted to entry.

Penalty given for breach of regulations relative to Lascars, &c.

Lascars, &c. convicted of vagrancy, to be shipped on board of vessel bound to the place from whence brought.

Company to supply all necessaries for distressed Lascars, &c. brought to this country, and may recover expense from owners.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 4. Gravesend. *Venilia*, Thompson, from Singapore, 29th Jan.

9. Ditto. *Phoenix*, Wetherhead, from Bengal, sailed 13th Feb., Madras 11th March, and Cape of Good Hope 23d May.

11. Deal. *Mary Anne*, Warrington, from Bengal, Ceylon, and Cape of Good Hope.—Passengers from Ceylon: Mrs. Renwick and child; Mrs. M'Pherson; Capt. Renwick, 83d regt.; Lieut. M'Pherson, H.M. Art.; Assist. Surg. Hony, and Dr. Nicholson, Madras establishment.

* This Act was noticed in our last number.

24. Off Portsmouth. *Orpheus*, Findlay, from Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.

27. Off Dartmouth. *Triumph*, Croaley, from Bombay 27th April, and St. Helena 9th July.

Departures.

Aug. 3. Gravesend. *Lotus*, Field, for Bengal.

5. Deal. *Moirs*, Morfett, for Batavia.
12. Ditto. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, for Madeira and Bombay.

— Gravesend. *Asia*, Reid, for Bengal.

19. Ditto. *Hope*, Flint, for Madras.—

Passengers: Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Hawkins, and Mrs. Harris; Misses Fullerton, E. Fullerton, Hawkins, C. Hawkins, and H. Hawkins; Mr. Hawkins, Mr. F. Hawkins, and Master J. Hawkins; Mr. Fullerton, and Mr. Fullerton, jun.; Capt. Page, H.C. Service; Capt. Campbell, ditto; Messrs. Beil, Prescott, Beck, Briggs, Dalzell, Baldwin, and Messiter, H.C. Service; Mr. Harris, Mr. Thompson, and seven servants.

— Ditto. *Sarah*, Bowen, for Bombay.

24. Deal. *Lady Kennaway*, Surfen, for Bengal.

Vessels spoken with.

Windsor, Havaside, London to Bengal and China, 12th May, lat. 33.34. S. long. 10. E.

Sophia, Sutton, London to Madras and Bengal, 4th June, lat. 18. S. long. 24. W.

Royal George, Biden, for Bengal and China, 4th Jan., lat. 3. N., long. 21. W.

Bridget, Liverpool to Bengal, 4th March.

Asia, for Bombay, and Pilot, bound to Bengal, 14th May.

Passengers per *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, for Bombay.

Mrs. Fairish, Major Mau, Mrs. Woodhouse Martin, Misses M. and S. Duncan, Capt. Sheriell, Lieut. and Mrs. Penley, Lieut. and Mrs. Probyn, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. and Miss Allen, Miss Tyler, Lieut. Jones, Mr. Jefferison, Mr. Corsar, Mr. C. Scott, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Von Geyer, Mr. Ramsey.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 12. At Buckland-House, near Barnstable, the lady of Major-Gen. Henry Webber, of the Madras Army, of a daughter.

Aug. 7. The lady of Lieut. Thos. Alex. Watt, R.N., commander of the private East-India ship *Jamima*, of a daughter.

12. At Cheltenham, the lady of John Stevens, Esq. late of Penzance, of a daughter.

13. In Euston-Square, the lady of Geo.

Medley, Esq., of the East-India House, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. At Otley, Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., Governor of Ceylon, to Maria, eldest daughter of Walter Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley-hall, in the county of York.

Aug. 3. At Dalkeith, Capt. J. Little, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Lucy Anne, only daughter of the late Col. Willey, of H.M.'s 4th Dragoon Guards.

7. At Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, Capt. John Montagu, of the 81st Regt., second son of the late Col. Montagu, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, and nephew of Admiral Sir Geo. Montagu, G.C.B., to Jessy, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Warsley, of the Royal Artillery.

12. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Frederick Alexander, son of Sir William Augustus Cunynghame, Bart., to Ann, youngest daughter of Edward Earl, Esq., chairman of the Board of Customs for Scotland.

19. At Gloucester, Noah John Neale Buckle, Esq., of Chaceley Lodge, Tewkesbury, to Penelope, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Martin, East-India Company's service, and of Wellington Parade, Gloucester.

— At the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, Wm. Mortimer Carlisle, Esq., son of the late Colonel Carlisle, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Jemima Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Wade, of Tipperary.

21. At St. George's Church, Dublin, Richard Cowen Chambers, Esq., second son of John Chambers, Esq., of Lifford, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Rev. Robt. Warren, rector of Tuam and Cong, and niece to Sir William and the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ousely, Bart.

Lately. At Marylebone church, Wm. Milligan, Esq., M.D., of Sloane-street, to Elizabeth Sybil, second daughter of the late Colonel Lane, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, and of Lanesville, county of Dublin.

— At Hanley church, Worcestershire, G. Dowdeswell, Esq., of the Down House, late a Member of the Supreme Council in Bengal, to Miss Mary Ann Rose Egerton.

DEATHS.

July 26. At Park Hall, near Mansfield, aged 53, Major-Gen. Hall, late Lieut. Col. of the 23d, or Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Aug. 7. In Bedford-square, Major-Gen. Darby Griffith, of Padworth House, Berks.

8. At Buckland House, near Barnstable, after a short illness, the lady of Major-

General Henry Webber, of the Madras Army, universally lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

9. At his house, in Old Burlington-street, in his 49th year, the Most Hon. Charles Marquis Earl Cornwallis, &c. &c. His lordship succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the late Marquis, in 1805. The title of Marquis is extinct. He is succeeded in the titles of Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome, Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, and a baronet by his uncle James, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

11. At Brompton, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. Brookes Lawrence, late of the 13th Light Dragoons, in which he served for 38 years.

13. Very suddenly, at Leamington, Prince Kiataira, one of the New Zealand chiefs who were exhibiting in that place. He was son of the reigning King of Paroa, or the Bey of the Isles, and only eighteen years of age. The deceased chief was much esteemed in his own country as a warrior, having eminently distinguished himself on various occasions in the contests between Paroa and the inhabitants of the neighbouring isles. The prince was interred in the church-yard at Leamington, according to the forms prescribed by the established church, having previously to his departure from New Zealand, been converted to Christianity by one of the missionaries who had been sent thither from this country.

16. After a painful illness, Sophia, lady of Major N. C. Maw, Hon. East-India Company's service, Bombay Establishment.

23. At his house, Weston-green, Thames Ditton, Surrey, John Kaye, Esq., late Accountant-General to the Hon. East-India Company at Bombay.

Lately. At his father's house, on the Haven Banks, near Exeter, aged 30 years, Lieut. Robert Gray, late of the Hon. East-India Company's 14th regt. Madras Native Infantry.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The Exchange at Calcutta on London in March last was from 1s. 11½d to 2s. 0½d per Sicca rupee.

The present rate for Bills in London on Calcutta is from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11½d. per Sicca rupee.

The Company's 5 per Cent. Loan of the 14th Feb. 1823, had attained a premium of about 12 per cent.

The Remittable Loan of Feb. 1822 was at a premium of about 33 to 35 per cent.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, August 26.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton continued dull last week, but the holders are remarkably firm, and there is but little offering in the market. The sales amount to 700 bags, viz. 200 Sarats 6½d a 7d. middling to fair; 300 Bengals 5½d. a 6½d. ordinary to fair; 200 Madras 7d. a 7½d. good fair.

SUGAR.—There was not so much business doing in Raw Sugars last week as during the preceding, the holders continuing stiff in their demands, and showing no disposition to give way in prices. The good and fine qualities of Muscovades are rather scarce, and go off freely; the other descriptions are rather heavy. — The Refined Market was dull last week; but there is rather more business doing this forenoon.

COFFEE.—The public sales of Coffee last week were extensive, consisting of 1080 casks of 250 bags British plantation, and 100 casks 750 bags Foreign; the British Plantation sold at rather lower rates; the Foreign Barley supported former quotations.

SALTPETRE.—By public sale on the 20th inst., 111 bags Saltpetre 20s. a 20s. 6d. And on Friday, 100 bags sold 20s. 6d.

GINGER.—By public sale on Wednesday, 90 casks Jamaica White Ginger sold £7 a £13.

EAST-INDIA SALE, 20th inst.—**SUGAR.**—Bengal middling to good white, 30s. a 35s. 6d.—yellow, 25s. a 29s.—Bourbon, yellow, 22s. a 24s. 6d.—brown, 19s. 6d. a 21s. 6d.—Coffee, Mocha, ordinary £5. a £5. 10s. 6d.—middling to good £5. 15s. a £7. 8s. 6d.—Cheribon, good ordinary, 37s. 6d. a 88s. 6d.—damaged, 77s. a 84s. 6d.—Sumatra, brown 77s. 6d. a 81s. **RICE.**—Bengal, good white 14s. 6d. a 15s. 6d.—low, do. 11s. a 12s.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 September.—Prompt 28 November. Tea.—Bohea, 300,000lbs.; Congou, Camou, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,000,000lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skts, 1,100,000lbs.; Hyson, 300,000lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 6,900,000lbs.

For Sale 10 September.—Prompt 3 December. Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 17 September.—Prompt 10 December. Company's—Sugar, Licensed.—Soap.

For Sale 7 October.—Prompt 9 January, 1824. Licensed—Indigo.

For Sale 20 October.—Prompt 16 January. Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....	lb.	0	3	6	10	0	4	6					
Coffee, Java.....	cwt.	5	0	0	—	3	3	0					
— Cheribon.....	—	4	3	0	—	4	12	0					
— Sumatra.....	—	4	0	0	—	4	3	0					
— Bourbon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
— Mocha.....	—	3	0	0	—	7	0	0					
Cotton, Surat.....	lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8					
— Madras.....	—	0	0	6	—	0	0	7					
— Bengal.....	—	0	0	6	—	0	0	7					
— Bourbon.....	—	0	0	11	—	0	1	3					
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.													
Aloes, Epatica.....	cwt.	12	0	0	—	25	0	0					
Anniseeds, Star.....	—	4	0	0	—	4	10	0					
Borax, Refined.....	—	3	0	0	—	0	0	0					
— Unrefined, or Tinctal	—	2	10	0	—	2	15	0					
Camphire unrefined.....	—	10	10	0	—	11	10	0					
Cardemom, Malabar.....	lb.	0	2	7	—	0	3	3					
— Ceylon.....	—	0	1	1	—	0	1	3					
Cassia Buds.....	cwt.	15	10	0	—	0	0	0					
— Lignum.....	—	6	0	0	—	3	10	0					
Caster Oil.....	lb.	0	1	0	—	0	2	0					
China Root.....	cwt.	1	15	0	—	8	0	0					
Coculus Indicus.....	—	3	0	0	—	3	5	0					
Colombia Root.....	—	0	0	0	—	0	0	0					
Dragon's Blood.....	—	2	0	0	—	25	0	0					
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	—	3	0	0	—	7	0	0					
— Arabic.....	—	3	0	0	—	6	0	0					
— Assafetida.....	—	3	0	0	—	12	0	0					
— Benjamin.....	—	0	0	0	—	0	0	0					
— Anims.....	cwt.	3	0	0	—	10	0	0					
— Galbanum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
— Gambogium.....	—	2	10	0	—	15	0	0					
— Myrrh.....	—	7	0	0	—	18	0	0					
— Olibanum.....	—	2	10	0	—	4	10	0					
Lac Lake.....	lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	6					
— Dye.....	—	0	3	0	—	0	5	6					
— Shell, Black.....	—	2	0	0	—	3	0	0					
— Shivered.....	—	2	5	0	—	3	0	0					
— Stick.....	—	0	15	0	—	1	10	0					
Musk, China.....	oz.	0	10	0	—	1	0	0					
Nux Vomica.....	cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0					
Oil Cassia.....	oz.	0	0	3	—	0	0	0					
— Cinnamon.....	—	0	12	0	—	0	15	0					
— Cloves.....	—	2	5	0	—	2	10	0					
— Mace.....	—	1	0	0	—	0	0	0					
— Nutmegs.....	—	0	2	0	—	0	2	6					
Opium.....	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Rhubarb.....	—	0	1	8	—	0	5	3					
Sal Ammoniac.....	cwt.	0	0	0	—	4	13	0					
Senna.....	lb.	0	0	10	—	0	2	6					
— Turmeric, Java.....	cwt.	2	9	0	—	2	15	0					
— Bengal.....	—	1	10	0	—	1	16	0					
— China.....	—	8	10	0	—	3	0	0					
Zedoary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Galls, in Surra.....	—	6	0	0	—	6	10	0					
— Blue.....	—	7	10	0	—	8	0	0					
Indigo, Blue.....	lb.	0	10	0	—	0	10	6					
— Purple and Violet.....	—	0	9	6	—	0	9	10					
— Fine Violet.....	—	0	9	6	—	0	9	10					
— Good Ditto.....	—	0	8	10	—	0	9	4					
— Fine Violet & Copper	—	0	8	0	—	0	8	2					
— Good Ditto.....	—	0	7	6	—	0	8	3					
— Ordinary Ditto.....	—	0	9	9	—	0	6	3					
— Consuming qualities.....	—	0	8	0	—	0	8	0					
— Madras Fine and Good	—	0	6	6	—	0	9	11					
Rice, Bengal.....	cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	11	5					
Safflower.....	cwt.	6	0	0	—	15	0	0					
Sago.....	cwt.	18	0	0	—	1	10	0					
Saltpetre, Refined.....	cwt.	1	1	6	—	1	3	6					
Silk, Bengalskein.....	lb.	0	11	5	—	0	13	10					
— North.....	—	0	14	2	—	1	2	11					
— Ditto White.....	—	0	14	1	—	1	1	10					
— China.....	—	0	18	1	—	1	13	6					
— Organzine.....	—	1	12	0	—	1	18	0					
Spices, Cinnamon.....	lb.	0	6	7	—	0	6	10					
— Cloves.....	—	0	2	3	—	0	3	9					
— Mace.....	—	0	5	1	—	0	5	4					
— Nutmeg.....	—	0	5	5	—	0	3	6					
— Ginger.....	cwt.	0	16	0	—	0	0	7					
— Pepper, Black.....	lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7					
— White.....	—	0	1	3	—	0	0	0					
Sugar, Yellow.....	cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	9	0					
— White.....	—	1	10	0	—	1	15	0					
— Brown.....	—	0	19	0	—	1	9	0					
— Manilla and Java.....	—	0	17	0	—	0	19	0					
Tea, Butea.....	lb.	0	2	4	—	0	2	3					
— Congou.....	—	0	2	6	—	0	3	7					
— Souchoong.....	—	0	4	2	—	0	4	7					
— Campoi.....	—	0	3	6	—	0	4	3					
— Twankay.....	—	0	3	4	—	0	3	5					
— Pekoe.....	—	0	5	8	—	0	6	0					
— Hyson Skin.....	—	0	3	1	—	0	0	0					
— Hyson.....	—	0	3	8	—	0	3	10					
— Gunpowder.....	—	0	5	4	—	0	6	2					
Tortoiseshell.....	—	1	12	0	—	2	5	0					
Wood, Saunders Red.....	ton	10	0	0	—	11	0	0					

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destinations.
Moirs - - -	700	Hornblow -	Madras direct.
Ganges - - -	700	Ford -	Madras and Bengal.
Clyde - - -	600	Driver -	Ditto.
La Belle Alliance -	650	Rolle -	Ditto.
Providence - - -	700	Remington -	Ditto.
David Scott - - -	600	Bunyon -	Ditto.
Golconda - - -	680	Edwards -	Ditto.
Lord Hungerford -	707	Farguhastson -	Ditto.
William Money - -	800	Jackson -	Ditto.
Exmouth - - -	700	Owen -	Ditto.
Lady Raffles - - -	650	Coxwell -	Ditto.
Bengal Merchant -	600	Brown -	Bengal direct.
City of Edinburgh -	370	Wiseman -	Ditto.
Sir Edward Paget -	600	Geary -	Ditto.
Cambrian - - -	700	Clarkson -	Bombay.
Resource - - -	350	Pritchard -	Ditto.
Waterloo - - -	418	Stodd -	Ditto.
Barkworth - - -	600	Colgrave -	Ditto.
Duke of Bedford -	700	Cunynghame -	Ditto.
Bombay Merchant -	451	Kemp -	Ditto.
Cambridge - - -	600	Barber -	Ditto.
Upton Castle - - -	502	Thacker -	Ditto.
King George the Fourth	500	Prissick -	Mauritius.
John Barry - - -	500	Rosch -	Ditto and Ceylon.
Mimrel - - -	554	Arkcoll -	Cape and Batavia.
Caroline - - -	450	—	Batavia, Singapore, and Penang.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August 1823.

1823.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Consols.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old 50. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	India Bonds.	3 p. Cent.	1823.
July 26	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
27	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
28	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
29	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
30	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
31	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
Aug. 1	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
2	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
3	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
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15	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
16	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
17	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
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24	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14
25	225 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	100	101 1/2	21 1/2	94 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2	29 3/4	34 1/2	14

E. Exton, Stock Broker, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
OCTOBER, 1823.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

MR. BUCKINGHAM.

It is far from being our wish to speak of Mr. Buckingham in any manner that may wound his feelings, or injure him in soliciting that redress to which he may think himself entitled. If we may give credit to the intentions which he has expressed in his letter published in the *Morning Chronicle*, we have reason to anticipate frequent collision with him on matters of common interest: from policy, therefore, if not from principle, we should decline entering upon this literary warfare with an unnecessary display of ill-natured feeling. But we must not suffer any feeling of policy to restrain us from an early and decided notice of matters, which Mr. Buckingham has rather ostentatiously pressed upon the public attention, and which necessarily involve questions of deep interest to that class of the community in which our readers are principally to be found.

We have already, on several occasions, stated, in general terms, who and what Mr. Buckingham is; but it is necessary to be more explicit.

It is only of late years, that a class of men has appeared in this country, who may be designated by the term of *literary-political* adventurers. They owe their origin partly to the exuberance

of liberal education, partly to the political situation of this country, but principally to an arrogant assumption of political importance, by those by whom the periodical press of this country is managed, aided by a kind of *esprit de corps* that protects from public censure all the licentiousness of public writers, and sets at defiance complaint or remonstrance; because, without the aid of the *gentlemen of the press*, it becomes a matter of physical impossibility to give any publicity to complaint or remonstrance. It is not our intention to enlarge upon this subject, nor is it within our province; we only state the fact, and every body who is at all in the habit of reading the periodical publications in this country will admit the truth of it. As instances, we might quote Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Hone, Mr. Carfile, Mr. Leigh Hunt, and many others of a similar stamp whose names we do not give, because, to our oriental readers at least, we apprehend they will be scarcely known. Now we think that Mr. Buckingham may very properly be placed in this class; perhaps we ought to pay him the compliment of saying, that, with the exception of Cobbett, he excels those we have named in literary attainments; but in spirit and

principle, excepting also the gross profanity of some of them, he resembles them all. For reasons that we shall not here analyze, the market for literary wares, of the description supplied by such authors has lately in England been glutted to excess. Mr. Buckingham was aware of this, and naturally looked out for a place to which he might carry his goods to better advantage. He possesses an adventurous turn of mind, and to such a man, India of course presented a fair opportunity. Accordingly about five years ago, Mr. Buckingham, having duly provided himself with a certain quantity of radical information, possessed by nature of an indefinite quantity of discontent, and well stored with audacity, perseverance, and political verbiage, embarked for India to take his chance. To use a vulgar adage, Mr. Buckingham appears "to have reckoned without his host." It does not seem to have occurred to him, that a wide distinction exists between that freedom of the press which is permitted here, and that license which is allowed in other countries. He does not appear to have calculated upon the different degrees of indulgence which governments differently circumstanced are compelled to adopt. Accordingly, on his arrival in India, he at once launched out into the full sea of political discussion, regardless of all the rocks and shoals which might there present themselves to his progress. At home it was all plain sailing; the chart was well described, the dangers were accurately defined, the vessel might be guided to a nicety, and no risk incurred. But Mr. Buckingham ignorantly supposed that the same chart would safely direct his course through every sea, and little suspected that his vessel might be wrecked, when others in milder latitudes had been steered with safety.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that our oriental dominions, because they are inhabited by many of our fellow-countrymen, are therefore subject

only to the laws of this country. It is indeed most natural, and we will add most becoming, for an Englishman to claim his birthrights, though a wanderer upon any soil. But with whatever fondness we may be disposed to regard the ebullition of English feeling, we cannot forget that an Englishman, like the native of every other country under the sun, must be subjected to the municipal laws of that country within which he finds himself. Had Mr. Buckingham remembered this, it would not have fallen to our lot to reprobate his conduct, as we are obliged to do.

In the prosecution of that speculation with which he embarked, Mr. Buckingham established a newspaper at Calcutta, under the name of the *Calcutta Journal*. He relied upon its success, because of the novelty of its character; it was the first scion in that fertile climate from the radical stock of this country. Attempts, it is true, had been previously made to plant it, but by men incompetent to promote its growth. As might be expected, for a time it flourished, but only for a time; that which is a useful plant in one country may prove in another an obnoxious weed. Mr. Buckingham's *Journal* of course became, for such was the intention, the medium of every complaint;—complaint is a mild word, we should rather say the medium of every remonstrance against the Indian Government; and, as effect by reaction often generates its cause, it became not only the medium, but discovered sources of complaint hitherto unknown, and unthought of, against the administration. Anonymous writers, secret enemies, and mysterious assailants, here found a ready channel for disseminating those feelings which hitherto they had cherished in private. So far Mr. Buckingham had rightly calculated his plan. When did it ever happen that discontent, jealousy, envy, or hatred has not found a ready auditor, more especially when those feelings are exhibited by a

subject against the authority which governs it? We need not add, that the *Journal* found a ready sale. Those who consult the worst passions of mankind, will always meet with encouragement. Those who give vent to angry and vindictive feelings, will always receive patronage; nor can it be wondered at, that in a country so extensive, and under a government so peculiar as that of India, numerous sources of discontent should constantly arise. It is beyond dispute, that under any government in its nature despotic, and where promotion invariably depends upon merit, more jealousy must subsist than under any other circumstances, and this upon the acknowledged principle that one honour conferred makes a hundred ungrateful. This is, we believe, the simple explanation of Mr. Buckingham's success as a journalist, and the explanation is decisive on the meritorious character of that success. When therefore Mr. Buckingham exults, as he has exulted, in the extraordinary sale of his newspaper, it is proper to inquire whether his success has not proceeded from the encouragement he has given to feelings that should never have found utterance, and whether such success does not afford the strongest evidence of his demerits.

We are persuaded that in thus opening the eyes of the public to Mr. Buckingham's motives, we are doing more real service, than in exposing in detail the futility of that defence which he has laid before them. It would be easy for us to do the latter, and in due time we shall do so, if we find that his case excites sufficient interest to make it worth our while. Hitherto, both the sentence against him, and the complaints to which, on his part, it has given rise, have attracted but little notice. He has very wisely chosen a time when the daily papers have so little important matter to occupy their attention, that they can afford to throw away columns on the

insertion of his letters; but still they have sunk into the oblivion which they deserve. Even the *Times* has not deigned to foster his complaints, and the *Morning Chronicle* too, is content to pass them over *sub silentio*, so far as with decent consistency it could do so. As Journalists, however, we must record for the benefit of our readers the present state of the case.

By the Act of the 13th Geo. III, c. 63, a power is given to the Indian Government to enact such laws as may be essential, provided they are not inconsistent with the principles of the laws of England; and requiring that they should be registered in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, with the consent of its judges. That we may not be unintentionally guilty of misrepresenting the statute, we will furnish our readers with an extract.

Anno Regni Decimo Tertio Georgii III.
Regis, chap 63, section 36.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor General and Council of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William in Bengal, from time to time, to make and issue such rules, ordinances, and regulations, for the good order and civil government of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William aforesaid, and other factories and places subordinate, or to be subordinate thereto, as shall be deemed just and reasonable (such rules, ordinances, and regulations not being repugnant to the laws of the realm); and to set, impose, inflict, and levy reasonable fines and forfeitures for the breach or non-observance of such rules, ordinances, and regulations; but nevertheless the same, or any of them, shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until the same shall be duly registered and published in the said Supreme Court of Judicature, which shall be, by the said new charter established, with the consent and approbation of the said Court; which registry shall not be made until the expiration of twenty days after the same shall be openly published, and a copy thereof affixed in some conspicuous part of the Court-house or place where the said Supreme Court shall be held; and from and immediately after such registry as aforesaid, the same shall be good and valid in law; but nevertheless it shall be lawful for any person or persons in India to appeal therefrom to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, in Council, who are hereby em-

powered, if they think fit, to set aside and repeal any such rules, ordinances, and regulations respectively, so as such appeal, or notice thereof, be lodged in the said new Court of Judicature, within the space of sixty days after the time of the registering and publishing the same; and it shall be lawful for any person or persons in England to appeal therefrom, in like manner, within sixty days after the publishing the same in England; and it is hereby directed and required, that a copy of all such rules, ordinances, and regulations, from time to time, as the same shall be so received, shall be affixed in some conspicuous and public place in the India House, there to remain and be resorted to as occasion shall require; yet nevertheless, such appeal shall not obstruct, impede, or hinder the immediate execution of any rule, ordinance, or regulation, so made and registered as aforesaid, until the same shall appear to have been set aside or repealed, upon the hearing and determination of such appeal.

An ordinance was passed by the Governor-General in Council, since the transmission of Mr. Buckingham, requiring in effect that every periodical publication in Calcutta should be sanctioned by a license from Government. Here too, for the sake of accuracy, we will give the ordinance itself.

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the Good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, made and passed by the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the fourteenth Day of March, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-three.

Whereas matters tending to bring the Government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in the newspapers and other papers published in Calcutta, for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate by law, the printing and publication within the settlement of Fort William, in Bengal, of newspapers, and of all magazines, registers, pamphlets, and other printed books and papers, in any language or character, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever:

1. Be it therefore ordained by the authority of the Governor-General in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort Wil-

liam in Bengal, at and within the said settlement or factory of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, by and in virtue of and under the authority of a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for the better Management of the Affairs of the East-India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament made and passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same"—That fourteen days after the due registry and publication of this rule, ordinance, and regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the registry and publication of the same, no person or persons shall within the said settlement of Fort William print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any newspaper or magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper whatsoever, in any language or character whatsoever, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever, without having obtained a license for that purpose from the Governor-General in Council, signed by the chief secretary of Government, for the time being, or other person officiating and acting as such chief secretary.

2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every person applying to the Governor-General in Council for such licence as aforesaid, shall deliver to the chief secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting or officiating as such, an affidavit specifying and setting forth the real and true names, additions, descriptions, and places of abode, of all and every person or persons who is or are intended to be the printer and printers, publisher and publishers of the newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in the said affidavit named, and of all the proprietors of the same, if the number of such proprietors, exclusive of the printers and publishers, does not exceed two; and in case the same shall exceed such number, then of two of the Proprietors resident within the Presidency of Fort William and places thereto subordinate, who hold the largest shares therein, and the true description of the house or building wherein any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed

books or paper aforesaid is intended to be printed, and likewise the title of such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper.

3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every such affidavit shall be in writing, and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken without any cost or charge by any justice of the peace acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that where the persons concerned as printers and publishers of any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, together with such number of proprietors as are herein-before required to be named in such affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons, the affidavit hereby required shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons who are resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, and when the number of such persons shall exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn by four of such persons, if resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, or by so many of them as are so resident.

5. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that an affidavit or affidavits of the like nature and import shall be made, signed, and delivered in like manner as often as any of the printers, publishers, or proprietors named in such affidavit or affidavits shall be changed or shall change their respective places of abode, or their printing-house, place, or office, and as often as the title of such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper shall be changed, and as often as the Governor-General in Council shall deem it expedient to require the same; and that when such further and new affidavit as last aforesaid shall be so required by the Governor-General in Council, notice thereof, signed by the said chief secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, shall be given to the persons named in the affidavit to which the said notice relates, as the printers, publishers, or proprietors of the newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in such affidavit named, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the affidavit last delivered as the place at which the newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed; and in failure of making such affidavit on the said several cases aforesaid required, that such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper, shall be deemed and taken to be printed and published without license.

6. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every license which

shall and may be granted in manner and form aforesaid, shall and may be resumed and recalled by the Governor-General in Council, and from and immediately after notice in writing of such recal, signed by the said chief secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, shall have been given to the person or persons to whom the said license or licenses shall have been granted, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the affidavit last delivered as the place at which the newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed, the said license or licenses shall be considered null and void, and the newspapers, magazines, registers, pamphlets, printed books or papers, to which such license or licenses relate, shall be taken and considered as printed and published without license; and whenever any such license as aforesaid, shall be revoked and recalled, notice of such revocation and recall shall be forthwith given in the Government Gazette for the time being, published in Calcutta.

7. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully, either as a proprietor thereof or as agents or servants of such proprietor or otherwise, sell, vend, or deliver out, distribute or dispose of, or if any bookseller or proprietor or keeper of any reading-room, library, shop, or place of public resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give, or supply, for the purpose of perusal or otherwise, to any person whatsoever, any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book, or paper as aforesaid, such license as is required by this rule, ordinance, and regulation, not having been first obtained, or after such license, if previously obtained, shall have been recalled as aforesaid, such person shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding sicca rupees four hundred.

8. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had or incurred under or against this rule, ordinance, and regulation, shall and may be heard, and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid justices of the peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance, or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment or sentence, according as in and by virtue of this rule, ordinance, and regulation, is ordained and directed, and to award and issue out war-

rants under their hands and seals for the levying of such forfeitures and penalties as may be imposed upon the goods and chattels of the offenders; and to cause sale to be made of the goods and chattels, if they shall not be redeemed within six days, rendering to the party the surplus, if any be, after deducting the amount of such forfeitures or penalty, and the costs and charges attending the levying thereof; and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, and such forfeitures and penalties shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such justices of the peace, and they are hereby authorized and required by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the common gaol of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding four months, unless such forfeitures and penalties and all reasonable charges shall be sooner paid and satisfied; and that all the said forfeitures, when paid or levied, shall be from time to time paid into the treasury of the United Company of the Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and directions of His Majesty's said justices of the peace at their general Quarter or other Sessions.

9. Provided always, and be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this rule, ordinance, and regulation contained, shall be deemed or taken to extend and apply to any printed book or paper, containing only shipping intelligence, advertisements of sales, current prices of commodities, rates of exchange, or other intelligence solely of a commercial nature.

J. ADAM, JOHN FENBALL,
EDWARD PAGEY, J. H. HARRINGTON,
W. B. BAYLEY, chief Sec. to Govt.
Read and published this 15th March 1823.
A. MACPHER, Reading Clk.
(A true Copy.)
J. W. HOGG, Registrar.

Previously to the registration of this ordinance, according to the requisition of the statute, an application was made by Mr. Fergusson, of counsel on the part of the present Editor of the Calcutta Journal, to the Supreme Court, to stay the registration of the above-named ordinance. We subjoin in a note a report of what passed on the occasion.* Sir F. Macnaghten,

after deferring his judgment for a few days, at the request of Mr. Fergusson, gave it in the following terms,

to an order issued by the Governor-General in Council which was read in this Court on Saturday last, preparatory to its being registered. By the 13 Geo. III, the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make such rules and ordinances as may be necessary for the good government of the Company's Settlement, provided that they are not repugnant to the laws of the realm. I am instructed to state by the principal Proprietor of the Calcutta Journal, that he considers that he will be aggrieved, if the proposed regulation is registered in this Court, and thereby becomes a law—and I have to solicit, that he be permitted to be heard by counsel. I consider, that the Court have full power to grant such an application from any subject, and will frame my motion according to any suggestions your Lordship may kindly offer."

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—"The Court have certainly a right to attend to any such application, and I think they ought—I should wish it to be made in open Court, for the public should know the decision, as any of them have a right to ask this Court for interpretations of any ordinance. I have not the least objection that the public should know what is my decision on the subject, and I shall state it most openly."

Mr. Fergusson.—"Will your Lordship fix some day when this motion shall be made? It had better be determined, that all persons may be prepared."

Mr. Turton.—"I am retained with my learned friend in this motion; perhaps this day week would suit your Lordship's convenience?"

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—"I am afraid the Advocate-General will not be able to attend; you had better say this day fortnight."

Mr. Money.—"I do not think the Advocate-General will be able to attend, my Lord, on this day week. It is an important motion as it respects the Government, whose law officer he is, and it ought to be deferred till he can attend."

Mr. Fergusson.—"That will be very near the time of registry."

Sir F. Macnaghten.—"It cannot be registered for twenty days from Saturday last."

Mr. Turton.—"And I conceive that your Lordship is not compelled to register immediately at the expiration of the twenty days, if any reason could be urged for a delay."

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—"Certainly I am not compelled to register it all, there are precedents of refusal by this Court—let it stand for Monday fortnight."

* After a few motions had been disposed of, Mr. Fergusson rose, and addressed the Court pretty nearly as follows:—

"May it please your Lordship, I have been instructed to make a motion, which I scarcely know how to frame. It relates

to which we particularly request the attention of our readers, as on a former occasion the same judge (*vide* our Journal, No. 78, p. 602), gave an opinion, that appeared to us much more favourable than the circumstances of the case admitted to Mr. Buckingham, who then stood before him in the character of a defendant for libel, and in opposition to the sentiments of his brother judges.

Sir F. Macnaghten said, that it was a great satisfaction to him to be thus called upon publicly to deliver his sentiments upon this occasion. He was sorry that any one who knew him should think him such an impostor, as to wish to conceal his opinion on this subject. Every one knew his Lordship's connexion with the Government. His Lordship said that he had nothing to do with the formation of the rule now before the Court. It had certainly on former occasions been the custom to consult the judges on any rule of council which was about to be passed into a by-law, and accordingly his Lordship observed that he was applied to, but refused to have any concern in the framing of it. He was applied to a second time, and asked if he saw any objection to it. "To this," said his Lordship, "I replied, as I think, without compromising my former refusal, that there had been an oversight in those who drew it up relating to the fines to be imposed upon individuals who may unintentionally offend, and at my suggestion six words were added to the rule, and thus it now stands.

"It appears to me to be assumed in the argument, that Calcutta is as free a land as England. Whether it be advisable for the

liberties of Englishmen, or for the inhabitants of Calcutta, to grant a free constitution to India, I shall never inquire; but I shall always rejoice at the spread of liberty. I know that many are of opinion, that India is a proper country for the introduction of the same liberties as those enjoyed by Englishmen at home; but I also know that others are of quite a different opinion. Among these, Sir William Jones, a zealous and ardent lover of liberty, is one; and he says, that the introduction of liberty into India would be worse than the most odious tyranny. If we are to have a free constitution in India, I shall be glad if any one who can do so, will tell me upon what principle we can found our right to it? I must own I do not know the text or the comment. I must execute the laws as I find them. I confess I am at a loss whence the idea, that a British subject, or any one else, has a right to the liberties of England in this country has arisen? I really know of no place where there is a more rational liberty than in Calcutta. Industry is encouraged there, and I never knew an individual who had any claim to it, complain of a want of patronage and attention. I never was in any society where individuals were more free and fearless; and they may well be, where they have nothing to fear, in the expression of their sentiments. I say that a free press coming into contact with such a Government as this is, is quite inconsistent and incompatible, and they cannot stand together. What have been the consequences of Mr. Buckingham's transmission? A gentleman has come forward, has taken the charge of the paper, and has told the Government that they cannot send him out of the country, do what he will. But may not a rule be established to meet such a case? It is very true he cannot be sent out of the country: but where is the repugnance to the British law? I repeat again, that this Government and a free press are incompatible and cannot be co-existent. I say, that the ground upon which he claims any exemption to that to which an Englishman is liable (I solemnly declare that I mean no offence), is the ground which every sarkar, every bearer, every cooly, nay, even every militer in Calcutta, can urge for the same purpose.

"With respect to the property which any gentleman may have in this paper, I believe there is no intention to refuse it a licence. I speak from conjecture: but I would not register the act, if retrospective objects were contemplated; and if any one will tell me that he has such a fear, I will engage that he shall have a licence, because I will not register the rule unless it be granted to him.

"If the papers are to be like the prices of stocks, to depend for their value upon the defeat of the enemy, and to rise and fall ac-

Some time after Sir Francis said, "I think it would be more correct, if in the mean time the parties would apply to the Government. The business as yet is hardly before the Court, for the Government could recal the ordinance if they chose."

Mr. Fergusson.—"My Lord, that is a question for the parties. I appear as their counsel, and shall advise them what course to pursue in Court: but out of Court their own judgment must direct them. But I submit they have a right to apply to this Court."

Sir F. Macnaghten.—"I think in the present stage they had better address the Government."

Mr. Fergusson.—"They must determine on that themselves."

The matter ended here; and stands over till Monday the 31st of March; that being Easter Monday, of course some other day will be fixed.

cordingly, and if the Government is to be considered as that enemy, I would put an end to such stocks and such stock-jobbing." With respect to Mr. Buckingham, his Lordship observed, that after having been openly boarded by him, after every means of defiance had been made use of by him, the Government had acted very leniently towards him. "Now, had I," said his Lordship, "been in the situation of Government, I would not have allowed a copy of that paper to have left Calcutta by my dawk." But such outrages as those contained in Mr. Buckingham's paper rendered it the bounden duty of Government to send him home.

"But is this regulation according to the laws of England? I do not know the repugnance. By the 13th Geo. III., power is given to the Government to establish laws for the administration of justice in the factory of Fort William in Bengal. That of the 21st, gives them power to make regulations for all their possessions; and the 33d gives them power to send home unlicensed persons, or to forfeit the licenses of such persons as may behave improperly; the 53d recognizes and confirms this power; and these acts protect the Government from any thing that British subjects can do. In England, a power exists equivalent to that of granting a license; for if a man carries on the business of a printer there, without giving notice to the clerk of the peace, any magistrate may issue his warrant to a constable, or other person, and order the house of the offending individual to be broken open, and seizure to be made of his presses, types, and all his papers." This, although not strictly a license, his Lordship contended was equivalent to one.

His lordship concluded by saying, "I have before said all that I can say. I had nothing to do with the framing of this regulation: but now I will take the whole blame of it upon myself, though whatever merit it may possess I have no claim to it. I do really think that some regulation is absolutely necessary, and that it would be quite absurd to refuse to register this act. If the government abuse the power it vests in them, they are responsible for it. I once more assert, that I make this one of the conditions of registering it—that a license shall not be refused to any paper now in existence. Taking the view which I have already explained of this act, I shall feel it my duty to order it to be registered."

This judgment was, as an article of intelligence, copied into the daily papers of this country; and, in allusion to it, Mr. Buckingham published in the *Morning Chronicle*, after it had been rejected by the *Times*, an elaborate statement of his case. We do not

think it desirable to give our readers at present this statement, partly because it is unsatisfactory in itself, but principally because it is too long for insertion at length; while at the same time we are unwilling to expose ourselves to the charge of unfaithfully abridging it, and, having been published in the *Morning Chronicle*, it will of course, be transmitted to India, and be accessible to all who may feel a desire to peruse it. We shall perhaps even be charged with making an unfaithful extract, if we give in Mr. Buckingham's own words the following recapitulation of the charges against him, and add, that his defence is in fact nothing more than a simple denial of their offensive character.

1st. For stating that Mr. Elliott, the Governor of Madras, was to continue three years longer in his office, much to the regret of the inhabitants of that part of India, and complaining of the censor of the press there suppressing an interesting letter from the late Princess Charlotte to her late persecuted and injured mother the Queen, both of these circumstances being undeniably true.

2d. For stating that the Government of Madras has unjustly prevented the circulation of the Calcutta Journal through their territories, by imposing an extra postage on them through every part of their districts, although the Supreme Government at Calcutta had guaranteed their free circulation through all their territories, in consideration of my paying them three thousand rupees per month, or nearly four thousand pounds sterling per annum; which facts were undeniably true.

3d. For stating, that a Chaplain at a large military station in the interior had left his post and his duties, without leave from the civil or military authority there, much to the dissatisfaction of the British community, as the sick, the dying, and the dead, required his presence for the last rites of religion, as well as those in health for the performance of their stated duties; and for suggesting, at the same time, the expediency of making such chaplains so far subject to the local authority, as to be unable to quit their stations without leave; the fact itself of such unwarranted absence being perfectly true.

4thly. In stating that "transportation without trial, for offences committed through the press, is a punishment wholly unknown to the law of England;" for contending "that no rule or regulation, duly registered as such, exists in the sta-

tute book for restraining the press in India;" and for adding, that "the more the monstrous doctrine of transmission (for this is the gentle name by which transportation without trial is known in India) is examined, the more it must excite the abhorrence of all just minds." The facts and opinions given in this case being equally true with the former.

Unwilling as we are to enter at all into an examination of this defence, we think it right to request such of our readers as may refer to the original statement of Mr. Buckingham, to notice that he confines himself to very general allegations, and by no means adverts to the general character of the Calcutta Journal. It was not to be expected, perhaps, that he would do so; but it is proper for us to remark, that probably the charge against him is less founded upon what he wrote himself, as Editor of that Journal, than upon those communications which, as Editor, he permitted to be inserted. It is very easy for the Editor of any work to acquit himself of personal misconduct, if he may be allowed at the same time, to claim an exemption from all responsibility for that which others may publish under his name, or by his permission.

We take this opportunity of adding, that we do not again notice the particular publication for which Mr. Buckingham was sent home, not only because we have enlarged upon it in our number for August, but, as we there observed, because we are well convinced, that the paragraph relating to Dr. Bryce was less offensive in itself, than as an indication it afforded of Mr. Buckingham's determined perseverance in conduct, which, he had been already informed, was most offensive, and pregnant with danger.

If we were disposed to be vain on such a subject, we should feel inclined to exult in the verification of those predictions which we lately made. In remarking on the removal of the censorship, we expressed a strong feeling of apprehension of the danger that would ultimately result from that measure. Very soon after it became ne-

cessary to send Mr. Buckingham home. On perusing the self-congratulatory remarks of Mr. Buckingham, on his manœuvre in substituting a native for himself, as the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, we observed that means would not be wanting for checking that licentiousness of writing in the publications of his successor, which he joyfully anticipated; and while we were in the act of writing these observations, the Indian Government promulgated the ordinance for licensing the press that we have already mentioned; but in truth, we do not take much credit to ourselves for this prophetic spirit. The mischief and the remedy were alike too obvious to pass unnoticed.

We have already trespassed so much upon those limits which we prescribe to ourselves in remarks of this nature, that we feel reluctant to say more; but we cannot close them without alluding to a charge that Mr. Buckingham has made against us, of "*a wanton and unprovoked attack*" upon him in our former observations respecting him. Mr. Buckingham little knows us or our motives. We wantonly attack no individual; but if Mr. Buckingham chooses to represent himself as the martyr of a political party, if he is anxious to invest himself with a factitious importance that in no respect belongs to him, it is our duty, and shall be our business, to expose his pretensions in their true light, to open the eyes of the Indian public to the dangerous and illegal tendency of his works, to do away the glare with which he would dazzle the eyes of those who know him not, and to *show him up*, as he deserves, a political adventurer, an artful partisan, and a dangerous guide. We care neither for Mr. Buckingham nor his threats. We are willing to respect his abilities, but we despise the application of them. We will do justice to him as an opponent, though we scorn his hostility. On such an occasion it would be beneath us to allude to questions of personal in-

terest had he not provoked the allusion. We therefore say, that we are well aware of the real importance of our Journal, as a record of British feeling, on Asiatic subjects,—of Asiatic intelligence interesting to British feeling. We know its fidelity; we are conscious of its value; and we bid defiance to rivalry. Our means are ample; our sources of intelligence abundant; our information most ac-

curate; and our exertions unceasing. If Mr. Buckingham, in any publication that he may establish, can conquer us in these respects, we will willingly quit the field. But it is not a vain-glorious menace, though supported by the vaunted aid of "four hundred" or *four thousand* Oriental subscribers, that shall induce us to abandon that post which we have so long, and, we hope, so satisfactorily maintained.

RELIGIOUS SYSTEM OF THE HINDOOS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The system of religious faith which is recorded in the sacred books of the Hindoos, is a subject upon which a great diversity of opinion has been entertained by oriental scholars, and by writers who, in the course of their inquiries, have been conducted into that immense wilderness of research. The mystery which naturally belongs to all subjects of a refined, exalted, and abstracted character; the peculiar language employed in the ancient Brahminical records to detail the principles of the faith designed to be inculcated, as well as the apparent incongruity of many of its passages; the latitude of interpretation assumed by commentators in their glosses, and by the priesthood in their oral expositions of the sacred text, combine to perplex the honest inquirer, and make him almost despair of arriving at any conclusion altogether satisfactory to his own understanding.

Sir William Jones and Mr. Colebrooke, whose acquirements in Eastern learning entitle them to be regarded as the best authorities, at least among English authors, upon the subject of Hindoo Theology, have both regarded very favourably the tenets of the ancient Hindoo religion; have praised its sublimity, and exhibited many passages which seem to justify it from the charge of being a paganism, or worship of many deities, and to prove that it recognized but one god. Many

very valuable translations by the last-mentioned writer from the Védas are found dispersed among the volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*.

Mr. Mill's *History of British India* contains a chapter on the Religion of the Hindoos (b. ii. c. 6), in which this topic is treated in a very different manner. The notion of the Hindoos concerning the deity, Mr. Mill represents as partaking of their ideas of his works, which are in the highest degree absurd, mean, and degrading. He observes, that "no people, how rude and ignorant soever, who have been so far advanced as to leave us memorials of their thoughts in writing, have ever drawn a more gross and disgusting picture of the universe than what is presented in the writings of the Hindoos." He adds, that it is destitute of coherence, wisdom, and beauty; all is disorder, caprice, passion, contest, portents, prodigies, violence and deformity; and concludes, that "their religion is no other than that primary worship which is addressed to the designing and invisible beings who preside over the powers of nature, according to their own arbitrary will, and act only for some private and selfish gratification. The elevated language which this species of worship finally assumes, is only the refinement which flattery, founded upon a base apprehension of the divine character, engrafts upon a mean superstition."

It is not my intention to make many extracts from this work, which I presume most of your readers have perused; but I shall adduce one passage more, previous to submitting to your notice some translations from the *Oupnek'hat*, a work consisting of extracts from the Védas, which, in my opinion, tend rather to support and confirm the opinions of Sir William Jones and Mr. Colebrooke, than to justify the positions and conclusions of Mr. Mill.

The passage I refer to is that in which the historian meets and disposes of the argument in favour of the purity of the ancient Hindoo system of faith, arising from the mode in which their writers speak of the unity of God, applying to their deity the epithet *one*, or *the one*, which, he says, has made a deeper impression upon some of the most intelligent of our English inquirers than other expressions of panegyric and adoration applied by the Hindoos to their divinities. "This," he continues, "has so far prevailed, as to impress them with a belief that the Hindoos had a refined conception of the unity of the divine nature. Yet it seems very clear that the use of such an epithet is but a natural link in that chain of unmeaning panegyric, which distinguishes the religion of ignorant men. When one divinity has been made to engross the powers of all the rest, it is the necessary termination of this piece of flattery, to denominate him *THE ONE*. Oriental scholars ought, moreover, to have reflected that *one* is an epithet of very common and vague application in the languages of Asia, and is by no means a foundation whereon to infer among the Hindoos any conception analogous to that which we denote by the term unity of God. Few nations shall we find without a knowledge of the unity of the divine nature, if we take such expressions of it as abound in the Hindoo writings for satisfactory evidence. In pursuance of the same persuasion, ingenious authors have

laid hold of the term *Brahme* or *Brahm*, the neuter of *Brahma*, the masculine name of the Creator. This they have represented as the peculiar appellation of the one god; *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Siva*, being only names of the particular modes of divine action. But this supposition (for it is nothing more *) involves the most enormous inconsistency; as if the Hindoos possessed refined notions of the unity of God, and could yet conceive his modes of action to be truly set forth in the characters of *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Siva*; as if the same people could at once be so enlightened as to form a sublime conception of the divine nature, and yet so stupid as to make a distinction between the character of God and his modes of action. The parts of the Hindu writings, however, which are already before us, completely refute this gratuitous notion, and prove that *Brahma* is a mere unmeaning epithet of praise applied to various gods, and no more indicative of refined notions of the unity or any perfection of the divine nature, than other parts of their panegyric devotions."

It is my intention to oppose to the foregoing sentiments of Mr. Mill the language of the *Oupnek'hat*, which I shall borrow from the analysis of that work (as translated into Latin by Anquetil Duperron), by Count Lanjuinais, inserted in the *Magazin Encyclopédique* for the year 9.

It will be by no means uninteresting to prefix a few of the introductory observations of Count Lanjuinais, which afford a pretty strong testimony in behalf of those advocates of the Hindoo religion whose opinions the historian so strenuously endeavours to prove altogether unfounded.

"The Védas, those fundamental works concerning religion and learn-

* Yet the authorities quoted by Mr. Mill assure us of the contrary; and Mr. Wilford (*As. Res.* v. III, p. 370) states that *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Mahadeva* (or *Siva*) are only the principal forms in which the Brahmins teach the people to adore *Brahm*, or the great one. The *Oupnek'hat* contains further evidence.

ing among the Indians; those books which the learned believe to be as ancient as Moses, and even older, are still so little known in Europe, that it has been doubted whether they are to be met with in India, and they have even been treated as *fabulous*. Nevertheless they exist entire in the great library in Paris, but in Sanscrit, which is their original tongue. The Oupnek'hat was unknown in Europe when Anquetil Duperron announced it in 1778, and promised the translation which he has since published.

"Certain passages of the Oupnek'hat afford room to conjecture that the author wrote more than 2,000 years before the Christian era. This is a point which the translator promised to establish: and he has kept his word, having collected in several notes inductions from the text which seem to authorize the before-mentioned statement, and even to carry the author of some of the texts in the work back to a period very near that of the universal deluge.

"With respect to the doctrine, its basis is the existence of God, a spirit, creator of all things. It is the same which we find in ancient records throughout the world; in this extract from the Védas, as well as in the *King* of China, and the *Zendavesta* of the Persians. It is a precious ore often mixed with ashes and with dirt: we must endeavour to disengage them.

"Upon this important point, Anquetil Duperron cites some remarkable passages from Strabo, Plutarch, St. Anthony, Palladius, the *Mahabharat*, the *Ayeen Akbery*, and the *Teskerat-azalathin*, which demonstrate the ancient and perpetual belief of the Indians in one sole god, the Creator, of whom Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva are but the agents (or the attributes personified), and in one prime intelligence which proceeds from this supreme god. Among these texts is one from the *Mahabharat*, translated by Anquetil from a Persian version, which the learned Mr. Maurice, author of the

Antiquities, and the *History of India*, could have employed, had he been aware of it, with advantage in his dissertation on the oriental trinities. It is a matter of astonishment to find in this text three divine persons, two that proceed from the first, and all three concurring in the work of creation: "God, holy and elevated, ineffable (*abakt*); the great, the first intellect, the great without end (*Mahanat*); and the heart, the will (*Ahan-kara*).

"The dissertation prefixed by Anquetil to his translation is properly a close comparison of the philosophical and theological doctrine of the Oupnek'hat with that of many celebrated rabbis, of several ancient doctors of the Christian church, of several theological writers both Catholic and non-Catholic, and other modern authors. The result is, that their doctrine is the same, or nearly so, upon the four following heads, which form so many distinct articles in this dissertation:

"1. The Supreme Being, his nature and attributes.

"2. The origin of the world by emanation or by creation.

"3. The existence of a supernatural and intellectual world, much anterior to ours.

"4. The influence of the stars upon the earth, and upon terrestrial bodies."

I shall not trouble you with the Count's analysis of this dissertation, but proceed to the work itself. The Persian preface states that, "in the year of the Hegira 1050 (A.D. 1640), Mohammed Dara Schekouh, travelling in the fair country of Cachemire, met there Molaschah, the most learned of the Islamites; whereupon he caused to be collected some mystic books, in order to gain instruction concerning the doctrine of the unity of God, which is obscure in the Alcoran, and remains almost unknown." Finding nothing satisfactory in the books which were brought to him (though amongst them were the law of Moses, the Psalms of David, and the Gospel), the

prince had recourse to the Hindoos, and obtained from them the Oupnek'hat, which contained the essence of the four Védas. "This prince, animated with zeal for the truth, having sought to discover the doctrine of the unity of God by aid of the Arabic, Syriac, Persian and Sanscrit languages, resolved to have the Oupnek'hat translated into Persian."

"In the year of the Hegira 1067 (A.D. 1656-7), he procured from Benares some Pundits and Saniassis (a sort of Fakeers) versed in the Védas and the Oupnek'hat, and caused them to translate at Dehli, word for word into Persian, this ancient and excellent book, which is the source of the Coran."

I cannot help here adverting to what appears to me a most improbable as well as unauthorized conjecture of Mr. Mill, namely, that "there are satisfactory reasons for supposing that improvement in the language of the Brahmins, and refinement in the interpretations which they put upon their ancient writings, not to speak of what may have been done by their favourite practice of interpolation, have been suggested by the more rational and simple doctrines of Mahomet." The reasons seem more satisfactory for supposing, what the Persian translator of the Oupnek'hat implies, that the framers of the Coran were indebted for the sublimest of their principles to the Hindoo Shasters.

"The Oupnek'hat is divided into fifty sections. The first volume of Anquetil's translation contains only six of them, occupying 300 quarto pages. They are distributed into subdivisions called *Brahmen*, in number 83, which are mostly detached fragments in the shape of tales and dialogues: they also develope or declare some point in the secret system of Indian philosophy or morals.

"This system is a complete mixture of Spinosism or pantheism, of *theosophism* or *illumination*, of quietism, and

even of idealism in the manner of Berkeley.

"God is all that exists or seems to exist; all that knows, and all that is known; all that is soul or mind, and all that appears corporeal; God alone is all, is agent and patient, object and subject, cause and effect. Here is Spinosism, or rather a well characterized pantheism.

"God is the bright being: by certain operations of soul and body we arrive at the knowledge of him, even to behold him here below. Thus we become one with God, we become light, we become God. This is illumination in the highest degree.

"In this happy state we are in repose, we are nothing to the world, think no longer, and cannot sin. Good works are of no service to us; and bad ones do us no prejudice. Here is, undoubtedly, a very dangerous sort of quietism.

"The present world is merely an appearance; the illusion of dreams during sleep; a series of accidents or modifications of our minds; it is God in so far as he is in our minds, and as he acts upon them, upon himself in giving them, in giving himself, sensations and ideas, which are not real; it is like the trick of a juggler or quack. Here we have a spiritualism more subtle than that of Berkeley."

Whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the want of precision apparent in the preceding sketch of the Indian philosophical system, wherein are also mingled passages of history, mythology, and manners; physiological and metaphysical actions, and mystical subjects, not easily understood; Count Lanjuinais, nevertheless, declares, that it contains a fund of most sublime principles in religion and morals, capable of subsisting, independently of the systems to which they are attached in the work; and he subjoins a question whether these principles be not the primitive traditions of the human race, transmitted to us

disguised and disfigured with additions and alterations?

His Analysis is distributed under four heads: God, creation, good and bad geni, the world, men; under each of which he has collected extracts from various parts of the work, with references to the places from whence they are selected.

Under the first head, Mr. Editor, I shall not occupy much of your time, because, whatever fresh evidence might be adduced in favour of the Hindoos' belief in one God, they would not remove the objections of the historian, that the epithet is "but a natural link in the chain of unmeaning panegyric," and that the passages might have been interpolated by the Brahmins, since the appearance of the Coran. Some passages, however, respecting religious duties, may perhaps represent this part of the subject more favourably than it appears in the historian's account, who states that wretched ceremonies constituted almost the whole of the practical part of the Hindoo religion; and that besides the general strain of the holy text, many positive declarations ascribe infinite superiority to rites and ceremonies above morality.

"The way to attain a union with the universal mind, is to know that being, to renounce the pleasures of sense, and all worldly desires.

"Those who know him, who have purified themselves from their passions and vices, shall see, even here below, that mind which is brightness itself.

"The soul forgets, in the enjoyments of life, the universal mind, its noble source, and to whom it should return: it is re-united by means of reading, study, and the practice of the Veda. All other means are as a straw vainly grasped by a drowning man.

"Man has free will.

"But it is established in the Veda, that works of mercy are always performed by the assistance of the grace of God.

"He who has read the Vedas knows

that the Creator exists; he who has purified his heart from sin by mortification, knows that mortification is the way to reach the Creator; he who has meditated upon the Creator, knows that the universe is his figure, and that *all ways conduct to him.*" (The last passage is explained by what follows.)

"Different religions come from God.

"Different and opposite religions are only one with God.

"Perform the works prescribed by the Vedas, works of piety, works of benevolence; but this is a small science, which preserves not from hell, if we perform not these works for God, or if we believe ourselves serviceable to him, and if we do not join thereto the science of salvation, which is the knowledge of the *Atma*," (the mind, κατ' ἐξοχην).

These passages are, indeed, mixed with many others of a mysterious and unintelligible character, but they by no means inculcate a neglect of moral duties; and, in fact, the historian has himself quoted a passage very pointedly expressed, from the Institutes of Menu, adverse to his own declaration: "A wise man should continually discharge all the moral duties, though he perform not continually the ceremonies of religion; since he falls low, if, while he performs ceremonial acts only, he discharge not his moral duties."*

"Pradjapati was asked by whose order and will were performed the pulsations of the heart, the motions of the lungs, speech, sight, and hearing?"

"Pradjapati replied, the ear hears, the eye sees, the heart beats, the mouth speaks, respiration performs its functions, by the will of Him who is the ear of ears, the heart of hearts, the word of words, the breath of breaths, the sight of sights, &c.

"But this being, whom the eye cannot see, nor speech express, nor the

* Inst. of Menu, c. iv. 904. Mr. Mill subjoins the remark, that such a maxim can be regarded as but of little value, when it is surrounded by numerous maxims of a different tendency.

understanding comprehend;—since he cannot be comprehended by the understanding, nor compassed by science, how can we arrive at a knowledge of him?

"We have learned this from our old patriarchs: this being, who is the author of speech, and whom speech cannot express, is the creator. He is infinite: whatsoever speech can express is finite; and whatsoever is finite is not the creator."

Elsewhere it is stated that, "To comprehend God, we must ourselves be god."

To be confused, obscure, and unintelligible, when speaking of the character and attributes of an infinite being, is no evidence of ignorance, grossness, or absurdity. The *Oupnek'h*at contains abundant proof that one divine being is the object of the work, however mysterious and confused are some of the passages relating to his offices, attributes, and character. The author of the *Analysis* observes, that, "according to the *Oupnek'h*at, God is whatsoever is spiritual, and whatsoever appears material; he alone exists; he is the whole; and the universe, in the vastest sense, is God; the souls of angels, of men, of animals, are emanations from his substance, which remains not the less one and entire; and all bodies are but phantoms and illusions produced by him. These ideas perpetually occur when the nature and attributes of God are investigated."

The creation, of which the Hindoo writings contain, according to Mr. Mill, so confused, gross, and disgusting a picture, is thus portrayed in the *Oupnek'h*at:

"All the world was in the beginning concealed beneath the waters, and the water in the *atma* (the universal mind); the water by the eternal will brought forth the world. It was at first received by fire; that is, *Haranguerbéhah* (the simple elements, or first matter), existed, as well as the subtle bodies of the good genii.

"The angel (or agent) of the word, which is fire, is the word of God. The word of God produced the earth, and the vegetables which spring from it, and the fire which matures them.

"The word of the creator is itself the creator, and the great son of the creator.

"Before all things were produced, the *atma* existed alone. He willed to produce the worlds, and the worlds were produced.

"The creator willed that the world which he had made should have guardians, lest it might fall into corruption; and he produced the guardians of the world (the angels).

"In an assembly of those who sought the truth, it was asked, Is it the creator or another who has produced the world? *And we that are living creatures, who made us? who endued us with motion? Who made us experience joy and sadness? What, in short, is the universal principle?

"Many said it was time that made the world; that the world existed in time, and would be absorbed by it.

"Others said that the world existed and went by itself.

"Others, that it is the effect of a cause.

"Others, that it is the necessary effect of the moon.

"Others, that it proceeds from a combination of the elements.

"Others, that what has produced all things is the just temperament of the three qualities, productive, preservative, and destructive.

"Others, that it is the *Haranguerbéhah*, &c.

"Those who sought the truth, meditating within themselves, perceived that the being who is pure light, produced the world by his power, veiled under the three qualities."

The creation of man, who is said to be composed of the five elements, water, fire, air, earth, and ether, (and who, by an extraordinary coincidence, is said to have been called *man*) was the work of *Pradjapati*, or *Vrath*,

an emanation from the great first cause.

The remainder of the Analysis is devoted to subjects not necessary to be noticed in this communication. It will be observed that the universe has been spoken of as if composed of several worlds, which is to be understood thus: There are supposed to be separate places for the reception of the human race hereafter, according to their degrees of merit in their first state of existence, and these abodes are called *worlds* superior and inferior: such as Paradise, the world of the moon, that of the sun, the world of Indra, &c. When the world is spoken of singly, it includes all these worlds. In this sense it is said that "the world is a tree whose root is above, and whose branches are below; and it is called Asounta (*i. e.* variable, whose leaves are always in motion). It has not been created (since it is God himself, who is eternal). It has been produced, (by emanation), and not yesterday, but long since. The root of the tree is the creator. All the world proceeded from the creator, &c." Of these worlds, the highest is that of the supreme being, or creator, called also the great degree of the being, or the great world, the supreme paradise, the great unmatched abode, the seat where the perfect saints repose. It is God himself considered apart from all which has emanated from him, and containing in himself, in *power or act*,

all worlds. Then follow the created worlds, which are emanations from or modifications of God.

Let us not treat these notions as absurd. The philosophical mind of Hume thought it no degradation to imagine that the planets and heavenly bodies might be peopled with inhabitants, whose religious faith was no other than the mythology of the Greeks and Romans.

To bring this hastily written article to a close: I am inclined to doubt the propriety of borrowing, as Mr. Mill has done, any aid upon such a subject from Voltaire. A writer of his character is rather a dangerous auxiliary to enlist in our service, whilst employed upon matters connected with religion, from the insidious nature of his arguments.

I trust, Sir, it will not be supposed that I am desirous of disparaging the labours, or detracting from the talents of Mr. Mill. His history exhibits the fruits of great diligence and research. Upon the point I have referred to, he could not expect the general opinion to coincide with his own, respecting the ancient religion (not the modern corrupt superstition) of Hindoostan. Those who are acquainted with this and the other productions of Mr. Mill, cannot but admire his talents, and his original, independent mode of thinking; among the number of whom is, Sir, your obedient servant,

B.

REVUE ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE.

In the *Revue Encyclopédique* for August last (p. 463), our historical sketch of Singapore has *exclusively* furnished an account of the settlement, to which the signature L. Sw. Belloc (Madame Louise Swanton Belloc) is annexed, as if the article were what is termed *original*. We trust that Madame Bel-

loc (whom we wish to treat with the courtesy due to her sex) and her coadjutors, will in future similar instances extend to us the same treatment which they show to some of our contemporaries, and quote the source from whence they borrow their information.

KING'S AND COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

(Extract of a Letter from an Officer in India.)

As an officer of the Indian army, permit me to trouble you with the communication of my sentiments on the subject of officers of His Majesty's Regiments in India being posted to serve with the troops of native princes.

In the first place, it will be readily admitted by all, that an officer who has been brought up in a native battalion from the age of fifteen or sixteen, and after serving with it for a number of years, is a more proper person to be with native troops than an officer of a King's Regiment, who, without any previous knowledge of the language or customs of the natives, is at once placed in command of a native battalion. The case is perfectly clear, and speaks for itself; but it may be more particularly instanced in the mention of the following circumstances.—Shortly before the dreadful affair at Vellore, in 1806, a sepoy came to Col. Fancourt, commanding the fort, and was in the act of acquainting him with what was about to take place, when the Colonel, who, as a King's officer, did not understand the language, referred him to a native officer who was at hand, and who understood a little English; this man (who was in the plot) assured the Colonel that the sepoy was mad, and was talking nonsense; and he was consequently driven away. What followed clearly shews that had Col. Fancourt understood the language, it is more than probable the dreadful massacre of so many valuable officers, and the loss of so much blood as was spilt on the occasion, might have been prevented. Even another rather ludicrous instance may be quoted, although not perhaps exactly relating to an officer of a King's Regiment, but still of one unacquainted with the language of the men he commanded. An officer was informed by a native that the bazar of the camp

was on fire: but not understanding what the man said to him, he very coolly replied, "*buhat acha*" (very well), and consequently did not take the measures he otherwise might have done.

Independently of the above objections, the Hon. Court of Directors must perceive that the system complained of is an immense infringement on their patronage; and it was probably the consideration of this circumstance, as well as a recollection of the case of Col. Fancourt, that induced them to issue an order in 1806, prohibiting any officer of a King's corps to be a Brigade-Major, or to hold any situation where there was occasion to communicate with native troops; King's officers at present serving with the troops of native princes are therefore similarly situated, as these troops are the troops of the Allies of the Company, and have been called to act with theirs; the same objection therefore exists as existed in 1806.

I have no doubt myself that the Court of Directors are more anxious that officers of their own service should hold situations of emolument with the troops of the allies of the Hon. Company than King's officers, who cannot be supposed to take that interest in native troops that a Company's officer would, and who comes out to India with the avowed intention of serving twenty-two years of the best part of his life, at least must do so before he can be entitled to the pension of his rank; whereas a captain of a King's regiment, getting command of a native battalion, may say, "If I can but hold this command for four or five years, I can save as much as will purchase my Majority, and then I shall not care how soon I am ordered away."

However, to conclude, I believe the

Hon. Court lately sent out orders for all King's officers serving with the troops of native princes to join their regiments; but from there having been some exceptions made in favour of individuals, those who were not expected naturally thought it a hard case, and represented it. The consequence was, that the whole were permitted to remain, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, but at the same time warned to hold themselves in readiness to quit at the shortest notice, should the result of

the reference to the Hon. Court prove unfavourable.

I trust the Hon. Court will decide, that it is the natural right of their own officers to hold any situations of emolument with the native troops of every description, and with whom they have been brought up; and that King's and Company's officers serving with the same native battalion, must be always productive of jealousy and ill-will, thereby rendering us each other's natural enemies, or at all events ill-wishers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MALWAH.

(Extracts from an Officer's Journal.)

MALWAH, according to the Ayeen Akberry, is two hundred and forty-five coss in length, and two hundred and thirty in breadth. Under the joint dominion of the Paishwa, Scindia, and Holcar, this fine province for many years suffered every possible misery and oppression.

The operations in 1817 and 1818 against the Pindarries, and the result of the battle at Mahidpore, placed a great portion of it under the protection of the British Government, and it is now beginning to recover from the wretched state to which the inroads of merciless freebooters, and the tyranny and oppression of its rulers had reduced it.

The face of the country is rugged and broken into long stony ridges, presenting a barren, unpromising appearance; but the lands or vallies between these ridges are rich, generally watered by numerous rivulets and springs, and amply repay the labour of the cultivator. Many large fertile tracts are, however, lying waste, overgrown with grass and jungle, the haunts of tigers and beasts of prey: this chiefly arises from a paucity of inhabitants, and consequent want of hands; and many years must elapse before this province will cease to exhibit marks of the desolation resulting from the oppression and plunder to which it was so long exposed.

The climate is temperate, never experiencing the extreme of heat or cold; and during the rainy months cloth garments are necessary in the day, and blankets at night; it is well adapted to the vegetables

and fruits of Europe, which here attain the highest perfection.

The grains principally cultivated in the high land of Malwah are of the coarser kinds, which compose the crop usually termed khureef; the sugar-cane and poppy claiming the chief care of the husbandman.

The opium, which is produced in great quantities, and forms the chief export of the province, is generally considered inferior to the Patna or Benares opium. The inhabitants of Malwah and the neighbouring countries look upon it as a necessary of life, and great quantities find an outlet without passing, as I believe it ought to do, through the hands of government. It is said, a method has been discovered by an officer of the Bengal Establishment, employed in the province, by which a much greater quantity of this drug is procured from the poppy than by the process now used by the natives.

The principal rivers are the Nurbudda, Sepra, and Colysind; unfortunately for the trade of Malwah, not one of these is navigable. The Nurbudda, the river most likely to have proved beneficial, was carefully examined under the orders of Sir John Malcolm: but the falls and rapids were so numerous, that all idea of reaping any benefit from its navigation was abandoned. All these rivers are liable to sudden rise in the rainy season, and frequently overflow, to the great injury of the towns and villages on their banks.

The rains usually commence in June,

and continue with great violence until the end of September. In these months, intermittent fevers are very common; and the mortality and sickness among Europeans very great. Exposure in the jungles during September, October, and part of November, generally proves fatal to Europeans, and often to natives of Hindoostan; and troops should never march, unless in cases of emergency, before the early part of December; but except in the months above alluded to, Malwah may be considered as healthy as any other part of India.

The vegetation throughout the province is quick and luxuriant, and the grass with which it abounds is of a very nutritive nature. It has a peculiar aromatic flavour, different from any other grass I have ever met with: an oil is extracted from it, celebrated for its virtue in rheumatism, and hurts from bruises or sprains; and it is said to be superior in this respect to the kayaputy oil brought to Calcutta from the eastward.

The black cattle are numerous and very fine, fully equal to those bred in Hansi or Harriannah. The climate is well suited to the breeding of horses, and the abundance of luxuriant forage, with the extensive tracts lying waste and unoccupied, seem to

point out Malwah as an eligible situation for a branch of the stud department, particularly as the Bursathy, that pest of the stud in Hindostan, is unknown in Malwah. The inhabitants are quiet, inoffensive people, fully sensible of the evils from which they have been relieved by our occupation of the country, and the consequent change from anarchy to good government; and as our interference in the affairs of the country only extends to the protection of the inhabitants from plunder and violence, leaving their civil institutions untouched, they view us without that prejudice too often excited by the introduction of our courts and forms of justice.

The chief men of the country as well as the poor labourers, look upon the English as their protectors; they rely with confidence on our justice and humanity, for full and complete protection from outrage or plunder. The conduct of all the officers of government tends to increase and strengthen this feeling among the people of all ranks; and I am satisfied, that a sincere feeling of gratitude towards Sir John Malcolm, under whose superintendence the present system of management was introduced, will live for many generations among the inhabitants of Malwah. —[*Cal. Jour.*

THE SACRED EDICT,

BY THE EMPEROR KANG-HE.

(Continued from page 255.)

Commandment III.

Hô	和	<i>Esto Concordia inter,</i>
heāng	鄉	} <i>vicorum.</i>
tāng	黨	
ì	以	<i>ad.</i>
sēih	息	<i>compescenda.</i>
tsāng	爭	<i>jurgia.</i>

sung 訟 litesque.

Heāng means a borough consisting of 12,500 families, and a *Tāng* a village of 500 families, as appears from the following passage, to be met with in the Imperial and other Chinese Dictionaries at the character *Heāng*, thus translated by Dr. MORRISON: "Five houses * make *lin*, a " neighbourhood; five *lin* make *le*, a " lane; four † *le* make *tsūh*, a clan;

* The Chinese text has the character *Kéa*; therefore the word *house* must be taken in the commercial sense, meaning mostly one *family*, which is the word adopted by Mr. MILNE.

† In Dr. MORRISON's Dictionary we read here *five*, instead of *four*: a very
2 X 2

"five *tsh* make *tang*; five *tang* make "chow"; and five *chow* make *heang*." Yet when these two characters *heang* and *tang* are joined together, they mean *parties* or *associations* in villages. Mr. MILNE interprets them as implying a mere *neighbourhood*.

These *heang* and *tang*, says the author of the Paraphrase, have existed time out of mind, and the greatest harmony prevailed amongst them. They mutually offered their congratulations or condolences; but the increase of population caused houses to be built so much closer, that "the "people at every opening of the eye "saw each other;" and *familiarity breeds contempt*, says the author, but with this curious expression, "from "the circumstance of having lips and "teeth almost united, evils sprang up."

The author proceeds to assign the causes of dissensions among neighbours, which he supposes to arise from the tales which children carry from house to house; from the nuisance of poultry and dogs; from the wish of borrowing money; from neglecting to request the permission of one's neighbours to build a house, or to purchase a field. Mr. MILNE observes in the Notes, that Chinese urbanity does not allow that one should engage in either of the above-mentioned transactions, without giving notice of it to the adjoining tenants, who must have the preference if they choose.

Our popular orator, acknowledging the impossibility of enumerating all the causes of strife, proceeds to point out the preventives. Yielding to others in a few points, he thinks, would spare many litigations, from which there is nothing to be got, even if successful.

pardonable oversight. That it should be *four* is evident (besides this being the uniform reading of Chinese Lexica), because the number of families, of which a *Heang* is said to consist, could not be the round number 12,500, but the odd one 19,530, if we read here *six* instead of *four*.

He further observes, that the mutual hatred of two individuals often strikes its baneful root into their families, and is transfused into the breast of their latest posterity. Witness the *Montauti* and *Cappelletti*, said I to myself, thinking of *Romeo* and *Juliet*. An humble and yielding behaviour on every occasion, amongst neighbours of all ranks, is therefore recommended by the following sober piece of advice: "Let me not, presuming on my riches, go and scorn "or injure the poor. Let me not, "relying on my promotion, go and "oppress those who are not promoted. Let me not, employing my "own diabolical craft and low cunning, go and impose on the stupid "and simple. Did I possess strength "and boldness that could spread terror all around, let me not, trusting "thereto, go to annoy and shame "those who are weak and without "courage. But, on the contrary, "when seeing amongst others in the "same place a little dissension, let "me employ proper words, explain "matters to them, and advise them to "settle their differences."

Forbearance is therefore the golden rule for social life. It edifies our own adversary; and, according to an old Chinese saying, "He who can endure "an injury, gains the advantage." Do you wish to avoid the inconveniences of a bad neighbourhood? Do as it was said of old, "Go all round before you choose your dwelling: not "merely for the sake of choosing a "habitation, but to select good neighbours." Were all persons to take care to fix their abode among good inhabitants, "they would form but "one body; in prosperous occurrences, all would share alike; in "adverse occurrences, all would suffer alike."

I must not forget to mention here a peculiarity of these popular sermons. The orator never fails to devote, in every one of them, some distinct paragraphs to the militia; well aware

that the lower order of the community is aptly distinguished in military men and civilians. I question whether any of our most apostolic preachers, methodists included, ever thought of addressing the soldiers in particular, in any part of their sermons.

After the usual exhortation to the soldiers, the orator proceeds as follows: "But the people, in their origin are all good; probably there may not be more than one or two persons among them who, not attending to their proper duty, wish to become pettyfogging lawyers;* and with that view, connecting themselves with persons in the public offices, they learn to compose a few sentences of an accusation, the one half intelligible and the other not. They speak many things contrary to their own conviction, in order to blind the minds of others. These persons set themselves up in the villages, and move persons to law-suits; and then acting as busy-bodies between the parties (with the specious pretence of being mediators), swindle money and drink from both. Moving and at rest, they have only one topic, 'Maintain your dignity.' They also say, 'Rather lose money than sink your character.'"

After having descanted much on the impropriety of employing and listening to such sort of men, our author concludes with the following peroration: "Were men constantly to maintain in their minds dispositions of harmony, they would obey the instructions of our sacred father (meaning the Emperor). From hence morals would more and more improve; children and brothers would increase in filial and fraternal respect; persons of the same clan would more and more harmonize: and even down to your sons and

"grandsons, the common talk would be, 'I will help you, and you shall help me.' This would complete the harmony and peace of the world! Both his Imperial Majesty and you, the people, will rejoice together!"

Commandment IV.

Chung	重	Plurimi æstimato.
nung	農	agriculturam.
sung	桑	morosque arbores.
è	以	ad.
tsùh	足	suppeditanda.
è	衣	indumenta.
shü	食	penunquæ.

Let no one suppose that by the culture of the fields and the mulberry-tree here recommended, eatables and silk are the only objects in contemplation. Mr. MILNE pertinently observes, that although the culture of the mulberry-tree alludes solely to the rearing of the silk-worm, yet the silk-worm is made the type, as the sequel amply shews, of all articles for raiment, such as hemp, cotton, and the like, probably on account of the extensive use that the Chinese make of silk for clothing. The concomitant employment of weaving is here equally enjoined.

Thus, the whole import of this Commandment may be divided into three objects: I. Agriculture, to supply food; II. Agriculture, to supply materials for raiment; III. Weaving.

To enhance the importance of agriculture, the author of the Paraphrase, as if aware of that celebrated adage,

"Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis,"

does not omit recording an ancient

* Mr. MILNE observes, that such a malicious class of men is denominated, in Chinese, *Kwang-awân*, literally signifying bare-sticks.

Chinese custom; which, however, seems now abolished, according to the following passage: "The Emperors of old time, viewing agriculture as of extreme importance, went annually in the spring, in person, to plough in the fields; and their Empresses to feed the silk-worm. Now, consider, if these personages, the most honourable, rich, and noble, disdained not to engage in such labour, with the view of setting an example to excite the empire to activity, would it not be strange to suppose that you, the people, should not exert yourselves?" He then proceeds to mention the proper seasons for the three most important operations of agriculture, thus: "Consider that food and clothing come from the earth; therefore you must plant in the spring, weed in summer, and gather in harvest."

The author next observes, that attention must be paid to the peculiar situation of the land. With respect to agriculture to supply food, "Is your land high?" says he: "sow it with millet and barley. Is it low? plant it with rice." As to agriculture to supply materials for raiment, the author observes, that the provinces *Koang-nan*, *Chih-Keang*, *Sze-Chuen*, and *Hoo-kuang*, are the only ones, whose soil and situation are adapted to the culture of the mulberry-tree and the rearing of the silk-worm; but in the other provinces *Pih-chih*, *Shan-tung*, *Ho-nan*, *Shen-see*, and *Shan-see*,* hemp and cotton are planted with success.

To dispose the people to attend to agriculture in preference to any other

profitable employment, "Consider," says he, "that of all the trades under heaven, that of those who draw their food out of the earth is the surest and most permanent." Then comparing the agriculturer to the merchant and the mechanic, he observes, "The merchant often loses prime cost, and the mechanic sometimes cannot obtain bread to eat. Agriculture alone is the fundamental employment."

"Perhaps," continues the orator, "you might be inclined to follow the example of some successful vagabonds, who only by frauds and robberies find plenty to eat and dress, without any labour or drudge. Advert to their end, 'They have to wear the *keo*,'* carry chains, and 'sit in jail.'"

An address to the military follows as usual. They are declared, of course, free from the duties of husbandry; but as their pay and clothing are derived from it, they are in duty bound to protect the people employed in it. In the mind of our author, even public service ought to be postponed to agriculture; and therefore, turning to the civil and military officers of the country, he says: "You should all give encouragement to agriculture. Let the public service wait till the labours of husbandry be first completed, then employ the people therein; but do not impede their labours."

Universal cultivation, manuring, hoarding up of corn, and the propagation of edible domestic animals

* Either all other provinces are unfit for the culture of all materials for clothing, or the author has divided China into nine provinces, according to the *Shoo-King*, to give his work an air of classical antiquity. Let the curious collate the above names of the nine old provinces, with those given by *M. De Guignes* in the *Chou-King*. For want of such books, I cannot at present ascertain the intention of the author in this particular.

* *Dr. MORRISON* defines this instrument of punishment in fewer words than *Mr. MILNE*: "A wooden collar consisting of a square form worn round the neck by criminals in China. They are of various weights, according to the heinousness of the crime." Those who have seen a criminal turning round the pillory in London may easily conceive what the Chinese *keo* is, by supposing the neck alone confined to the board of the pillory, and the criminal let loose with it, but forced to wear it night and day for several days, and sometimes for a month.

(amongst which dogs are reckoned) are next recommended.

The present neglect of husbandry is ascribed by our orator to luxury. "There are persons," says he, "who set a high value upon jewels of gold, precious stones, and pearls, while they set lightly by the common supports of life. Their attention is solely devoted to fine clothing, elegantly embroidered with needle-work of various colours; hair pins of gold, and girdles adorned with silver; while plain and simple dress is not deemed worth a *cash* (the seventy-second part of a Spanish dollar). These things are often the primary causes of the ruin of many families.

"From of old, when the living world enjoyed peace, aged persons wore silk and ate flesh; and with respect to the young (though they were not allowed the use of these), they neither suffered hunger nor cold. The whole, as a body, rested in the delightful pursuit of the essential employment; and from thence politeness, justice, and reformation took their rise. These (virtues) had no other cause but that of laying due stress on the two words, Husbandry and the Mulberry-tree."

Our author then concludes with recording the munificence of the Emperor KANG-HE, who, to promote ocular instruction in agriculture and weaving, published a most magnificent volume * of prints, "delineating the operations of husbandry and weaving. The labours and pleasures, both of those that plant the fields and of those who weave cloth, are most minutely represented. This was because our sacred ancestor, the benevolent Emperor, viewed agriculture as the important source from which the people derive their wealth."

* I have seen a similar volume of prints exhibiting all the proceedings for preparing tea, in the collection of Sir GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart., F.R.S., &c.

Commandment V.

Sháng	尚	In pretio habeto.
ts'è	節	temperatam.
k'èen	儉	parsimoniam.
è	以	ad.
ts'ih	惜	frugaliter.
ts'ac	財	divitias.
y'ung	用	adhibendas.

The arguments and reflections adduced by the author of the *Paraphrase* in favour of economy coincide so very nearly with those we meet with in our books, that those who have not got the original might well suspect the accurate translator of fabrication.

The family expenditure is first divided in *daily* and *constant* expenses, and *incidental* or *extraordinary* expenses. The daily are the same with all nations, eating, drinking, and clothing (lodging seems omitted). Among the incidental expenses, too, there are scarcely any but what are in Europe just the same. The birth of sons, the bringing up of daughters, marriages of both sons and daughters, sickness, and mourning for the dead. For all these purposes, the daily laying by a little money is recommended; according to the Chinese saying, "In the day that you have, think of the day when you may not have."

The Paraphrast then reproves the abettors of an adage similar to the well known one attributed to Epicurus: "*Edamus, bibamus, coronemur nos rosis,*" &c. "To-day we have wine, to-day let us get drunk: to-morrow's grief let to-morrow support." Gambling and debaucheries

are the principal sources of extravagance; but in eating and clothing one may equally prove wasteful.

The following picture of ancient Chinese economy is worthy remark: "Among the ancients, from the age of fifty and upwards, men wore silks; from seventy and upwards, they ate animal food; from which it is evident that it was not common in those days for persons in their younger years either to wear silk or to eat animal food. The Emperors of ancient times would not, without a special cause, kill a bullock; their superior officers would not, without a special cause, kill a sheep; their inferior officers would not, without a special cause, kill a pig or a dog." Hence it may be inferred, not only as the author does, that the common people had only common tea and coarse rice; but also that dogs, as at the present day, were eaten by the Chinese time out of mind, and that great families had each a private butchery at home.

Another reason alleged for parsimony is truly philosophical. *The proportions of the happiness of human life have fixed limits*; therefore, says the orator, if you indulge in sensual happiness to an excess, in the prime of life, wretchedness awaits you when old age comes.

Imperial economy is next extolled in the august person of Kang-he, during his long reign of sixty-one years. His publishing this fifth commandment of the Sacred Edict is mentioned as greatly conducive to universal parsimony throughout the empire, and consequently to universal happiness; the main springs of which, says he, may be reduced to these two practices, *diligence and economy*.

The military are equally exhorted to endeavour to save something out of their pay for incidental expenses, that they may not be brought into difficulties, borrowing at an exorbitant interest;*

or being troublesome to their officers, by begging of them a little above their proper pay.

The alternate abundance and scarcity in the several yearly crops is next adverted to, as a further reason for saving.

The obvious case, that prodigal sons are often the successors of very economical fathers, is adverted to with very original phraseology, "Their forefathers bitterly toiled, and would scarcely allow themselves enough to eat or to use; they pared the iron from off the needle's point, in order to lay by money to establish their families and consolidate a little patrimony. Their children and grandchildren, not knowing good from evil, indulge their own prodigal propensities. Observing persons riding on horseback, they must sit in a sedan chair. They only desire to make a dashing appearance, and are found every where puffing and boasting." The principal motive of this extravagance is, *because they fear people will laugh at them*. And when their estates are sold, and their money is gone, continues our author, they cannot submit to labour and drudgery, because their lips have been accustomed to taste, and their hands to waste; their bodies can neither carry a heavy burthen nor a light one; therefore they will infallibly descend into the paths of disgrace.

The celebrated stoic adage, *NE QUID SUMIS*, upon which Confucius and one of his disciples composed a complete treatise,* is strongly recommended;

the interest on money borrowed and on pawned goods may not exceed three per cent. per month!!! As bad as *Shylock*! Yet Mr. MILNE observes, that much more is sometimes given!!! No wonder therefore, if we read in the text this curious proverb, "*Shortly the lamb becomes as large as its dam*," meaning that very soon the accumulated interest equals the capital.

* I remind the reader with pleasure of the publication of this singular volume, in Chinese Tartar, Latin, and French, with copious notes, by the very learned M.

* Mr. MILNE quotes here the *Leuh-lee*, or civil code, from which it appears that

but by no means the meanness of niggardly parsimoniousness. "Yet," says the orator, "I would rather that persons should call me a rustic villager, void of many qualities, than indulge myself in extravagance, till my family should be involved in ruin and wretchedness."

The luxury prevailing on the occasion of marrying sons and daughters, and of funeral obsequies at the death of fathers and mothers, is censured, and depicted with national colours. "What necessity is there," says the author, "to have tassels of silk [hung up], painted canopies carried through the streets; gems and pearls, embroidered garments, sedan chairs, umbrellas, instruments of music, killing pigs, and butchering sheep, till I be over head and ears in debt?"

As to parental obsequies, the author expresses himself as a true Chinese. "This," says he, "is the greatest work of human life. Duty requires us to go to the very utmost of our ability in preparing a coffin and grave clothes, in order that the mortal remains of our parents may go down to the dust and enjoy repose. This is indeed filial piety. Why do you not seek to perform these important things; but, on the contrary, go and beg the priests of *Fuh* and *Taou* to recite the *king* and pray for the dead? Wherefore invite guests, prepare feasts, act plays, with drums and instruments of music, making a noise that reaches to the very heavens? And farther, some have representations made of the actions of old time, juggling, jumping, dancing, and sham-fighting, just as if the death of parents were a most lucky event."

Our moralizer makes a short digression to inveigh most bitterly against those inhuman wretches (not very scarce in Europe), who, if a father

or mother die at the age of seventy or eighty, are apt to say, "It is a very happy thing indeed, when persons of so great age are taken away."

The following peroration closes this highly edifying section.

"To sum up the whole, every thing depends on economy. This then is to be sparing of the numerous things produced by the energies of the heavens and the earth; sparing of his Majesty's numerous favours; sparing of [the property acquired by] the numerous toils of our ancestors; and sparing of the comforts, which your posterity in after ages should enjoy. From thence, those who have money will certainly not come to poverty; the poor will gradually attain to riches; and thus dwelling at ease, and rejoicing in abundance, the empire will unitedly enjoy peace and prosperity."

Commandment VI.

Lāng	隆	Gloria sit.
heò	學	scientiarum.
heòu	校	gymnasii.
è	以	ut.
twān	端	institutis.
azé	士	Doctorum.
èih	習	iniescamus.

Both Dr. MORRISON'S and ANTONELLI'S Dictionaries observe, that these two characters *heò* and *heòu*, being joined together, form a general term for *school* or *college*; although the first of them, taken singly, means *science*, and the second to *examine*, to *correct*. I found no support in any

ABEL REMUSAT, Professor of the Chinese and Tartar Languages at the Royal College at Paris.—See his *Tchouang-yaung*, à Paris, 1847, in 4to.

of my dictionaries to translate the latter part of this commandment, as Mr. MILNE, "to direct the scholar's progress."

The eloquent Paraphrast, to inculcate universal instruction, commences with an argument *à minori ad majus*, and says, "All men wish to have good food to eat, and good clothes to wear;" but "if the body be important, how much more so is the mind? Observe," continues he, "those who possess a little ingenuity, they pervert it to impose on the simple; and those who possess a little strength and boldness, they abuse them to threaten and insult the timid. The want of the guidance of education is the sole reason of all this. You consider not that man, though dressed in fine robes, if without instruction, and internally a mere heterogeneous mass, is just like a horse or a mule, which though standing idle with a handsome saddle on its back, is after all a mere brute."

To insure to man his due superiority, says he, over the brute creation, "from of old, families, villages, districts and provinces had their respective schools,"—"and hence a large number of illustrious characters was produced, and morals were greatly improved. The artful became honest; the ignorant, intelligent; the daring, mild; and the cowardly, spirited."

Education was greatly honoured and encouraged by the enlightened Emperor, author of these sixteen commandments. "He considered the scholar as the head of the four classes of people."* According to the ancient saying, "The *Tseang* and *Seang* originally spring up without seed."†—"But why," continues the

author, "is the scholar considered as the head of the four classes? Because he reads the books of the sacred and virtuous sages; understands true doctrine; is of upright heart; speaks and acts so as to excite the people to imitation."

The author further observes, that learning, without good morals, is a mere nothing; and that accomplishments and superficial knowledge ought to be set at naught; the true scholar being only that person who attains largeness of mind and extensive knowledge.

The following portrait of the *pseudo-literati* is very interesting: "There are some very worthless characters, who having read the half of some unimportant book, and composed a few verses of some immoral song, view themselves as the prodigies of the age, having no equals within the four seas! (the boundaries of China.) They connect themselves with some light and trifling book-readers, chat about heaven, and talk about earth. Observe these men: their (glory) will not be of a long continuance."

Then resuming his exhortation, "Fear," says he, "lest you should ruin your person, and disgrace the *Heo-heon*," or brotherhood of the learned, followers of Confucius; and a little lower down, assuming the language of our ascetics: "Lay your hand on your breast," says he, "seriously asking yourself, 'Have I a cause of shame or not?' To act thus, perfects the scholar."

The Paraphrast then proceeds to enumerate those vicious practices which disgrace a scholar; in doing which, we might take him for a European moralist. They, says he, who frequent sinful associations, revels and debaucheries, gamblers, drunkards, calumniators, fraudulent men, abettors of obloquy and chicanery, cring-

* The four classes of the people in China (nobility, ministers of state and dignitaries excepted) are the following, and in the following order of precedence: I. *Sze*, scholars; II. *Nung*, husbandmen; III. *Tung*, mechanics; and IV. *Shang*, merchants.

† This proverb is thus explained by the

Rev. Mr. MILNE: "Tseang, i.e. the first military officer in the empire. Seang, the first civil officer. They 'spring up without seed,' that is, they are not hereditary, and are therefore open to all who can vigorously apply themselves to attain the prerequisite qualifications."

ing bribers, envious men, unorthodox and irreligious men, do not even deserve to be ranked among the *Sew-tanes*, or literati of the lowest order.

The author, as if aware of La Fontaine's celebrated adage, "*L'eyon commence, exemple achève*," mentions two learned Mandarines, *Hoo-yuen* and *Wan-ung*, who by their wisdom and learning effected a complete renovation throughout those districts they were appointed to instruct. To obtain the desired renovation every where and at all times, the office of literary Mandarin is no longer purchasable, and it is only conferred by the Emperor on those literary characters whose probity and wisdom is of long standing.

Would any European reader ever suppose that this commandment might be applied to soldiers and husbandmen? Yet our author, addressing the former, says, "As to you, soldiers and people, not knowing that education is thus important, you may be apt to say, *all that is very good, but it belongs to the Sew-tsae: what does it signify to us?* You ought to consider, though your business is different from that of the *Sew-tsae*, yet

"there is not one among you who has not the duties of relative life to perform;" and concludes with saying, that schools were instituted not only for the direction of the few learned, but also for the guidance of the lowest class, in the *duties of filial piety, and the sentiments of harmony and concord*. Then addressing the latter: "If the husbandman," says he, "well know what is proper for him, and always apply himself with diligence to his duty, he is a scholar. If the soldier know how to respect his officers and love his relations, he is also a scholar. Is it not from hence evident that education should be had in honour by you all; and that you should all imitate learned men of good conduct and of superior virtue?"

Lastly, the Paraphrast concludes with an eloquent peroration, in order to prove, that any human being who-soever has his own share of duties hinted at in this sixth Imperial Commandment. For the perusal of this, I refer the curious to pp. 124 and 125 of Mr. MILNE's excellent translation.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

(To be continued.)

PREVENTION OF A SUTTEE.

ON the evening of the 9th instant a report was circulated in this neighbourhood (Kotgurh), that the widow of a Zumeendar of the Kunait caste, in consequence of the demise of her husband the preceding day, had come to the resolution of sacrificing herself on the funeral pile the day following about noon, which she was deterred from carrying into effect earlier, owing to the badness of the weather. By mere accident the circumstance came to my knowledge; as occurrences of this nature are rare, to the best of my information, though they do occasionally come to pass in this quarter, and having never had an opportunity of being present at one of these inhuman offerings of a deluded, degraded, and a religiously immoral people, I was firmly resolved on being an eye-witness of the ceremony, in the faint though

uncertain hope that a European spectator might prove serviceable to the devoted victim when the dreadful moment arrived.

With this view, early after breakfast on the 10th, I repaired to the spot on foot as quickly as possible, lest the sacrifice should take place earlier than was given out, accompanied by some of my servants and a good many other people, some of whom were of the Rajpoot caste. On my arrival at the village, which I found to be half a mile and upward beyond the spot where the funeral pile was to be erected, I saw several hundred people—men, women, and children, who had assembled from the surrounding villages, far and near, to witness the tumashee, as they called it, of a human being burnt to ashes; and I immediately sent a person to inform the intended victim of a superstitious and

barbarous religion that I wished to see and speak with her. Soon after, moving forward a little, I observed her dancing, apparently in tolerable though assumed spirits, to the music of drums and trumpets, in the midst of a crowded circle of women, close to which the corpse of her husband was lying on a pall, covered, and wrapped up with various silks. On my approaching her the music ceased, and I addressed her and the assembled multitude in the following terms:—I asked her, if she intended to ascend the flaming pile of her deceased partner in life? she unhesitatingly replied that she did; and that the time for the ceremony had arrived. I then explained to her that self-destruction was the worst of acts, and a heinous crime in the sight of the Supreme Ruler of the universe; that if she did not at once retract her vow, she would in a very short time rashly force herself into the presence of her Maker. To all which she answered with composure, that it was her own free will; having no family or near relations, she could not survive her husband, and would follow him; and having bathed the corpse according to custom, she could not now return to her dwelling, but must destroy herself as other females of her family had done before her, or be considered in the light of an outcast the remainder of her life. She then inquired, over and over again, if she did not burn herself, how she could, deprived as she was of her husband, alone manage to earn a subsistence for her future support? To this I immediately replied, that I would willingly provide her during life with every necessary she might stand in need of. I spoke to several of the people (actors in the ceremony) near me regarding her fate, and they told me they could not take upon themselves to interfere in the matter.

I left her for a few minutes, but before doing so, thinking I perceived from her manners and actions some symptoms of wavering, arising, as I supposed, from what she often repeated, about a provision for her future life, in the event of retracting the rash step she was on the point of committing, I again readily and more anxiously approached her, reiterating my intreaties with more force, using every argument in my power, and offering over and over again to support her for life. After a considerable time had been spent in this manner, I plainly saw she began

to listen more attentively to what I urged, in dissuading her from the dreadful crime of self-immolation. I was ably seconded in this good work by several of the Hindoos who accompanied me, and by others who (to their honour let it be said), to my joy and surprise, instantly stepped forward, supported my arguments unsolicited, in a manner I little expected, and reasoned with the woman to comply with my wishes. Upon which soon after she gave a tacit assent. The corpse was conveyed forthwith to the pile, the assembled multitude dispersed, disappointed at the result of my humble endeavours, and I had the inexpressible satisfaction of beholding at a distance (for I was determined not to leave the spot where I had taken my stand till the ceremony of burning the body of the deceased had terminated, lest the widow, who had taken her seat near me, should again consent and follow the procession, which was preceded by drums and trumpets) the flaming pile which consumed to ashes the remains of her late husband.

At the period of my arrival, the woman was decked out in her best attire for the occasion of her exit from this world, dancing and singing a doleful and melancholy song, to rude, noisy, and discordant instruments, in which last many others of the women present joined. She appeared perfectly sensible and composed. She is between forty and fifty years of age, and now appears happy and contented at having been timely rescued from the worst of deaths, through the humble exertions and persuasive means adopted by a single European.

In sending these particulars for publication, instrumental as I have been in preserving the life of a poor and destitute Hindoo widow, I take no credit to myself; I do so more in the hope that others of our nation, similarly situated, and prompted by humanity, will never allow of an occurrence of this nature to happen without using their best and every endeavour for its prevention. On leaving this place, I did so with the firm determination of rendering the intended victim every assistance in my power; but I little expected that persuasive arguments alone would have terminated so favourably as they have done in this instance.

Some of the people assembled were much disappointed, especially the Brah-

muns, who assist on all such occasions—an interested, a discontented and vile set of wretches, who, though they live on the fat of the land, are always dissatisfied—and one or two others who expected to benefit by her untimely destruction; however, the majority expressed themselves in a very different manner, in a manner that surprised me not a little, considering that the population of these hills, with the exception of a few scattered Mohomedan families, consists entirely of Hindoos.

It is worthy of remark in this instance, that the deceased husband died two days previous to that on which the performance of this horrible sacrifice was to have taken place; and this being the case, is it not contrary to the customs observed by the Hindoos? As far as my knowledge extends, it is a gross violation of Hindooism; for on the demise of any of them, whether of a high or low caste, no food should be eaten, or water drunk by any of the family or relations of the deceased person, till his body has either been consumed by the flames, buried, or thrown into a river.

I am perfectly convinced, from what I know of the character of the mountaineers, after a few years' residence among them (many of whom even of the better sort express their detestation and deprecate this inhuman custom), that a single word from our enlightened Government would put a final stop to the practice throughout the whole of the hill dependencies. Why, I should like to know, cannot the burning of widows be prevented by an order, equally as well as the atrocious crime of female infanticide, once so prevalent in these mountains, and at Sagur? and which still continues in its full vigour in the protected Seikh States, where it is as notorious as that of the immolation of widows in various parts near the seat of the Supreme Government. This species of crime is also common among all Rajpoots, who assign as a reason for burying their infant female children as soon as born, the great expense and difficulty attending a

suitable marriage of that high, proud, and warlike people. The thoughts of future dishonour to any of their females drives them to despair, and to commit the most cruel and unheard of acts on that portion of the human species, which it is incumbent on and the duty of man to rear with that care and attention which the frailty of the sex requires.

Let it be here mentioned to the honour of an individual, that he was the means of preventing a similar sacrifice at Soobathoo some months ago. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances to state them, but I understand that after the woman had actually set out for the pile, he induced her to return.

In conclusion, I may further add, for the information of others, that of three instances of *Sattees* which were about to take place, to my knowledge, in these mountains, and at which Europeans were present, at all events aware of, two of them have been obviated; which is an example to many interested in the abolition of the custom that should not be passed over in silence.

Kotgurh, December 12, 1822.

P. S.—Since the above was written, two other *Sattees* were about to take place at Kotgurh. Both widows, who were in an advanced state of pregnancy, wished to destroy themselves with their deceased husbands; but I rejoice to say that the natives, for the sake of their infant families, considering their intentions nothing less than murder, overruled their wishes, and in one of them absolutely used force for its prevention. This being the case, may I ask any of your numerous correspondents whether compulsory measures would not be justifiable on like occasions? For had these deluded women been allowed to follow their own inclinations, four instead of two human beings would have suffered the most cruel of deaths.—[Extract of a Letter to the Cal. Jour.

HINDOO TRACT.

THE following little tract, lately published here by a learned native, in the English and Bengallee languages, gives an account of certain divisions among the Hindus, not much known, we believe, to the

English public, and presents a picture of Hindu notions on the subject of religion, which cannot fail to be interesting to those who investigate the phenomena of the human mind. The Christian reader will

doubtless smile at the resemblance the author fancies he can trace between the three great sects among the Hindus, and what he esteems the three corresponding divisions of Christians; but, if we make due allowance for the medium through which this native of India, educated in ignorance of our Scriptures, imbued from his early youth with the doctrines of the Vedas, must view such subjects, we cannot, comparatively speaking, deny him the praise of liberality. The charitable disposition he inculcates towards her sons of a different faith, and forbearance towards even those whose speculative notions are the most abhorrent to one's mind, deserve, abstractedly considered, our unqualified approbation, and we hope this small essay will produce a beneficial effect among his countrymen.

The author himself, it would appear, is of the sect of Vedanties, who have rejected the popular polytheistical notions of the Hindus; a sect which is said to have been increasing rapidly in Bengal of late years. Taking the opinions inculcated in the following tract as a specimen of their views and sentiments, it must certainly be matter of congratulation to all friends of mankind, that the dark superstition of Hindooism is assuming so enlightened a form; since even a partial reformation is one step gained; and the destruction of a single error must help to clear the way for the full reception of revealed truth.—[*Cal. Jour.*]

Humble Suggestions to his Countrymen, who believe in the One True God:—By Prussenu Koomar Thakoor. Calcutta, 1823.

Advertisement.—My object in publishing this tract is to recommend those to whom it is addressed, to avoid using harsh or abusive language in their religious intercourse with European missionaries, either respecting them or the objects of their worship; however much this may be countenanced by the example of some of these gentlemen.—P. K. T.

HUMBLE SUGGESTIONS.

Those who firmly believe on the authority of the Veda, that "God is one only without an equal;" and that "He cannot be known either through the medium of language, thought, or vision; (how can he be known except as existing the origin and support of the universe?)" and who en-

deavour to regulate their conduct by the following precept, "He who is desirous of eternal happiness should regard another as he regards himself, and the happiness and misery of another as his own," ought to manifest the warmest affection towards such of their own countrymen as maintain the same faith and practice; even although they have not all studied the Veds for themselves, but have professed a belief in God only through an acquaintance with their general design. Many among the ten classes of Sunnyasses, and all the followers of Gooroo Nanuk, of Dadoo, and of Kubeer, as well as of Suntu, &c., profess the religious sentiments abovementioned. It is our unquestionable duty invariably to treat them as brethren. No doubt should be entertained of their future salvation, merely because they receive instructions, and practice their sacred music, in the vernacular dialect. For Yajuvalky, with a reference to those who cannot sing the hymns of the Veds, has said, "The divine hymns Rik, Gatha, Panika, and Dukshubhita should be sung; because by their constant use man attains supreme beatitude." "He who is skilled in playing on the lute (veena), who is intimately acquainted with the various tones and harmonies, and who is able to beat time in music, will enter without difficulty upon the road of salvation." Again, the Shiva Dhurmu, as quoted by Rugheonundun, says, "He is reputed a Gooroo, who according to the capacity of his disciple, instructs him in Sungakrit, whether pure or corrupt, in the current language of the country, or by any other means."

Amongst foreigners, those Europeans who believe God to be in every sense one, and worship him alone in spirit, and who extend their benevolence to man as the highest service to God, should be regarded by us with affection, on the ground of the object of their worship being the same as ours. We should feel no reluctance to co-operate with them in religious matters, merely because they consider Jesus Christ as the messenger of God and their spiritual teacher; for oneness in the object of worship and sameness of religious practice should produce attachment between the worshippers.

Amongst Europeans, those who believe Jesus Christ to be God himself, and conceive him to be possessed of a particular form, and maintain Father, Son, and Holy

Ghost to be one God, should not be treated in an unfriendly manner. On the contrary, we should act towards them in the same manner as we act towards those of our countrymen, who, without forming any external image, meditate upon Ram and other supposed incarnations, and believe in their unity.

Again, those amongst Europeans who, believing Jesus Christ to be the Supreme Being, moreover construct various images of him, should not be hated. On the contrary, it becomes us to act towards those Europeans in the same manner as we act towards such as believe Ram, &c. to be incarnations of God, and form external

images of them. For, the religious principles of the two last mentioned sects of foreigners are one and the same with those of the two similar sects among Hindoos, although they are clothed in a different garb.

When any belonging to the second and third classes of Europeans endeavour to make converts of us, the believers in the only living and true God, even then we should feel no resentment towards them, but rather compassion, on account of their blindness to the errors into which they themselves have fallen: since it is almost impossible, as every day's experience teaches us, for men, when possessed of wealth and power, to perceive their own effects.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO BE ERECTED OVER TOLLY'S NULLAH.

THIS bridge is to be erected over Tolly's Nullah at Kallyghaut, and will prove a great accommodation to the multitudes who resort to that vicinity. It is now in frame on the river side, near Baloo Ghaut, where it has excited the admiration of numerous visitors attracted to behold a work so interesting from its novelty, and so honourable to the ingenuity and mechanical skill of the architect. It will not be acceptable to modest, though eminent merit, to dwell on the ability manifested in the first introduction of this useful invention into India; but the public will appreciate the industry and patience exerted in this successful experiment, when they learn that the bridge has been completed under Lieut. Schalch's superintendence, without the aid of any European mechanist to participate in the task of training native artificers to operations so difficult, so complex, and to them so entirely unprecedented.

The Governor-General inspected the bridge on Thursday, and expressed himself highly gratified. The bridge was in his Lordship's presence surrounded with troops, cattle, and ordnance, who passed over it without causing any material vibration, or creating the slightest suspicion of its strength.

When the proofs of the solidity of the bridge, as described in "the observations" are adverted to, none can be sceptical enough to doubt the complete success of the experiment. We may soon hope, therefore, to see bridges, on a similar principle though on a more enlarged scale, supersede the unsightly structures at Allypore and Kidderpore; but whatever may

be the magnificence of these future erections, the comparatively humble bridge at Kallyghaut will remain a monument of the vigorous and enterprising genius, that had led the way to improvements which may one day be hailed among the most beneficial which British superiority has introduced into India. [*Bengal Hurk, Dec. 7.*]

Observations on the Suspension Bridge lately constructed by Lieut. Schalch, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master General.

It has been found necessary to make some alteration in the original plan, which appeared in the John Bull of the 13th May last; the principal of which is the substitution of iron supporters to the main chains in lieu of those of masonry, and increasing the length of the bridge from 120 to 140 feet, to adapt it to the situation which was subsequently assigned it on Tolly's Nullah. The breadth of the bridge has not been obtained.

The iron supporters, above alluded to, are formed each of four beams of cast iron, which were accidentally discovered in Calcutta, and are such as are used in roofing. These beams have been cut into a convenient shape, and joined together by traces of malleable iron.

The distance between the points of suspension of the chains, is 141 feet four inches and a half. The height of the supporters above the level of the roadway is seventeen feet eight inches. The droop of the chain is fourteen feet. The main chains, which are screwed into a cap on the head of the supporters, are composed of one inch and a half square bars of the best Swedish iron,

formed into rods, so proportioned in length, that the distance between the drop bars which support the roadway may be exactly ten feet. The drop bars are rods of three-quarter inch square iron, which fall through the joints of the main chains, and are secured by means of a cap at the upper end, as in the Union Bridge over the Tweed. They pass through transverse beams, which are six inches broad, and eight inches deep, supporting a platform of three inch teak plank.

The main chains are four in number, two on each side of the bridge, which lie close together in a horizontal position; the joint of one chain falling in the centre of the bar of the other, by which arrangement the transverse beams are five feet asunder. The planks of the roadway are bolted into the beams, and fastened by nuts underneath. It is intended, when the bridge is placed in its final situation, to carry a plank, about four inches thick and twelve deep, placed endways, along the whole length of the roadway on both sides, which will not only strengthen the platform and diminish the vertical motion, but give a more finished appearance to the profile.

The back braces which support the bridge are fixed at an angle of 45° ; they are made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron, four in number, and their tops are screwed into the cap in the head of the supporters in the same manner as the main chains; their ends are built in solid masonry, under a heap of earth, sufficient to resist the greatest tension to which the bridge can ever be subjected. To prevent the corrosion of the iron under ground, the ends of the braces are covered with a thick coating of coal tar, and are further protected by a case of sheet lead soldered over them. It is hoped these precautionary measures will preserve the bars under ground uninjured for a very long period of time.

The theory from which the calculations have been drawn, relating to the degree of strength which each particular part of the bridge should possess, may be briefly expressed in simple algebraical terms, without entering on the fluxional equation, from which they have been deduced. That this theoretical knowledge cannot be dispensed with, will very soon be apparent to any one who may undertake a similar work. On it he must rely chiefly if not wholly for success; without it failure would undoubt-

edly ensue, for the practical mechanic cannot here fly to the common resource of extreme strength. Beyond a certain limit, any addition of materials would only tend to weaken the structure.

It need scarcely be mentioned, that it is to the properties of the Catenarian curve we must apply for the simplest solution of our problem. From these we can demonstrate, that if y is equal to half the distance between the points of suspension, x equal to the droop of the curve, and if c represent the tension at the apex of the curve,

$$c = \frac{3y^2 + x^2}{6x}$$

within a very small quantity, which in practice would not be found to err the hundredth part of an inch.

If z represent half the length of the chain

$$Z = \sqrt{2x + x^2}$$

If t represent the tension at the point of suspension

$$t = c + x$$

From which it appears that the tension at the end of the chain must always be greater than the tension in the middle.

If a denote the angle at the point of suspension of the chain between a tangent to the curve at this point and a horizontal line:

$$\text{Tang. } A = \frac{x}{c}$$

We can apply these equations to the Kallyghaut bridge in the following manner:

Where $y = 70.69$ feet
 $x = 15.$

Therefore $c = 169.06$.

Ft. In.

$z = 72.78$ and $2z = 145.64$

$t = 184.06$

$a = 23^\circ 17'$

The weight of the iron and woodwork between the points of suspension is about..... Tons 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

Supposing a body of men to be the greatest load that can be put on a bridge; allowing each man to occupy a space of four square feet, and to weigh 150lbs., the weight of the load will be..... Tons 21 $\frac{1}{2}$

Greatest weight the bridge will have to support Tons 36

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 36 & 36 \text{ } \tau & \\ \text{But } \tau : 1 :: 1 : & \text{---} & = 45\frac{1}{2} \text{ Tons} \\ & 2 & 2 \text{ } \tau \end{array}$$

which is the force the above weight will exert at the points of suspension.

It has been proved by numerous experiments, that a square inch bar of iron will support vertically 24 tons. As each of the chains of the bridge in question is formed of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square bars, the section of one chain will be $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the four 9 inches; consequently the united strength of the four cables is 216 tons. And as we have found that the greatest tension of the bridge will not exceed $54\frac{1}{2}$ (qu. $45\frac{1}{2}$) say 46 tons, there remains a balance of strength in favour of the bridge of 170; or the resisting power of the bridge is nearly five times greater than the tension it can ever be subjected to. In Europe, one-fourth the breaking weight is generally allowed to be the practical strength adopted on similar occasions.

The thickness of the backstays (which are placed at an angle of 45°), that they may be equally strong with the main chains, may thus be determined. The utmost stress of which the chains are susceptible has been shewn to be 216 tons; we obtain, therefore, from the resolution of forces, the horizontal force exerted at the point of suspension equal to $216 \div \text{Cosine } A = 198.4$ tons. Making the horizontal resisting power of the backstays equal to this quantity, the force at an angle of 45° is equal to

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 198.4 & & \\ \text{Cos. } 45^\circ & \text{---} & = 280.6 \text{ tons.} \end{array}$$

Tons. Inch. Tons. inches.

Hence $24 : 1 :: 280.6 : 11\frac{7}{8}$, and as

$$11.7$$

there are four backstays $\text{---} = 2.92$ inches,

will be the section of each of the backstays; and $\sqrt{2.92}$ or 1.71, or nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch iron will be required for the backstays to make them equally strong with the main chains, and other parts for the bridge.

The drop bars, which suspend the roadway, are each made $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch iron, each

beam is therefore held up by a section of upwards of one inch iron; consequently, 12 tons might be placed on any point on the surface of the roadway before the drop bars would break.

The strength of the bridge was practically tried in the presence of the Marquess of Hastings, by passing over it at the same time two six-pounders with their limbers and complement of oxen; by marching across it in quick time two companies of Europeans three deep; and by loading it completely with natives. Under each of these trials it exhibited no appearance of weakness. The lateral motion of the roadway was very slight, nor was the vertical motion as might have been expected, on considering that the planks were only loosely laid on the beams, and that the iron railing was wanting.

The present bridge being merely experimental, no greater breadth than eight feet was assigned it, nor was it originally intended for the passage of carriages of any description. It has however been found fully capable of bearing them, as well as horsemen and laden camels. Had the roadway been made in the first instance with a width of ten feet, every description of carriages might have been allowed to pass over it; a very trifling increase in expense would have attended this increase in breadth.

As it would only be in the vicinity of large towns that a greater breadth of roadway than ten feet would be required, bridges of this description, placed over the ravines and nullahs on the public roads throughout the country, would effectually remedy the existing inconveniences of travelling in India, particularly in the rainy season. They would greatly facilitate dawk communication, and the march of troops, and would prove of incalculable advantage to the commercial interests of the country, which at present suffer considerably from the impassable state of the roads during one-half of the year. — [John Hull.

SKETCHES OF BATAVIA.

By the Aurora, a letter has been received from a gentleman at Batavia, who very recently left this colony (New South Wales) on his return to India. He re-

Asiatic Journ. No. 94.

lates, that no less than one hundred and two thousand inhabitants of the island of Java had been swept away, in the course of the last year, by the contagion, the cho-

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lera morbus. As the letter contains information both novel and interesting to this part of the world, we have made some extracts. The writer thus describes Batavia:—[*Sydney Gazette*.]

The first-class houses have only two stories, but very spacious and airy, having windows in every direction as large as those in front of Macquarie-street chapel. But, what is astonishing and unfavourable, considering the climate, they are built as close to each other, as they are in Cheapside. Through every principal street there is a canal, which at this season (March) is full of water. This is the rainy season; and there is a constant current towards the sea, which carries all the filth with it; but, in the dry season, when the sun exhales the greatest part of the water, and the small quantity remaining becomes stagnant, then it produces deleterious and unwholesome effects, which are mortally felt; but the Dutch are fond of canals—it is characteristic of their mother country. The streets are paved, and very clean, shaded with trees of thick foliage; and water being so convenient, the roads are constantly kept damp, which renders them tolerably cool. There is a fine fish market, and it is abundantly supplied with a variety of delicious fish; the best kind of animal food, for this climate (excepting poultry) being light and easy of digestion. Beef and mutton are neither good nor plentiful. Mr. Loane has just imported some Van Dieman's Land mutton; but the Dutch are a parsimonious set, and are not inclined to give much encouragement to those who have furnished them with dainties, articles of taste, and animals of pleasure. The governor has not a decent horse to ride: he is a baron of Holland. You might think it incredible, but it is too true. Mr. Loane brought four fine horses from New Holland, and they offered him a price for them that would not pay him the cost and expenses incurred in bringing them here. The only taste I can discern amongst them is awkwardly crowding their houses with furniture. They have also a great propensity to tittle, which greatly aids the effects of the climate upon their constitutions. Business here is conducted with ease and comfort. The merchants are said to be honourable, liberal, punctual, and sincere. The principal mercantile houses are British; but the whole are united, and combine against a swind-

ler, or when the common interest is attacked.

The hours of business are from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon; and all bills must be paid by twelve o'clock. Any put-off, after that time, is sure to affect the credit of the house, and of course is cautiously avoided, and never happens but in cases of embarrassment. After three, all the men of business leave Batavia, and retire to their country-houses at Ryswick, or Walterreden, two (or in fact a continuation of one) villages at a distance across a canal from three to five miles from Batavia. The air at these places is considered purer, because it does not lie so low as Batavia. The houses are detached, with large grounds and gardens, and a free currency of air around them. To do the Dutch justice, I think they surpass us in building houses. In a warm climate, they have a better plan altogether than the British; their houses are more capacious, convenient, and airy, and the out-houses better arranged. At these comfortable houses we arrive about four o'clock. When we alight, we sit down a little while to get breath and cool; after which we take a glass of wine-bitters, and then all disappear to take a nap or snooze till half-past five, when we are warned by the servants to prepare for dinner; to which we sit down about six o'clock, having previously taken something to make our appetites angry. I like much their mode of cooking; and the nice variety of dishes they serve up. The wine particularly drunk is claret; though some, after dinner, take Madeira to revive their spirits; but claret is most suitable for the climate, being light and cooling. The Dutch have a very low natural flow of spirits, so that they fancy they require something ardent to inspire them. The fruits of the island are really delicious. Immediately after dinner we take a cup of coffee, and then defile off in pairs for a ride or drive, and amuse ourselves abroad, generally, till eight o'clock, when we re-assemble to pass the evening, the amusements of which are music, dancing, cards, smoking, of which the Dutch are peculiarly fond; and social confab, accompanied with wine. Some of these amusements continue to about eleven o'clock, when we all group together for the last hour; con over the speculations of the day, law, litigations, &c.; take the last glass (which often proves one too many);

and at midnight retire. We rise early, and commence the bustle of the day with a cup of coffee, then a ride on horseback till seven; we dress; and at eight sit down to breakfast, which is more like a luncheon: we take beer and wine instead of tea and coffee; after this, each sets out to his various occupations, and so we are dispersed throughout the day. I can say but little about the ladies, as I have had only one opportunity of observing them, and that was at a ball, where there were few that could speak English. The manners of Dutchmen place foreigners under great restraint, and their latent aversion to the English is very bunglingly concealed. Religion has but a weak party here, which I regret to observe: for, would it be sound

logic to contend that religion is more necessary in one place than another, surely, in such a mortal hole as this, it requires souls to be a hundred-fold more cautious and watchful than those in other places; here! where it is not unfrequent to see a man hearty, and in six hours afterwards to hear of his death! Alas, strange anomaly! Sunday is the gayest, merriest, and most convivial day; the violins are playing; their cheering sounds (dismal enough we think) echo in every house; and the "light fantastic toe" displays its every skill.—In a word, on the Lord's day, the ingenuity of man is stretched to divert him, and to render the mind insensible to the sacred services which are required of him, and for which this day is set apart.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE ON BOARD THE COLDSTREAM, EAST-INDIAMAN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: As I conceive the following narrative will afford a useful piece of information to many of your readers, and sea-faring people in general, I beg you will give it publicity.

A great mortality was experienced among the poultry on board the Hon. Company's ship *Coldstream*, on her voyage to India last year, by which her officers and passengers were almost entirely deprived of that essential article of provision for a long sea voyage. She was appointed, in Bengal, to take home the 34th and 53d regiments from Madras, and on leaving Calcutta, was abundantly supplied with every description of poultry for their use; but before the troops had embarked, nearly the whole of that description of stock (among which were forty dozen of fowls) had died. The coops were again filled at Madras: but the same fatality still attended them, for in a few days we had the mortification of seeing one or two dozen of fowls, turkeys, and the fine Madras capons thrown overboard every day. In less than a month there was not a bird left, and those which had been brought to table were so lean as not to be eatable; and had it not been for

the liberality with which Captain Stephens had laid in other kinds of stock, the passengers, with whom the ship was crowded to an uncommon degree, must have suffered great privation on that account.

Much speculation was excited regarding the cause, and the means of preventing in future so serious an evil. The same thing had often been observed to happen in the *Coldstream* on her former voyages, and it was conjectured that it was owing to something about the coops. They were accordingly taken to pieces, and washed with quicklime and water, by which immense quantities of the vermin which infest fowls were destroyed; and it was hoped that the cause was thereby removed. The poultry was again completely replaced at St. Helena, at an exorbitant price; but in a few days after our leaving that place the mortality again commenced, and was running precisely the same course as before.

The opinion I had formed was, that it was a contagious epidemic communicated by means of the coops, for not one of the old stock remained; and feeling a desire to investigate its na-

ture, but without any hopes of being able to arrest its progress, I commenced dissecting the dead animals. This immediately disclosed the secret; for the gizzard of the first fowl that was opened was found full of entire grains of paddy (rice covered with its hard husk), with scarcely any appearance of gravel internixed. Many of the grains had passed through the gizzard, and were found all along the course of the intestines, still in the whole state. The fowl was much emaciated, and no other morbid appearance was observed; others were examined which had died still pretty fat, and the gall-bladder and intestines of these were found excessively loaded with bile. In all the grains were entire, with the exception of husks in some, whilst in others, which had been killed for the table, they were in all states of comminution. The pieces of gravel in the gizzards were almost completely worn round. On examining the gravel which had been laid in for the fowls, I found it to consist of fine sand, internixed with a few rounded particles of a larger size. Several circumstances were then recollected, which fully corroborated the opinion that the animals had all along died from being unable to digest their food, and not from disease; the wasted condition of those which had formerly survived for some time, and the whole being observed to swallow their grain to the last, and dying with their crops distended with it.

The next step was to take advantage of the information thus gained; but the maxim, that "knowledge is power," seemed likely to meet with an exception in this instance, for we were many hundred miles from land, and there appeared little chance of finding any substitute for proper gravel on board the ship. Inquiries were made for a stone, by which the experiment might be made with a few of the fowls; and it was soon found that abundance of a rock resembling

granite, had been taken on board as ballast at St. Helena. A quantity of this was immediately broken up into pieces, about the size of split peas, and given to the poultry. They swallowed it eagerly. The sick birds were collected, and a quantity of the *specific* placed before each; and though most of them were unable to stand, they devoured it with eagerness, several in quantities of a table-spoonful each. They all recovered except one. In short, the mortality from that time entirely ceased, and the remaining poultry (by far the principal part), instead of dying became excessively fat.

Some of your readers may think that these facts are too simple to merit the space which they will occupy in your columns, for it is well known that gravel is necessary for fowls, and it is obvious to every inquiring person, that it must be of such a description as to enable the gizzard, or masticating organ, to grind down the corn, after it has been steeped in the crop. But there are many practices, both in the arts and sciences, and in common life, equally simple, useful, and apparently obvious, which, like Columbus's feat with the egg, require to be pointed out before they are employed. I am informed that it is very common for captains of East-India ships to lose all their poultry in the way that we did, and I have little doubt that it is generally from the same cause.

Fowls, when allowed to run about, are observed to be very nice in selecting the pieces of stone which they swallow. In many of those which I dissected I found pieces of broken earthenware, chosen doubtless on account of their sharp edges. I would recommend hard stones to be laid in for fowls on board ship, and broken up, instead of natural gravel, which is commonly more or less rounded. River or sea-sand, or gravel, is evidently useless.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

REGD. ORTON,
Assistant Surgeon 34th Regt.

PATENTS FROM THE KING OF COCHIN-CHINA.

(Translated from the French of Bissachère.)

Patent from the King of Cochin-China, by which he appoints his son heir to the kingdom, and Lieut.-General of the Army, 1793.

As heaven has its different periods, in the same manner fathers have sons to succeed them. When the heaven has run through the period *Ugnon* (129,600 years), it is concluded from it that it is constant and invariable in its revolutions.

Every trunk has its branches, as great streams have brooks which draw from them; the deeper these brooks are, the more distant are they from their sources; thus wise kings and holy emperors, even in the bosom of peace, have never neglected to give themselves successors, why should not we then, in the midst of a long war, be occupied in doing it? Considering that you, *Canh*, are the legitimate heir of the family *Ungy-en-chung*, and that you have a right to the succession of the kingdom, we recommend to you the study of government, and the knowledge necessary for a prince. Consult the wise men, and act so as to have them on your side. Follow the precepts and the doctrines of the ancients. Listen to the advice of your governors and instructors. Although you are yet young, you are old enough to know what is good and what is not; in paying attention to all the dangers you have run, and that no accident has happened to you, we believe that heaven has views upon you, and it is right that we conform to the event. In consequence, we establish you heir of our crown, and give to you the silver seal of it. As to the general command of the army, we take that upon ourselves; but as soon as we set

out for the war, all the soldiers which remain, and which can have any relation to the government of the state, shall be entirely at your disposal. Endeavour to conform yourself in every thing to the wishes of the people, and let not your virtues belie the brilliancy of the star which ought to mark the hereditary prince; let the age and the people now existing enjoy the happiness of the dynasty of *Han*. Like the swallow which covers her young ones with her wings, I address these words to you, which are plainer than the sun and the moon. May you be happy enough to render your dynasty as durable as heaven and earth, and to prolong it to ten thousand generations.

The 54th year of *Canh-hung*, the 21st day of the 3d moon.

Patent of Inspector of Colleges.

Gia-laung, first year, 11th day, 17th moon.

The Grand Council permits the pastor of souls named "the precious" to be inspector of colleges. Besides, because he has asked of the king permission to go into all the provinces of the kingdom of *Anam*, as sent by the king, and as he is sincere, the grand council gives him permission to have seven men for his personal service, and ten men for hard work.—Whether he wishes to go by sea or by land, the king permits it, as well as to carry arms for his safety; and in each province he will show this patent to the governor of it.

The seal is affixed, and it contains the legend: "Grand Council Anamite Kingdom."—[*Bengal Hurkaru*.]

VISIT TO THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

(From a "Diary of a Tour through Southern India in 1821 and 1822;" by a Field Officer of Cavalry.)

AFTER a five hours' sail and row, we came in sight of the several houses of the missionaries at Cotym, erected on some rising grounds at no great distance from each other; and soon after we discovered an ancient church on our right hand, in a romantic situation among the trees, and slightly elevated above the valley, through

which flows the stream that we were ascending. A little further to the left, and in the valley, was the Syrian college.

I landed about half a mile from Mr. Fenn's house, and proceeded toward it on foot; but before I entered his grounds, he came himself to meet me, and gave me a Christian welcome. He, with Messrs.

Bailey and Baker, are clergymen of the Church of England, sent out by its peculiar Missionary Society to the Syrians of Malabar. I hope to pass nearly a fortnight in this very interesting country.

Feb. 20, 1821.—I accompanied Messrs. Fenn and Baker to the Syrian church at the village of Cotym, where we found them employed in celebrating their religious rites; and preparing for a feast in commemoration of an ancient bishop from Antioch, who after having rendered them essential services, died, and was buried there. The feast, at least, was in imitation of better times; for it consisted in large quantities of rice and other food for all the poor who chose to come for it.

On arriving at the church, the metropolitan, Mar Dionysius, received us in a small room leading into it, and serving as the habitation of one of its catanars. The Metran's appearance is pleasing and dignified, and his address good: he seems to be about forty, or forty-two years of age; has a fine countenance (evidently not of Indian origin), expressive of mild, good sense; yet with a meek, subdued look, which instantaneously bespeaks our natural sympathy and affection. He received me with kindness, shaking me by the hand; and I hope my manner expressed the respect which I felt for all that I had heard of his real worth. After a short conversation, we went up stairs into a gallery which overlooked the interior of the church, and in which we found Alexandreas, one of the most respectable catanars, who almost immediately alluded to the great loss which the Syrians had sustained in the retirement of their revered protector, Col. Munro, from public affairs. In the mean time, the people were assembling for divine worship. The performance of it very much resembled that of the Romish superstitious; but toward the close, I was delighted to find that they read a portion of the New Testament in Malayalam, the vernacular tongue of the Syrians, and the people appeared to listen with much attention. The church was small, but was completely filled. There were no images, but there were some wretched daubs of painting over the altar. From the communion table descended a few steps, on which candlesticks were placed; and on the centre of the uppermost step stood a wooden crucifix, the foot of which was

concealed by a *glory*, apparently of solid silver.

All the missionaries and their ladies dined this evening with Mr. and Mrs. Fenn, and I was a delighted spectator of their mutual cordiality and Christian friendship. It seems, indeed, a peculiar blessing from the Almighty to this fallen church, that those whom I hope, without being presumptuous, we may venture to regard as sent to be His honoured instruments in restoring her to her pristine faith, should be all unquestionably pious men: surely it is an earnest that His blessing will attend their labours.

In order to prevent confusion, and increase their mutual efficiency, they have, at Mr. Fenn's suggestion, each taken a separate line of usefulness. Mr. Fenn superintends the college and its concerns; Mr. Baker, the schools; and Mr. Bailey translates, preaches, and visits the churches. By this excellent regulation, each becomes better master of the business in his own appointed line; no one interferes with another's pursuits, and all things are conducted with unbroken harmony.

They speak in high terms of the metropolitan's humility and good sense; and they have reason to believe that he does not neglect the important work of private prayer, a part of religious duty which seems to have fallen into almost general and total disuse among the Syrians. Whenever the missionaries express a wish, he gladly accedes to it, as far as he is able; but this they seldom do in a direct manner, as their object is rather to let improvements spring from their suggestions, acting on the gradually increasing light of his own mind. Some few ameliorations have been already effected; and among them one very important one, the marriage of a large body of the catanars. In these improvements the Metran modestly declines any share of merit, openly attributing all to the friendly counsel of the missionaries, and acknowledging his own ignorance, and earnest desire of further light and instruction. He personally resides in the college; and every evening regularly questions the students as to what they have been learning during the day.

The Syrian clergy seem to have all a great veneration for the name of Buchanan, though for two or three years after he left them they quite execrated his memory, in

consequence of their hearing no news of their ancient and only complete copy of the Holy Scriptures in manuscript, which they permitted him to take away, under a promise of sending them the same book in print. Until the printed Scriptures arrived, they imagined he had been deceiving them; but when they had diligently compared them with the numerous fragments which they still possessed, and found them minutely exact copies, their joy and veneration far exceeded the abhorrence which they had lately expressed toward their benefactor.

Feb. 21, 1821.—Mr. Fenn conducted me this morning to the college. It is a handsome building for this country, and well adapted to its purpose. There are at present fourteen students destined for the sacred ministry; besides a considerable number of boys, selected from the church schools, and sent here to finish their education. The whole is yet in its infancy, having been but fifteen months in action; but I have seldom seen a better promise of future success than it presents.

At Chenganoor, we found, on inquiry, that they had not yet established any school, assigning extreme poverty as the cause; however, after a little conversation, they consented to receive a schoolmaster; and twenty principal householders agreed to contribute each four chuckrams per month as his salary. One will consequently be sent from Cotym, or from some other place.

Feb. 24, 1821.—We continued our trip up the river as far as Covencherri. This church is beautifully situated among wild scenery of hills and woods, and is kept clean and neat. Inside was a wooden image of St. Thomas, the first which I had noticed among them; and on remarking to the catanars how sorry I was to see it there, they told me that it had been formerly put there by the Roman Catholics, and had not been removed since; but that as they did not put the slightest value on it, they would have it removed immediately. I learned afterwards that they were all superstitiously afraid of laying hands on it, for the purpose of removal; till one, bolder or wiser than the rest, shewed them the example.

We staid here but a short time, and returned two miles down the stream to Maramanna to breakfast. The banks of the

river, and all the scenery between these two places, were truly romantic. The principal catanar of Maramanna is a very respectable man, much in the habit, we were told, of family prayer; and his nephew, also a catanar, and malpan (or doctor of divinity), is a young man of abilities, and esteemed among his countrymen. We had a good deal of conversation with him, in which he shewed good sense, and some knowledge of Scripture. He says he is very anxious to learn English, and means shortly to go to the college for that purpose.

We reached Mavelicari a little before dark. We are lodged in a gallery over the west end of the church; and it is by no means an uncomfortable apartment. The people here, as at all the villages, received us in a body, with every demonstration of kindness, and expressions of gratitude for our visit.

Feb. 25, 1821.—We remained here to-day to keep the Sabbath. When the Syrian divine service of the day was over, in which, for the first time, the prayers, as well as the portions of Scripture, were read in the Malayalam tongue, Mr. Bailey went through a part of the English Liturgy in the same language; and then preached a short sermon to them on the ninth verse of the fourth chapter of the First Epistle of St. John. During the sermon, contrary to their usual custom, they were all attention, and crowded one upon another, in order to get nearer to the preacher. The catanars appeared particularly struck, as much with the novelty as with the interest of the scene; for this was the first sermon which they had ever heard, it not being the custom among them to preach. But Mr. Bailey has exhorted them to commence, and I trust in time they will; as yet, most of them are too ignorant themselves of the Scripture to do so.

Soon after the sermon was ended, one of the catanars called the attention of the people to a letter from the Metropolitan, forbidding a certain individual, who had been guilty of some offence, the entrance of any church for the present. It is, in fact, a temporary excommunication.

The men and women are always in separate parts of the church; but, with this exception, there is little decorum. Nevertheless it was very remarkable how different the attention of the people was during

the Malayalim prayers, from what they evinced during the few prayers which were yet recited in Syriac. The translation of our Liturgy into Malayalim is nearly completed.

Several of the Syrians called on Mr. Bailey in the afternoon; and one or two of them, entering on the subject of his sermon, recapitulated to him the whole scope of it; and observed, how much happier their brethren at Cotym were, who would have such frequent opportunities of hearing him preach.

Previous to quitting Mavelicari, we had much interesting conversation with the catanar, who had read the prayers in Malayalim, on religious topics.

Feb. 28, 1821.—Munro Island is a piece of ground about eight miles N.E. from Quilon, given by the Rane of Travancore for the support of the Syrian college; and the gift was one of the last public acts due to the influence of the benevolent Col. Munro, by whose name the island is to be called in future, at the Rane's own desire.

We could not leave Munro Island yesterday until past eleven, owing to the delays of our boatmen; and it took us nearly twenty-four hours to return to Cotym. In the afternoon, I went to visit Mr. Baker's school, which is evidently in good order, and well attended to, but has not yet been a sufficient time established to produce anything remarkable. Several of the boys, however, shewed marks of intelligence; and, above all, of willingness to learn. I was surprised to see two little girls among them, as that is quite a novelty in India.

March 1.—We dined with Mr. Bailey; and in the evening the Metropolitan came to us in state; which he had kindly consented to do, in order to afford me the gratification of seeing him in his pontifical robes. He wears a mitre on these occasions; and the pastoral crook, or crozier, is carried before him. The latter is of a very ancient form, having the top ornamented with gold, and the staff made of polished black wood, with a stripe of silver descending spirally from the top to the bottom. After a short time he took off most of his robes, and kept on only the usual one of crimson silk.

He sat and conversed with us for about an hour; and confirmed me in the impression which I had before received of him—that of his being a gentleman and

an humble Christian. He spoke in terms of warm gratitude of the benefits conferred on his people and himself by the English nation; and more especially by the excellent Colonel Munro, who seems beloved by them all. He allowed, unreservedly, the state of wretched ignorance in which the Syrians are plunged; and since the arrival of the missionaries, he found, from his conversation with them, that he had every thing to learn; all was new to him. He appeared particularly pleased with the well-known saying, which I begged Mr. Fenn to explain to him, of our revered Sovereign, who wished that every man in his dominions "might be able to read his Bible, and have a Bible to read." When he at length retired, the three missionaries accompanied him to his palankeen, with the greatest respect and deference; by which, and similar means, they render him venerable in the eyes of his people, from the honour which the notice of Europeans in this country always confers.

March 2.—It was not without emotions of sorrow that I finally quitted this venerable man. He received me in his little bedroom; the furniture of which consisted simply of a bed, three chairs, a very small table, a wooden chest, and a brass lamp: from the canopy of his bed, some dresses of ceremony were hanging on a cord, and a very few books lay on the chest opposite the one small window. Besides this little room he has one other, not much larger, which is nearly empty. Such I pictured to myself, the abode of an archbishop in the primitive ages of the church, before the progress of society and civilization had effected a corresponding change.

Our conversation was short, consisting mainly of mutual good wishes—but, before I went, he expressed a wish to have from England a print of George the Third; and entrusted me with a commission, with which I was happy to be charged, of conveying a copy of the printed New Testament in Syriac, with a few lines on the first blank leaf, in his own hand-writing, to the Patriarch of Antioch: and this I am to deliver personally, if possible, on my intended overland journey to Europe. We then parted. May our Heavenly Father bless him, and bestow on him a knowledge of the Sacred Volume, commensurate with his deep and unaffected humility and kindness! and may he be-

come a light, burning and shining amid the spiritual darkness of this long-neglected offspring of the Church of Antioch!

March 6. We reached Purovan. Here we met the principal malpan of the college of Cotym; he is an active, intelligent man; well versed, as Mr. Fenn assures me, in the Scriptures. He came to meet us from Manelicherry, to which place he escorted us after breakfast, as he himself officiates as one of its catanars. On arriving at the landing-place (for all our visits to the Syrians are still made by water) we found that he meant to give us a sort of public reception. We were welcomed by a crowd of Syrians, with two or three most ancient matchlocks among them, which they fired on our landing; and a small troop of boys, armed with swords and shields, preceded us with a measured step, guided by a tune, which one sang and the others repeated in chorus, while their instructor in this Pyrrhic dance animated and encouraged them with conscious satisfaction. On arriving at a favourable spot of ground, we halted for a few minutes, while two of the boys, together with their master, performed some feats of activity, which were no ways remarkable. The dance was then resumed, and continued till we reached the church: on which half a dozen iron pots, filled with gunpowder, were discharged, and made about as much noise as those in St. James's Park.

I have mentioned these trifles mainly to give some faint idea of the customs of the natives; and, though we may esteem them somewhat ridiculous in themselves, and inconsistent with the grave reception due to a Christian minister, still we were gratified with the intention, and could not but be pleased with the evident and invariable good-will of this interesting people.

The following are the four main improvements which have been effected in the Syrian Church with general approba-

tion, or at least without any dislike having been openly manifested:—

1. The marriage of the clergy.
2. The removal of all images from the churches.
3. The reading a portion of the Scriptures, every Sunday, in the Malayalam.
4. The opening of schools attached to most of the churches.

These reforms may be safely considered as general in spirit, although in fact, from the remoteness of some of the churches, and the short space of time which has elapsed since the reforms commenced, they cannot be yet said to be in universal operation; in a very few more months, with God's blessing, I have no doubt they will be entirely so.

Among partial amendments may be reckoned, a decreasing estimation, in the eyes of the principal clergy, of pomp and ceremony; a desire, openly manifested, to study the Scriptures; an humble acknowledgment of the dreadful state of ignorance in which they are plunged; gratitude towards those who are assisting in rescuing them from it; and a greater regard to cleanliness and decency of apparel.

Since all this has been effected, through the Divine permission, in the short space of four years (when Mr. Bailey, the first missionary, settled among them), can we doubt, I would say it with humble reverence, that it seems to be the good pleasure of God that this once flourishing church should be restored? sooner, possibly, than many may be aware of.

One pleasing feature in the character of the Syrians, I have as yet neglected to bring forward; I mean, the great reverence which they shew toward their aged parents and relatives. Even the malpan could never be prevailed on to sit in his uncle's presence; and I witnessed a similar feeling in several other instances.

NEW SYSTEM OF LEGISLATION IN POLYNESIA.

It appears that the government of Otaheite has completed a code of civil and criminal law, founded upon Scripture principles, which has been printed and fixed up in each district of the kingdom by order of the sovereign, in order that his subjects, most

of whom can read, may be instructed in their duties, as citizens and heads of families. His example, it is expected, will be copied by the other islands in the same Archipelago.

In the preamble of the code, after the customary salutation, king Pomare

thus expresses himself: "God, in his great mercy, has sent us his word. We have received this word, to the end that we may be saved. Our intention is to observe his commandments. In order that our conduct may be such as becomes people who love God, we make known to you that the following laws shall in future be observed in Otaheite."

The first article of this code is "on murder (which is punished with death);" the second "on robbery;" the third "on depredations committed by hogs;" the fourth, "on objects stolen or lost;" the succeeding articles are, concerning the observation of the sabbath, the provocation to war, on marriage, bigamy, adultery, &c., to the number of nineteen. One article names four hundred judges, establishes courts of justice in the different districts of Otaheite and its dependencies, and enjoins the chiefs to take care that their orders are duly executed.

It will gratify curiosity to insert some of these laws, the offspring of a rude people recovered from gross paganism and deplorable immorality, by the labours of English missionaries. Experience will no doubt effect many beneficial changes in this system of law, which affords a tolerable insight into the present condition of the Otaheitans.

Law respecting sales and purchases.

—If any one wishes to make a purchase, it is for him to look well to what he is doing before completing the bargain. But the bargain once concluded, and the objects delivered, it cannot be annulled, but by the consent of both parties. If one of the objects bartered is found to have some fault which was not perceived before the exchange was made, the bargain may be broken; but if the fault was known, the bargain remains in force. If the exchange be made in the name of a sick person, it is not consummated until the sick person has seen and accepted the object acquired in his

name: if he does not accept it, the object may be given back. No person ought to endeavour to depreciate the property of another: it is a wicked action. Neither should persons take upon themselves to interfere in bargains where they have no business to meddle.

Law respecting the holiness of Sunday.—It is a crime in the sight of God to work on Sunday. Let whatsoever is conformable to the word of God be observed, and whatsoever is not, be abandoned. Consequently no one, on the Lord's day, may build houses, construct canoes, cultivate the earth, or do any other work, not even travel. If any one wishes to hear, on this day, a missionary in a distant place, let him do it: but let not that serve as a pretext for other business; in that he would conduct himself improperly. Nevertheless it would be as well that persons should reach by Saturday night the place where they desire to pass the Sunday. A first transgression of this law will be followed by exposure; and if the offender persists in disregarding it, he shall be condemned to certain hard labour for the public, which shall be assigned him by the judges.

Law respecting false accusations. He who falsely accuses another of murder, blasphemy, theft, or any other [heinous] crime, commits a great sin. He shall be condemned, and as a punishment, to labour on the public highways, and to open a road of four miles in length, and four yards in breadth; he shall remove therefrom the grass, &c., and make a road in good condition. He whose false statement relates to matters less serious than those before-mentioned, must construct a road of two miles long and four yards broad. The road once made, the proprietor of the land which it traverses will be bound to maintain it in good condition, and to keep the middle of it raised, so that in wet weather the water may run easily off it. The parents of the condemned person

may assist him in his labour, if they wish it. The chief of the district where the road is constructing, will be bound to find the condemned person in food; he must not maltreat him, nor force him to labour without resting. Lastly, when false accusations relate merely to trifles, no punishment will be inflicted.

The assistance of the missionaries has no doubt contributed to the framing of these *institutions Tahéites*, the benefit of which, if vigilantly administered, will soon be experienced by the natives. The advantages of the last quoted law we are assured have been felt in a very striking manner.

According to another and more recent account, the form of trial (which takes place before not less than six judges), and the proceedings are very simple. The culprit is condemned on his own confession only, and the odium incurred by the discovery that he has spoken falsely is represented to be so great, that there has been hardly an instance in which it has been necessary to examine witnesses. There have been hitherto but two individuals capitally punished, which is by hanging. Treason and murder are the only crimes so punished; the criminals suffered for the former offence.

The informant writes that the change in the moral character of the Otaheitan is most extraordinary. Cook describes them as being the most accomplished thieves he had ever met with; when, at present, every thing belonging to the party was exposed, and at their mercy, yet not an article was removed.

He adds: "They are constant in their attendance on divine service twice a-day, on Sundays and Wednesdays, exclusively of prayer meetings, &c. Besides the missionaries, they have their own ministers, who preach long extemporaneous sermons, apparently with great effect. Their singing is very good; and whenever the residing missionary understands

music, their proficiency is extraordinary, singing by notes in a style far superior to our own general congregations. Their chapels are well built; the pulpit and seats are ornamented with carved work. In Eimeo, an island in sight of Otaheite, they are now finishing a chapel built of bewn coral rock, which has a beautiful appearance.

"The population, although greatly diminished since Cook's time, is now on the increase, in consequence of the new system by which females are more respected, and by which marriages are encouraged, and the abolition of that horrible error society described by Cook.

"The greatest failing of the islanders (one indeed common to all savage and half-civilized people) is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits; but notwithstanding this fondness, they have had virtue enough to destroy all the stills on the island, and to prohibit the manufacture of *ava* under the penalty of banishment for life. The art of distillation had been taught them by some of our countrymen, when a hollowed stone served them for a boiler, a bamboo for a worm, and a canoe for a cooler.

"When we were upon the island, they adopted a flag (a red fly, with a star in the quarter); and by a whaler which touched at the island on her way home, intimated it to the British Government, and claimed its protection. The letter to this effect was written by the queen herself."

It appears that by the recent death of Pomare, so famous in missionary annals, the regency is vested in the wife of the late king, during the minority of her son.

One fact recorded in this account is very remarkable, namely, that valuable subscriptions have been made in all the Society Islands for the benefit of the London Missionary Society. The Westmorland, a ship of 400 tons, was chartered by them, and nearly laden with their contributions,

consisting of cocoa-nut oil, arrow-root, cotton, &c.

Sugar is now cultivated in Otaheite; and the Otaheitan cane has been introduced into our West-India islands, and cultivated in preference to the

indigenous cane, from its larger size and superior hardihood.*

* See an account of the different modes of cultivating and manufacturing sugars in our Journal, vol. xv. p. 346.

A REGULATION FOR THE PORT OF SINGAPORE.

THE port of Singapore is a free port, and the trade thereof is open to ships and vessels of every nation free of duty, equally and alike to all.

MASTER ATTENDANT.

1. The master attendant is entrusted with the immediate charge and superintendence of the port, and in the performance of this duty will exercise the authority of a magistrate as far as may be necessary.

2. The jurisdiction of this officer extends over the harbour and inlets of the sea, and generally along the shores of the islands, wherever trade may be carried on by sea.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

3. The arrival of all ships and vessels must be duly reported, first in the report book sent off by the master attendant, and afterwards at the master attendant's office by the commander in person, after the vessel has anchored. On this occasion the commander will deliver in a general account of his import cargo, with its estimated value.

4. The intended departure of any vessel from the port must also be reported to the master attendant; and previous to granting a port clearance, a similar return must be made by the commander of the nature and value of the export cargo.

5. Native trading boats will in like manner report and furnish returns of their cargoes at the boat-office.

6. The sole object in requiring the above returns of import and export cargo, is to form a record of the nature and extent of the trade of the port, as it may exist from time to time.

LETTERS AND DISPATCHES.

7. The commanders of all vessels on their arrival off the port are required to deliver to the post-office peon sent on board for the purpose, all letters and dispatches for the settlement, without reservation, and on their departure to take charge of all letters and packets that may

be entrusted to them from the post-office, granting receipts for the same.

SINGAPORE RIVER.

8. No vessels to enter the river to discharge cargo above forty tons, unless in cases of emergency, such as springing a leak, &c., and then when discharged to remove out of the way of other boats:

REPAIR OF VESSELS.

9. A marine yard having been established at Arrow Point under the superintendence of the master attendant, accommodation will be afforded therein for the construction and repair of every description of vessel, and it is expected that the convenience thus afforded will render it unnecessary for vessels to repair elsewhere. All vessels requiring repair to report the same to the master attendant, who will point out a proper spot for that purpose.

VESSELS BELONGING TO THE PORT.

10. All vessels and trading boats belonging to the port to be furnished with a quarterly pass by the master attendant, which pass will exempt them from anchorage or port clearance fees.

CARGO BOATS.

11. All cargo and other boats to be numbered and registered in the master attendant's office, and the crews of all cargo boats kept for hire to be under the controul of that officer; one head chuliah to have charge of all the cargo boats under the superintendence of the master attendant.

SIGNALS.

12. The signal department, as far as concerns arrivals and departures, and communication with shipping, is placed under the superintendence of the master attendant, who will cause the same to be regulated so as best to suit the convenience of the mercantile community.

13. The master attendant will cause the union jack to be invariably hoisted in the report boat.

ANCHORAGE AND PORT CLEARANCE FEES.

14. The master attendant is authorized

to demand the following fees for anchorage and port clearances, to defray in part the expense of his establishment, which fees are to be in full of all and every charge whatsoever for port dues.

For Ships of 500 tons and upwards	Dollars.
.....	12
Ditto of 300 tons and upwards... ..	10
Ditto less than 300 tons	8
Brigs and all other square rigged vessels.....	6
Junks of 600 tons and upwards	15
Do. of 500 to 600.. ..	12
Do. of 400 to 500.....	8
Do. of 300 to 400.....	7
All others	6
<i>Native Proves and Vessels</i>	
Above 20 Tons.....	5
Do. 12	3
Do. 10	2
Do. 7	1½
Do. 5	1
Do. 2	0½

BOAT HIRE, WATERING, &c.

15. The following rates are established for boat-hire, and for supplying vessels with wood, water, and ballast.

Boat-hire, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar per coyan of 40 piculs, for carrying cargo to or from vessels lying on the inshore bank, and one dollar per coyan if lying beyond.

Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar per ton including boat-hire.

Fire-wood, when supplied by the master attendant, 10 dollars per 1,000 billets, exclusive of boat-hire.

Ballast, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar per ton, including boat-hire.

All applications for cargo, boats, and water, to be made to the master attendant's office.

This regulation to have effect from the 1st proximo. Dated at Singapore this 1st day of January 1823.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

IOTA'S REPLY TO THETA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In reply to Theta's critique on M. Klaproth's *Vestiges of a Primitive Tongue in the Chinese Language*, I presume to trouble you with the following explanations:

In answer to the remark that Wā (bone au fond de l'eau vase) should have been compared with Vas, Lat. I reply, that the only significations of Vas are, 1st a vessel, 2d a surety, and that it never signifies loam; and that if the analogy is evident, it is immaterial whether the points compared be chosen in Italy or in France.

De Guignes, in his *Chinese Dictionary*, gives ille, illa, illud, as the meaning of Ta To, No. 104; and I cannot help thinking that there is some analogy between the sense of the and (for want of a Latin article) of Ille.

If the description of Fong in Morrison's *Alphabetical Chinese Dictionary*, page 191, coincides with the description of the phoenix, and the sounds have some resemblance, it is indifferent whether the object designed be of a natural or mythological nature: and I do not see why the Chinese

should not keep a few mythological birds for their amusement as well as the Greeks.

Theta's "most material objection" arose from the English printer's substituting o for c in tchi, which is certainly more similar to zeh than to toe.

"Tchang is much nearer to sing than to chanter." Some readers may be ready to doubt of this axiom, especially if they consider that NG is a common Chinese termination, and that the head of a word (as of an animal) is more important than its tail.

In relation to the derivation of ego from Ngo, I reply, that, where the acknowledged number of coincidences is so great (several hundreds of Chinese analogies might be added to the Hic et ubique), I cannot perceive the vast importance of one instance more or less.

Depending on your sense of justice for the insertion of this defence of Hic et ubique,

I remain, Sir, &c.

IOTA.

INDIA COTTON-WOOL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In your publication for April, there was a long paper on the cotton-wool of India, by Mr. John Bowen, of Bridgewater, who appears to have been formerly resident in Bengal, in the East-India Company's service.

It is not my wish to call in question any part of Mr. Bowen's observations on the culture and preparation of East-India cotton-wool. He seems to be intimately acquainted with the subject, and recommends measures which I have not the smallest doubt are most judicious and proper to be adopted; and it further appears that the Agricultural Society of Calcutta had lately passed resolutions, offering premiums to the most successful cultivators of cotton-wool, which I consider as a fair indication that our Indian settlers are awakening from a long period of apathy regarding this most important article of commerce.

But there is a point regarding the cotton-wool of India which Mr. Bowen does not allude to, and on which it is alleged a great deal depends. I have been informed that the cotton-wool of India is not in general cultivated upon the same species of plant as in America. It is stated that the chief of India cotton-wool is the produce of the *Herbaceum*, an *annual* herbaceous plant, a *biennial* plant being invariably cultivated in America.

If it were made clear that the cotton-wools of America and India were the produce of different plants, might it not at once clear up a difficulty which has long existed, viz. the cause why India cotton fabrics are superior to British? a fact which nobody doubts; for it appears to me neither reasonable nor consistent with the laws of nature, that different plants should yield similar fruits.

I never was in a tropical climate, and know little about the products of countries situated under a vertical sun: but I am well stricken in years, and am certain that I never saw any plants of a distinct character in this country yield fruits which were not importantly different in their nature and quality, and I conclude that the same rule or law of nature prevails in all parts of the world; but I am very ignorant in regard to botany, and shall feel greatly indebted to any of your numerous readers who may have a knowledge of this branch of natural history, to furnish me with information on this point, which I doubt not will be instructive to many besides myself: for I have a strong impression that very few of the manufacturers of this country have the slightest notion that the plants on which cotton-wool is cultivated differ further than one apple-tree or gooseberry-bush differs from another.

I would only further remark, that if the natives of India can make better cotton cloths and muslins from their cotton-wool, which is considered inferior by the British manufacturer, than the latter can make from the superior American wool, it follows as a consequence, that either the natives of India have very superior skill in converting bad materials into excellent fabrics, or are in possession of some black art which our manufacturers are not acquainted with.

If you can make room for this very defective paper in your valuable Journal, it may be the means of eliciting some important information on the subject of India cotton-wool, and will much oblige

AN OCCASIONAL READER.

CIVILIZATION OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: There is a prevalent dread that we may ultimately lose India, from an over extent of territories. In all human inferences, experience alone furnishes conclusions devoid of the common errors of mere opinion. When the Indian empire was limited and circumscribed, with inimical country powers on every frontier, history shews that we were almost perpetually involved in dangerous and expensive wars, in which political wisdom and military skill often averted impending destruction. These were not wars for establishing a balance of power; but were avowedly for the purpose of *driving us from India*. Even now, were it possible that a commander of great military talents could spring up, with the means of paying an army with punctuality, and of gratifying his mercenaries with plunder, the stability of the Eastern Empire might be seriously endangered. It is therefore evident that such danger is excluded by the *very circumstance of the occupation of the country*; and that no treacherous designs can be carried into effect, without the fairest chance of crushing them in embryo. While we possess the revenues of the country, and while justice is administered with the moderation and strict impartiality prescribed by the Court of Directors, superintended by the Board of Commissioners, and faithfully followed up by the civil and military servants of the Company, the attachment of natives living under a secure possession of property, and in personal safety, can scarcely admit of a doubt.

If again the subject be considered on moral grounds, the most cheering and consolatory prospects present themselves, with still stronger arguments in favour of the continuance of British dominion.

The continental powers see in India what seems equally unaccountable

and surprising, a mere handful of Europeans ruling over a population of one hundred millions of natives, not only without complaint, but with a satisfaction and happiness to the people, forming a complete contrast to the cruelties and miseries experienced by their ancestors, under the most arbitrary and oppressive forms of tyrannical government. They are highly sensible, that were the British Government to withdraw itself voluntarily, the native princes would again rule over them *with a rod of iron*. Here we see, at once, the sure grounds of the durability of British sway. If we are told that a beneficent providence directs the least, as well as the greatest circumstances of human conduct, may not the reflecting moralist fairly resolve all this into the *will of the Deity*? It is not otherwise reconcilable with general history. Can it be for a moment supposed that this wonderful system of facile and just government is intended for the mere paltry purposes of commerce, however useful? No: we seem manifestly (it is humbly presumed) intended by a kind Providence, to render heathen India a christian country; and to confirm this supposition, we even now see "*The sons of Japhet dwelling in the tents of Shem.*"

The Court of Directors have frequently pondered the great question of "*the Civilization of India,*" and seem to have determined that it can be achieved only by means of *Education*, without attempting to inculcate religious principles, on the ground that moderate information can not fail in time to lead to a *gradual introduction of Christianity*, without alarming the superstitious prejudices of the natives. Much praise is due to the benevolent exertions making in India, to inculcate on the native mind a competent knowledge of the English language, of writing and arith-

metic. This, with a knowledge of a judicious abridgment of universal history, and of the absurdities of the three ancient classical mythologies, is all that is requisite for inducing the natives to look into the beautiful moral simplicity of the gospel, and by reflection and comparison, *in time to convert themselves*. This is a subject of prominent and paramount importance that must constantly occupy the attention of the Court of Directors; the *civilization of India*, being a principal and leading consideration, on which, in point of fact, the endurance and security of our tenure mainly depends. It is principally on this account that it becomes indispensably necessary, that of the thirty Directors, a large proportion should consist of able servants trained in India, without whose experience and information, fatal mistakes, with the best intentions, might be made in the financial, political, military, and moral departments of the government of the Oriental Empire.

While all, Sir, agree on the duty and necessity of instruction, as the harbinger of civilization, leading cautiously and gradually to Christianity, the *degree of education best adapted to local circumstances*, forms the prominent feature of discussion. Some contemplate much danger in imparting a knowledge of the higher branches of literature and belles-lettres; while others argue, that European superiority should be rendered manifest by this very means. I have been nearly thirty years in habits of writing and speaking on this interesting subject, and, with due submission, I venture to say, that the argument resolves itself into a *mere question of economy*; for whether the native mind be enlightened highly, or moderately, the salutary effect will be the same, with a difference only, in acquired intensity of feeling. The general result will be, that *all will be deeply sensible of the oppression they have been rescued from, and of the happiness they enjoy under an equal administration of jus-*

tice, and a security of person and property, formerly utterly unknown. Being made participators in the liberties and privileges of British subjects, the mass of the population must ever remain attached to a government, which secures to them a happiness and safety *vanishing with its absence*. It was thus that the Romans attached the conquered nations, till the corruption of their own government led to their decline and fall. The degree of education now imparting in India will be sufficient, and at the same time economical, and will accord with the maxims of "*in medio tutissimus*," and "*sunt certi devique fines, &c.*"

In a pamphlet I published on the *Civilization of India*, I ventured to recommend sending out qualified schoolmasters from this country: this was under the idea of giving the higher education mentioned by the late excellent Bishop of Calcutta. On farther reflection, however, I am disposed to think that much of this expense may be avoided. The best and most able of the country-born young men may soon be instructed in the language of the district they may be intended for as schoolmasters; and in a short time the educated natives, encouraged by Government, will take up the pursuit as a profession. What is now doing in India is, as it were, a drop in the sea, compared to what is requisite as early as possible; that is, *a simultaneous course of moderate education all over India, with close attention to progress, to be regularly reported to the Court of Directors*. There can be no danger of colonization in India, as the very climate forbids it. We see the descendants of the Portuguese dwindled to mere pigmies; and so it would be with the English in the course of a few generations. Landed property ought to be permitted to be acquired by British subjects; as a knowledge of our arts, industry, and habits, so communicated, would *greatly promote civilization, and create a useful emulation*.

Your communications, Sir, on *Suttees*, have already done good; as strict attention is now paid to the *state of mind* of the unfortunate victim; and the *frame and ligatures* are not now

used, as stated to be illegal in the laws relating to this horrible usage, given in one of your numbers.

Your faithful servant,

JOHN MACDONALD.

ARABIC CHARACTERS.

WE have been furnished from Paris with a specimen of "Arabic characters, cut by Molé, jun. under the direction of M. Langlès," *de l'imprimerie d'Everat*. It contains twelve different kinds of type, including Turkish, Persian, Malay, Hindoostanee, and Push-too Arabic. In delivering our sentiments on the merits of this specimen of French typography, we must be understood to convey likewise the opinions not only of eminent English Oriental scholars, but of English founders, to whom we have submitted it. As a specimen of printing, it certainly does great credit to the workman. The different parts of the characters are well united, and they have come off clean and well. Care and skill on the part of the printer will, however, effect these objects when the *punches* are indifferently cut. In printing European languages, it is notorious that different printers, using the same type, will produce very different specimens. A great dissimilarity of taste prevails in the two countries as to type. In France the *lean* or slender is preferred to the *fat* or bold character, which is generally admired in England. There is, likewise, a peculiarity in the

form of French letters, to which English printers and English readers cannot easily be reconciled.

The most essential point to be considered in regard to the specimen before us is the *shape* of the characters. Upon this point, though scholars will be influenced in some degree by taste or by prejudice, there is a standard which can be resorted to. We believe that the Koran is not only the basis of the religious system of the Arabians, but that some of the copies afford a model of the genuine Arabic characters, as reduced from the rude Cufic letters by the last Caliph of the dynasty of Abbas, who was on that account surnamed *Al Khattat*, or the scribe. This comparison it is not in our power to make; but we are not disposed to think it would be eminently favourable to this specimen of typography, from the tenor of an opinion given us by a person deeply versed in Eastern tongues.

For our own part, much as we admire the beauty of this specimen of printing, we should hesitate to give it the preference to the bolder and equally clear type which has issued from English founts.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JAVA.

Jan. 6.—"We have lately been alarmed by the breaking out of several volcanoes in different parts of this Island, occasioning much distress and killing many people. The first was in the district of Sumadang, about 54 miles from the Pamanokan estates: it broke out on the 8th November and destroyed a fine district of the Government lands—kept increasing till the 12th, when the entire population, for 17 miles round, was buried under the burning lava. Two hundred villages and from 5 to 6,000 inhabitants were annihilated in *Asiatic Jour.*—No. 94.

one night. On the 28th ultimo, an eruption took place in another direction near to Solo, and has killed about 50 people; and on the night of the 30th we were completely shaken out of our beds by an earthquake, and the awful appearance of the sky being on fire all around us. All the inhabitants of Batavia left their houses in dismay. We have not yet heard the effects of this last crash, but hope they were on one of the adjacent islands or far in the interior.—[*Bom. Courier*, March 15.

Review of Books.

*Letters on the State of Christianity in India; in which the Conversion of the Hindoos is considered as impracticable. To which is added a Vindication of the Hindoos, Male and Female, in answer to a severe Attack made upon both by the Reverend ***** By the Abbé J. A. DUBOIS, Missionary in Mysore, and Author of the Description of the People of India.* London. 1823.

THE volume which is now before us is a work of no common interest. The writer is a liberal catholic,—has been upwards of thirty years a zealous missionary,—has returned from his labours in despair—and is quoted as indisputable authority by that party which regards all efforts for the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity as futile, if not dangerous. Whatever might be our particular sentiments on the question at issue, the published opinions of such a writer would call for special notice.

We repeat, that he has returned from India in a state of absolute discouragement. He tells us, that during a period of twenty-five years,* he had utterly failed of success; that the whole of his converts were individuals of the lowest castes, and generally of the vilest character. He describes them as "pariahs" and "beggars," as "vagrants and outcasts of the several tribes, who, being without resource, turned Christians, in order to form new connections, chiefly for the purpose of marriage, or with some other interested views." He assures us that he does not remember a single individual "who may be said to have embraced Christianity from conviction, and through quite disinterested motives;" that many of these new converts ultimately "relapsed into paganism;" and that those

who continued Christians were "the very worst among his flock."

It was natural that his ill success should induce him to look abroad for reasons to which he might attribute it; and he finds them in the system of *caste*, and the degrading idolatry of Brahmanism.

In no country in the world has the Christian religion had to encounter the stupendous obstacles that are to be met with in India. In no country was the struggle so desperate; in none had it to deal with a people so completely priest-ridden; in none had it to oppose a system of cunning and priestcraft so deep laid, and so well calculated to baffle all the attempts of that divine religion to gain a solid footing; but, above all, in no country had it to encounter any difficulty resembling that baneful division of the people into castes, which (whatever may be its advantages in other respects) has always proved, and will ever prove, an insurmountable bar to its progress. In consequence of this fatal division, no where but in India is a father reduced to the cruel and unnatural necessity of separating himself for ever from a beloved son who happens to embrace this religion; or a son to renounce for ever a tender father for the same reason. Nowhere is a spouse enjoined to divorce, for the same cause, a cherished husband; or an unmarried young person, after having embraced Christianity, doomed to pass the rest of his life in a forced state of celibacy. In no other country is a person who becomes a Christian exposed, by doing so, to the loss of kindred, friends, goods, possessions, and all that he holds dear. In no country, in short, is a man, by becoming a convert to Christianity, cast out as a vagrant from society, proscribed, and shunned by all: and yet all this happens in India; and a Hindoo who turns Christian must submit himself to all these, and many other no less severe trials.

So mighty and insurmountable, in the opinion of the venerable Abbé, are the obstacles which are thus opposed to the introduction of a purer faith, that he is ultimately driven to the necessary but appalling conclusion, that the Hindoos are a reprobated people, and, like the Canaanites of old, abandoned to their obstinate idolatry, and reserved for signal retribution.

* The principal of these Letters were written seven or eight years ago.

But it is not Christianity alone which is thus so absolutely excluded by the peculiar systems of Hindooism. They oppose, in the view of our author, a bar to all advancement, and check with a deadening influence the progress of human intellect. The advantages of general science, nay, even of the first elements of education, are regarded as an exclusive privilege, and reserved for the Brahmuns only. "It is a sin, it is a crime, a sacrilege in every Hindoo who is not born a Brahmin, to endeavour to emerge from ignorance, and to aspire to the lowest degree of knowledge." It has often been hopefully, and in our opinion, satisfactorily argued, that the extensive and increasing intercourse of the natives with Europeans may produce, in the course of years, a beneficial change. Not so in the opinion of the Abbé:—"the Hindoos have to this day copied nothing of the Europeans besides their vices and their follies."

Such are the gloomy and discouraging views observed by a Christian missionary.

We should, perhaps, be accused of audacity in venturing to dispute such high authority, if we could not appeal to undoubted facts in opposition to these bold, and we may also add, these antiquated predictions;—changes of no ordinary character have been rapidly in progress since these letters were originally penned, of which our respectable author appears to be totally ignorant.

When the Abbé appeals to his own experience, and assures us that he does not write from hearsay, of course he must be understood as referring to the *Peninsula of India*, and chiefly to such districts as are far removed from European intercourse. He was stationed for many years in the heart of the Mysore, where he resided almost in the character of a native, and conformed in dress and other outward observances to the common usages of those around him.

With the state of society under the Presidency of Bengal he has no experimental acquaintance; and it is chiefly within the sphere of the seat of Supreme Government, that the improvement to which we have alluded has been latterly gaining ground.

For several years past we have enquired, from time to time, of those who are continually returning from our Oriental Capital, whether the prejudices of the bulk of the inhabitants of that populous city are not gradually giving way; and their answer has invariably been, that even the bigotted and haughty Brahmun is rapidly assimilating to European manners, and emulating us in the nobler pursuits of literature and science. But we are not reduced to the necessity of confining ourselves to this general statement, for there exist in the daily and weekly papers which are circulated in the Presidency, innumerable proofs of its general correctness. They are continually informing us of splendid entertainments which are given by wealthy natives conformably to European elegance; and we are likewise repeatedly told, that the houses of such individuals are furnished in the European style. Whenever a subscription is set on foot for any charitable object, or any tribute of grateful commemoration, the most respectable natives of Calcutta are invariably forward in supporting it. The fund which was lately raised in our Eastern Empire for the distressed population of Ireland, was swelled in an unexampled manner by native contributions. Previously to the departure of the Marquess of Hastings from India, a meeting was regularly convened by the natives to present him with a complimentary address according to the European form. On this occasion, a chairman was duly elected, and motions were made, seconded, and discussed. It is, moreover, worthy of notice, that a clause was proposed expressive of their obligations to the Noble Marquess for not having inter-

ferred with the custom of Suttees. This clause was strenuously opposed by two enlightened natives, and although it must be admitted that the majority of the meeting were certainly favourable to it, the opposition prevented its insertion. The native newspapers, which have lately been established in Calcutta, are manifestly in imitation of ours; and although they were at first filled with the most ludicrous absurdities, they now appear to be much improving; and even should they henceforth be indifferently conducted, they must certainly be regarded as greatly calculated to promote a spirit of inquiry, if not as constituting a powerful engine to impel the progress of the native mind.* The last circumstance to which we shall advert under the present head is of no slight importance, and has been brought under our notice by one of the latest arrivals from India. A *Native Literary Society* has just been established in Calcutta on the following admirable principles:

“ Meetings of opulent and learned Hindoos are to be held, as often as may be practicable and convenient, for the discussion of different subjects connected with the improvement of their countrymen, and the diffusion of general literature. The Society have resolved to translate into Bengalee, and publish scientific and useful works; to comment on the immorality and inconsistency of the customs of the present day, and to point out habits and conduct more conducive to the well-being and happiness of mankind; to publish small tracts in English and Bengalee, and to collect European mathematical and philosophical apparatus, and instruments for public instruction.”

As this is a fact which requires no comment of our own, we shall immediately proceed to other topics.

* Since the enactment of the ordinance for licensing the Press in Calcutta (vide our last article) we are disposed to rejoice in the existence of these newspapers rather than to be apprehensive of any evil consequences.

We are sure that the venerable Abbé has no adequate conception of the progress which education has been making within the last few years, and how extensively the native colleges, and various native seminaries are patronized by the more wealthy and respectable Hindoos. If he will take the trouble of turning over the pages of many of our later numbers, he will meet with a mass of intelligence that will much surprise him—intelligence which we have extracted from time to time from the columns of the Calcutta newspapers.

There are now existing, under the Presidency of Bengal, several native colleges, the first of which, we believe, was established in 1815, and a college for Sanscrit at Calcutta is now in contemplation. The institutions are chiefly or wholly under the management of learned natives; and their funds are powerfully assisted by the liberality of the Government. The periodical examinations of the students (several reports of which have appeared in our own pages), manifest, in a striking manner, the energetic spirit of the students themselves, and the eagerness of many of the more learned Brahmins for the promotion of intellectual improvement. Even the School-book Society, and the native schools established by the British and under British superintendence, are liberally supported by native contributions, and the schools are frequently visited by respectable Hindoos. We cannot refrain from inserting here the following short passage from the journal of the Rev. J. A. Jetter, which has already been published in this country.

“ While I was examining the boys, a respectable native gentleman came into the school. I requested him to hear the first class in reading, and to try them in writing by dictation, which he cheerfully did, and was no less rejoiced than surprised at the progress which they had made. He said, ‘ Now many of my countrymen begin

to see the advantage arising from your disinterested exertions.”

These schools have latterly increased in a most astonishing degree, and they have even extended to the remotest quarters of the Indian continent; those which have been established in the territories of the native princes of Rajpootana, being supported entirely by the British Government. From the report of an examination of the boys of the indigenous schools of Calcutta, which appeared in our last number, it appears that upwards of *two thousand eight hundred* pupils are at present educated in them. These boys are instructed both in the English and native languages; and on the evidence of Mr. Jetter, a gentleman we have already quoted, it further appears that the parents of the children connive generally at the use that is occasionally made in the schools of even Christian tracts rather than that their offspring should forego the advantages of elementary education.—“It is a sin,” says our venerable author, “it is a crime, a sacrilege in every Hindoo who is not born a Brahmin to endeavour to emerge from ignorance, and to aspire to the lowest degree of knowledge!!”

We shall preface our next subject with another quotation from our author. “The ladies of Liverpool were not aware, that even should not the prejudices of the country oppose an almost insurmountable bar to the establishment of schools for females in India; the state of poverty of the latter, and their numerous avocations, would not allow them to attend those schools.”—This was written in reply to an appeal made by a Christian minister, now no more, in behalf of the female community of India, and it is not a little curious that it was this very appeal which was chiefly instrumental in effecting the establishment in Calcutta of female schools, the very idea of which is thus sarcastically treated by our author. It is a posi-

tive fact, that notwithstanding the general prejudices of the Hindoos against female education, and notwithstanding the predictions of the Abbé Dubois, there are, at the present moment, upwards of *three hundred* females educated in and about Calcutta under the superintendence of Miss Cooke, a lady sent out for the purpose from this country. We inserted in our last number a circular written by the Rev. Dan. Corrie, by which it appears that the female schools were so rapidly increasing, that the establishment of a central school had become highly desirable.

We shall conclude this part of our subject with the following cheerful paragraph extracted from a late number of the “Friend of India.”

“In another age or two what will an enlightened Hindoo say? Even now, in the very infancy of our operations, we see the barriers of prejudice thrown down which kept the European and the Hindoo at an unapproachable distance; a system of illumination formed and in full operation, aided by the presence and exertions of the very natives whose powerful influence we feared would have been fatal to our plans: thousands and thousands of youths and children, crowding to our schools, and taught by their own countrymen; native presses in operation, even female schools succeeding beyond all calculation, and the prejudices against them subsiding in the most astonishing manner; books rapidly circulating, colleges erected, and students preparing to spread science throughout these countries.”

We are fully prepared to admit with the Abbé Dubois, that the system of caste and other institutions of the Hindoos, oppose obstacles to the introduction of Christianity, which are not to be met with in any other country; but we think, at the same time, that he somewhat *gratuitously* infers from his own failure an equal ill success on the part of his brother mis-

zionaries. Whatever may be his impressions, it is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the sober and respectable evidence continually brought before us. When we meet, in the most unprejudiced quarters, with testimonials to the character of native Christians, when the journals of military officers,* and the very newspapers† of India bear witness to the same effect, we certainly think, that it is incumbent on the Abbé to bring something more convincing than simple scepticism in opposition to the statements of those who are labouring in the same vineyard in which he has been so long engaged. To select a single instance, our last number contained an "Address" of certain native Christians to their idolatrous countrymen. We appeal to public opinion, whether the Abbé Dubois, or any other individual, has a right to question the sincerity of their professed principles, until they have shewn by their fruits that they are not branches of the true vine. If this had been a solitary instance, we should not have quoted it, but it would be easy to select from the documents before us innumerable cases of equal force and equal respectability.

It is not true, that professed converts to Christianity are to be found only amongst the lowest castes. There have been instances in that very order, which from interest as well as prejudice, is naturally most adverse to Christian doctrine. The latest arrivals from Calcutta furnish us with the following account of the baptism of a Brahmun.

Baptism of a Brahmun at Delhi.—Mr. Thompson, in a letter dated Delhi, 31st December 1822, thus writes: "The Pundit Ramchurun has at length been baptized; the ordinance was administered on the 22d Dec. After worship, he gave an account of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, as the God and Saviour of the world, and of his desire to conform to his

will. Being asked why he embraced the gospel, he replied, for salvation: and on our wishing to know what had affected his mind most, in all that he had read, he replied: 'Jesus, being God, had made himself of no reputation (apa ko tooch'keen) for sinners, and for my sake.' We had for two or three months observed the progress of a work of grace in his heart, and from time to time alternately rejoiced over or trembled for him: we accordingly received our dear brother with no small joy. At the ghat, in presence of a number of natives, and in sight of the Eastern gate of the palace, we sang a couple of hymns in Hindoe and English, and I explained to the natives the solemn act of a brahmun's renouncing the deities, and his works of fancied righteousness, and taking refuge in the propitiatory death of Christ, the incarnate God, for the salvation of his soul. I then prayed, and Ram-churun and I went down into the river, and I baptized him. The people were greatly amazed, and began to make many inquiries: the report of a brahmun's having embraced Christianity spreading through the city, our brother became the subject of conversation every where. In shops, in the streets, in places of rendezvous, and in private houses, our good brother afforded matter for conversation for the whole city. The effect has been very good—numbers of brahmuns have come to inquire after Christ and the gospel, who never thought of these things before; yea, have eagerly taken books, and solicited larger ones containing a fuller account of the Saviour. They see that the gospel is capable of producing conversions even from among them, and therefore some of them are anxious to know what that gospel is. On every side we excite curiosity, and the preaching and discussions abroad have become doubly interesting from the Pundit's baptism."

Viewing the incident in the most sober light, the public baptism of a Brahmun, under any circumstances, (although, as we have already observed, the present is not a solitary case), is not to be disregarded. A few instances of this description will tend more to shake the fabric of Hindooism than any thing else, reasoning on human principles, we are able to conceive. We are told that the circumstance created astonishment;—astonishment, we are also told, engendered doubt,—and doubt begot inquiry.

Our respectable and venerable friend must excuse us, if we venture to con-

* Vide "Sketches in India;"—"Fifteen Years in India;"—"Diary of a Tour in India," &c. &c.
† Vide *Asiatic Journal*.—No. 1. et seq.

gratulate the present age, that the Hindoos are no longer *cajoled* into Christianity. The error, as he justly argues, is rather of an opposite kind. But if it may be said that the truth is generally stated so hastily and broadly, as to rouse the prejudices of the natives, it may be argued on this very ground, that the converts which are thus made are less dubious in their character. The Abbé himself admits, that the Jesuit Missionaries adopted a system of compromise which was certainly unjustifiable. We much fear that, in a greater or less degree, a similar course has been pursued by most of the *Catholic* Missionaries who have endeavoured to evangelize India. Much as we respect our venerable friend, we must be allowed to say, that we think, on his own shewing, he is himself a little open to this reproof. In speaking of the Eucharist he dare not mention *wine*; a *lamb* must be substituted for the fatted *calf* in the parable of the Prodigal Son; and this, in addressing those who are Christians by denomination. But, what is worse than all, he dare not speak of Christ as the son of an *humble carpenter*, nor of his disciples as *fishermen*, these trades, according to the institutions of Hindooism, being allotted to castes of a very inferior order. Now really, we must say, that prejudices of this description are such decided relics of Hindooism, that we cannot acknowledge as Christians any individuals who continue to be influenced by them. Such Christians are in fact Hindoos in heart and character. We are not anxious for converts of this description. They must be prepared to receive, at least in outward profession, the humbling doctrines of the gospel, before we can agree to rank them even in the general mass of nominal Christians. Our Saviour, in his human nature, was the adopted and reputed son of a *carpenter*; and although by the institutions of Hindooism artificers of this description belong to one of the lowest castes, the Hindoo must be-

lieve the historical fact, or he cannot be regarded as a Christian.

The Abbé, in our opinion, is too anxious, like his Catholic predecessors, to be "all things to all men." We argue, from the general tenor of his work, that the instances we have just quoted, are fair samples of his ordinary mode of instruction.

We are firmly persuaded that the Jesuits, who styled themselves European Brahmins, were actually regarded by the Hindoos as the founders of a new sect of Brahminism; and we fear that the doctrines they inculcated were seldom of so decided a character as to discourage so dangerous a notion.

We must make allowance for the *Catholic* prepossessions of our author, when speaking of the circulation of the Scriptures; but when he proceeds to argue the utter inutility of the translations which have been made of them into the various languages of India, on account of their egregious defectiveness, we must be permitted to dissent from his conclusion. We have long had reason to believe that most of the translations were, in reality, exceedingly imperfect. But are they not an admirable groundwork for new and improved editions? The Abbé has given us at the end of the volume, "a literal translation of the Canada version of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis," which he certainly exhibits before us in a very unfortunate if not ludicrous dress. Much as we regret this lamentable incorrectness, we are far from being chagrined at the exposure he has thus made, and should rejoice exceedingly if he would pursue the parallel.

He has returned from India disheartened and despairing. Let him not, however, forsake entirely the Ark of the Covenant. Let him impart to his fellow-labourers the advantages he possesses in his intimate acquaintance with the dialects of the South of India, and we shall shortly hope to rescue our Indian Bibles from the opprobrium under which they labour.

We have already devoted so large a space to the consideration of the principal subject, that we cannot venture now upon the latter portion of the volume,—“A Vindication of the Hindoos, Male and Female, in answer to a severe attack made upon both by the Reverend *****.” Neither have we time at present to advocate the cause of the Hindoo *Christian*, as he has supported that of the Hindoo *Pagan*. Thus much, however, it is our duty to observe, that if we are to admit his testimony, as regards the Tanjore and other Christians, we must unreservedly reject a mass of evidence we never yet had cause to question,—evidence derived not only from missionary reports, but from liberal, enlightened, and unprejudiced men, the ornaments of our Indian army, the ornaments of our civil establishments. But the Abbé Dubois is a Catholic, and, although a liberal one, must naturally be expected to have some bias in favour of those native Christians who profess to adhere to the tenets of the Romish Church. And if even these communities are held by him in low esteem, is it likely that he should entertain for the Protestant Churches a higher and firmer hope?

We really are not able to comprehend why the Abbé should be so *very* anxious to discourage all further efforts to evangelize India. Though he himself may have fainted, why should he endeavour to throw obstacles in the way of others? It is true, he regards the conversion of the Hindoos as impracticable, and thinks that the sums which are annually expended in so hopeless an undertaking may be employed for better purposes. But what right has he to argue that it is the awful pleasure of the Almighty that the Hindoos should be a reprobated people? Our duty is distinctly pointed out in the injunction to preach

the gospel in all nations: the result we must leave to Providence. But, under the most disheartening circumstances, we have always the encouraging hope, that “bread which is cast upon the waters may be found after many days.”

The Abbé reminds us of our Saviour's instructions to the first apostles, to shake off the dust of their feet against hardened and incorrigible cities; and observes, with self-complacency, that *he* has obeyed the injunction. But he forgets that this order was given at a period when the harvest was great, and the labourers *very* few. Labourers are now to be found in *every* vinyard, and there are many in India itself who have not yet been reduced to the extremity of taking the final and gloomy course adopted by our venerable friend.

The Abbé, in affirming that Christianity has latterly declined in India, attributes it to causes which we are far from being disposed to controvert;—the virulent contests between the French and English for domination in the East; and the vicious examples of European residents. But he has forgotten the Inquisition! He has forgotten that every report of an *auto da fe* assembled astonished spectators from the most distant parts of India. When such was the style of preaching the gospel of salvation, of *glory*, to God and *good-will* to men, could it fail of the actual result, that the multitudes half converted (or, we would rather express ourselves the converts of a new sect of Brahmunism), should fall away from their *spiritual pastors*, and that those who had continued firm to the general tenets of Hindooism, should hastily fly the approach of a system of intolerance and crime—of murder in his most bloody garb—of every thing that is vile in man!

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ON Wednesday evening, the 8th of March, a meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society was held at their apartments in Chowringhee, W. B. Bayley Esq., Vice President, in the chair.

The Hon. J. H. Harington was elected a Vice-President; and Dr. A. R. Jackson, J. Wheatley, and R. B. Francis, Esqrs. proposed at the last meeting, were elected Members of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. A. W. Schlegel, of Bonn in Prussia, acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member.

A letter from the Aulic Counsellor, Von Hammer, was read, stating that some new Mithraic monuments still more remarkable than those hitherto known, had been discovered in Transylvania, of which he proposes to offer a description. He also acknowledged the receipt of the 13th volume of the Asiatic Researches.

Mr. Mack communicated his thanks, by letter, to the Members of the Society, for the accommodation which they had liberally afforded him for his Course of Lectures on Chemistry.

A letter was read from Dr. Carey, inclosing one from H. Nisbet, Esq., of the Civil Service, giving an account of the Aerolite which lately fell in the zillah of Allahabad. Mr. Nisbet promises to send a specimen of the meteoric stone to the Society, to be deposited in the Museum. Six fragments in his possession weigh upwards of twenty-one pounds.

A communication was read from Mr. Moorcroft, on deputation to Chinese and Oosbek Toorkistan, dated Leh, the capital of Ladaku, May 7th, 1831, forwarding various articles for the Museum, which have been received. 1.—The skin of the Lynx. 2.—The skins of the Leopard, both male and female, the latter the largest. 3.—The skin of the Bear. 4.—The skin of the Fox. 5.—The skin of a variety of the Flying Squirrel. These skins are said to differ considerably in colour from the skins of the same kind of animals in other parts of Asia to which Europeans have had access.

A letter was read from Dr. Adam, Secretary to the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society, requesting, by the direction of the President and Managing Committee, the Members of the Asiatic Society to grant their apartments for the use of the Medical Society, till such time as permanent accommodation can be procured elsewhere. Permission was granted so far as it may not interfere with the convenience of the Asiatic Society.

W. B. Bayley Esq. presented to the Asiatic Journ.—No. 94.

Society for the Museum, in the name of B. H. Hodgson, Esq., some specimens of woollen cloth, of Crystals of Metallic Ores, of Salagram Stones, of Siva Lingas, and a Prayer-cylinder, from Nepaul.

The woollen cloth is the manufacture of the women of Bhote. Bhote, according to the natives of Katmandoo, is that vast mountainous tract, bounded on the East by the Indus, on the West by the Burhampooter (within the hills), and on the North by the Himalaya, eternal snows. On the South there seems to be no natural boundary, Bhote being said to begin where those petty hill principalities, upon the ruins of which the Goorkha dynasty rose, terminates towards the north: so that the northern frontier of those petty states is the southern boundary of Bhote. The sheep, whose fleeces afford the material for the woollen manufacture here noticed, is a native of Bhote; it is a large, strong, and stately animal, resembling in size and figure the Leicestershire breed. It is the only beast of burden that can traverse those frightful regions, and carries commonly about fifteen seers, and is worth, in the valley of Nepaul, about two rupees eight annas. The fleece differs greatly in quality, changing with every difference of climate that is experienced throughout the extensive tract in question. It is coarsest in the most southern parts, and gradually improves in softness as the cold increases towards the north, becoming in the immediate neighbourhood of the snows, little inferior in fineness to the fleece of the shawl goat.

A beautiful model of a native carriage was presented to the Society by the relatives of the late Miss Tytler, a lady who has enriched the Museum with a great variety of curious models, and whose highly meritorious acquirements in science and literature deserve a lasting record.

The two first numbers of the *Journal Asiatique*, published by the *Société Asiatique* of Paris, were received at the meeting from the Secretary Abel-Rémusat. Their contents we shall take a further opportunity of noticing.

An account, geographical, statistical, political, historical, and archæological of Orissa Proper, or Cuttack, by Andrew Stirling, Esq., was laid before the Meeting by the Secretary. It consists of three parts. The first contains a general description of the province, its boundaries ancient and modern, soil, productions, geology, rivers, towns, commerce, population, revenues, political institutions, and land revenue; the second part its chronology and history; and the third part its religion,

antiquities, temples, and civil architecture. In the district of Cuttack the finest salt of all India is manufactured, and the annual net revenue of it is said to fall little short of sixteen lacks of rupees. It is remarkable for its whiteness and purity even before it has passed into the hands of the merchants, and is of the species called *pangah*, procured by boiling. The process, which is rude and simple, is thus described. The sea water, brought up by various small channels to the neighbourhood of the manufacturing stations, or *khalaries*, is first mixed up and saturated with a quantity of the salt earth, or efflorescence which forms on the surface of the low ground all around, after it has been overflowed by the high tides, and which being scraped off by the *Molungbees*, or manufacturers, is thrown into cylindrical receptacles of earth having a vent underneath, and a false bottom made of twigs and straw. The strongly impregnated brine filtering through the grass, &c. is carried by a channel dug in the ground to a spot at hand surrounded with an inclosure of mats, in the centre of which a number of long earthen pots, generally about two hundred, cemented together by mud into the form of a dome, under which is a fire-place or oven. The brine is poured into these pots, or *choolahs*, and boiled until a sufficient degree of evaporation has taken place, when the salt is taken out as it forms with iron ladles, and collected in heaps in the open air. The heaps are afterwards thatched with reeds, chiefly the *Nut* (*arundo karka*), and remain exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, until sold or removed by the officers of the agency.

Cuttack owes much of its celebrity to the temple of Juggernaut. The town of that name is calculated to contain 5,741 houses. Every span of it is holy ground, and the whole of the land is held free of rent, on the tenure of performing certain services in and about the temple. The principal street is composed almost entirely of *Mutts*, or religious establishments, built of masonry, with low pillared verandahs, interspersed with trees. The climate of Juggernaut is said to be the most agreeable and salubrious in India during the hot months, the south-west monsoon blowing from the sea at that season in a steady and refreshing breeze, which seldom fails till the approach of the rains.

The edifices which composed the great temple of Bhubunair stand within a square area inclosed by a stout wall of stone, measuring 600 feet on each side, which has its principal gateway guarded by two monstrous griffins or winged lions in a sitting posture on the eastern face. About the centre of the great middle tower, *Burra Deyal*, or sanctuary in which the images are always kept, rises majestically to a height of 180 feet. Standing near the

great pagoda, forty or fifty temples or towers may be seen in every direction. All the sacred buildings are constructed either of redish granite, resembling sandstone, or of the free stone yielded plentifully by the neighbouring hills. The elevation of the loftiest is from 150 to 180 feet. The stones are held together by iron clamps, and the architects have trusted for the support of their roofs to the method of placing horizontal layers of stone projecting one beyond the other, until the sides approach sufficiently near at the tops to admit of the block being laid across.

The famous temple of Juggernaut, in its form and distribution, resembles closely the great pagoda of Bhubunair, and is nearly of similar dimensions. It is said to have cost from 40 to 50 lacks of rupees. The dreadful fanaticism which formerly prompted pilgrims to *sacrifice* themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut *rath*, has happily ceased. During four years that Mr. Stirling witnessed the ceremony, three cases of self-immolation only occurred, one of which was doubtful, and might have been accidental, and the other two victims had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and chose that method of ridding themselves of the burden of life, in preference to the other modes of suicide so prevalent among the lower orders.

The self-immolation of widows is said to be less frequent in the vicinity of Juggernaut than might have been expected, the average of Sutties not exceeding ten per annum. There is this peculiarity, as performed there, instead of ascending a pile the infatuated widow lets herself down into a pit, at the bottom of which the dead body of the husband has been previously placed, with lighted faggots above and beneath. In 1819, a most heart-rending spectacle was exhibited. The wood collected for the fire being quite green, could not be made to burn briskly, and only scorched the poor sufferer, who must have endured the greatest agony, but without uttering a shriek or complaint. The attendants then threw into the pit a quantity of resin, covering the living body with a coating of this inflammable substance, which attracting the fire, the skin was thus gradually peeled off, and the miserable victim at length expired, still without a groan.

The Black Pagoda on the sea-shore, though in a ruinous state, is still about 120 feet high, and well known to mariners. There is a fabulous tradition among the natives of the neighbouring villages which is said to account for its desertion and dilapidation. They relate that a *koonbe put'hur*, or loadstone of immense size, was formerly lodged on the summit of the great tower, which had the effect of draw-

ing ashore all the vessels passing near the coast; the inconvenience of this was so much felt, that about two centuries since, in the Moghul time, the crew of a ship landed at a distance, and stealing down the coast, attacked the temple, scaled the tower, and carried off the loadstone! The priests, alarmed at this violation of the sanctity of the place, removed the image of the god Surya to Pooree, and from that time the temple became deserted, and went rapidly to ruin.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

HINDOO LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of respectable Hindoos took place lately in Calcutta for the purpose of establishing a Literary Society, the objects of which are highly laudable. Meetings of opulent and learned Hindoos are to be held, as often as may be practicable and convenient, for the discussion of different subjects connected with the improvement of their countrymen, and the diffusion of general literature. The Society have resolved to translate into Benguee, and publish scientific and useful works: to comment on the immorality and inconsistency of the customs of the present day, and to point out habits and conduct more conducive to the well-being and happiness of mankind; to publish small tracts in English and Benguee, and to collect European mathematical and philosophical apparatus and instruments for public instruction.

The individuals who attended the first meeting agreed to defray all expenses themselves, until the objects of the Society are generally known and understood. A house is intended to be erected for the accommodation of the Society, with a college attached to it, in which arts and sciences are to be taught.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. March 27.*]

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

At a late meeting of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the following royal, noble, and learned persons were elected members:—

The King of Oude.
The Duke of Orleans.
The Raja of Tanjore.
Baron Sylvestre de Sacy.
M. de Chézy.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at the house of the President on the 12th March, W. Leycester, Esq. in the chair. A letter was read from the President, communicating a paper from Mr. Piddington at Amerpore, near Sooksaugur, dated in December last, on the method of preparing hemp from *Musa textilis* at Mansla, accompanied by models of two machines

used in manufacture. Samples of recent hemp were produced at the meeting, made by the President from the fibres of three sorts of *musa* and of *guccha superba*.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of the President, that a collection of engrafted fruit-trees be ordered out from England for the use of the Society, to the amount of one hundred pounds sterling, and that a native of this country be sent home for the express purpose of taking charge of the plants during the voyage from England. An opportunity at present offering itself by the immediate departure of the ship *Princess Charlotte* for Liverpool, it was further resolved that the requisite application be made to Mr. Shepherd, the curator of the Botanic Garden at that place, and that the valuable services of Capt. McKean, of the *Princess Charlotte*, be solicited, in order that special care may be taken of the grafts after they are placed in his charge. A committee was nominated to regulate the printing of the Society's Transactions, and another to regulate foreign expenditure, importation of fruit-trees, implements, &c. Dr. J. Adam and Mr. E. Royle were elected members of the Society.

A communication was read from Dr. N. Wallich, the secretary, on the population of Penang, and the retail price of opium on that island. A census of the population of Penang and its dependencies, up to the 30th June 1822, give the following result:

Malays and Bugis.....	10,767
Acheenese	434
Batias	867
Chinese	8,856
Choolias	6,057
Benguese	1,538
Burmas and Siamese.....	862
Arabs	150
Armenians.....	19
Parsees	13
Native Christians	1,026
Caffrees	118
Itinerants, estimated at	2,000
Native military, followers and convicts	3,000
Europeans and their descendants	400
	<hr/> 45,127

The number of emigrants from the Quida country to the island is calculated at 6,124. It is stated that the population, during the first six months of 1822, had increased between two and three thousand, and the increase is said to be likely to continue. Respecting opium, it seems that 28 chests are annually imported for the Malay and Chinese inhabitants, and a revenue of three or 4,000 Spanish dollars is derived monthly from the farmers who purchase the monopoly of retailing the drug. The opium is submitted to a simple

operation, by which a first and second sort of extract, called *chaudoo*, is made. Thus prepared for smoking, and divided into small portions for retail, each chest produces at the rate of six pie per *moon*, 9,600 dollars, or nearly 20,000 *sicca* rupees, and it is calculated that the consumer pays between 24 and 25,000 per cent. above the prime cost. The monopoly and high price are intended to limit the sale of this drug, which is used by the Malays and Chinese solely on account of its intoxicating quality.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 20.]

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

The shock of an earthquake, a very rare occurrence in this part of India, was felt in the Peninsula on Sunday afternoon the 9th inst.; it appears to have been very slight at Madras, though noticed by several persons. While sitting on a chair and reading at the time, we felt an undulatory motion, very slight indeed, and which lasted only a few seconds, but so uncommon that we were induced to note the time, which we found was about ten minutes past one. This earthquake was felt at the Neilgherry hills, as appears by the following communication which we have just received, and it would seem to have happened there earlier than at Madras, though the exact time at the hills remains somewhat uncertain.

Nagercoil, Southern Transcore.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR: A slight shock of the above was felt at Nagercoil and the adjacent country, between the hours of one and two P.M. on Sunday the 9th inst. It appeared to travel in a southerly direction, and was unaccompanied by a rumbling noise usually said to attend those phenomena.

The explanation of the Brahmins of the large pagoda here, affords a remarkable instance of the avidity of the Hindoos for the marvellous, and of the ingenuity of their priests in supplying them; they affirm that the shaking of the earth was caused by the cow, on one of whose horns they describe it to be placed, changing it to the other, which she does every twelve years; the earth, they say, is shaken in the passage, more or less considerably, according as the cow manages its task more or less adroitly.

I leave it to some one of your readers better skilled in Hindoo mythology to explain it better; and am, with respect,

Yours, &c. &c.

Nagercoil, Feb. 10, 1823. ANON.

Cotagherry, Feb. 10, 1823.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in my bungalow yesterday: I had not the means of immediately ascertaining the

exact time, but it must have been within a few minutes of one o'clock. A party of nine persons were assembled; one was standing, two were sitting on a couch; the others, nearly in a line, were on chairs. The person standing and those on the couch did not experience any shock; the others did, and the sensation was accompanied by a sudden nausea; a small book which I had placed on its end on the floor was thrown down. The interval between the shocks I judge to have been about two minutes; the last was the most violent: I have not heard that any bad consequence has followed, and to my own sensations the motion was slight on both occasions. The place where this occurred is on a small hill near the village of Cotagherry, rather a high spot on the eastern edge of the table-land of the Neilgherry hills.—[*Suppl. to the Mad. Cour.* Feb. 21.]

Colombo.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, about three minutes after one P.M. mean time, two distinct, though slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Colombo, following each other in the course of half a minute. No damage has been sustained either here or in the several other places in the island, where it was also felt. We have accounts of the occurrence from Kandy and different places in its neighbourhood, Ratnapora, Matara, Hattubantotte and Negombo. The phenomena as described, seem to have been nearly the same every where, and were accompanied by a rumbling noise as of heavy ordnance moving along the ground. It appeared to move in a direction from north-west to south-east. Though our correspondents have given us the times at which they observed the occurrence at different places, yet as they have not always distinguished whether the time was solar or mean time, and as the accuracy of watches at our stations is not always to be relied on, we do not think the data in this respect are given with sufficient accuracy to be useful. The sky was clear, but no greater heat or other difference of temperature observed from what is usual at this period of the year.—[*Ceylon Gazette*, Feb. 15.]

JAPANESE PLANTS IN HOLLAND.

An attempt is about to be made in Holland to naturalize certain Japanese plants, which the Dutch trade with Japan affords facilities for procuring in a proper state for cultivation. Though the latitude of Japan is far more southerly than the Netherlands, yet the northern parts of that country are very mountainous and cold, and it is expected that the plants which grow there will be capable of enduring the Dutch climate: it is with them, therefore, that the experiment is to be made.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

COURT MARTIAL.

ON ASSIST. SURG. M. F. FINAN, H. M.'s
54th REGT.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 28, 1823.

At a general court martial held at Bangalore, on the 12th day of July 1822, and continued by adjournment to the 3d Oct. 1822, Assist. Surg. Moore F. Finan, of H.M.'s 54th regt., was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*

1st Charge. "For highly improper and unbecoming conduct in his professional character, in having between the 18th of May and 4th June 1822, when stationed at Fort St. George, Madras, used unwarrantable and abusive language to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H.M.'s 54th regt. when applied to by them for medical aid, either for themselves or others of the regt., but particularly to the following individuals, *viz.* to Sergeant John O'Hara, the late Sergeant Joseph Ford, Sergeant Robert Chambers, Corporal James Loux, Lance Corporal Hen, Grief, Private Hen. Riches, Private John Gravestock, and Private Nicholas Greenham: such conduct on the part of Assist. Surg. Finan being prejudicial to H.M.'s service, and tending to defeat the intention of his officer, as notified in regimental orders, dated Fort St. George, Madras, 10th May 1822."

2d Charge. "For very ungentlemanlike conduct when at breakfast, in the officers' mess tent, in Koratoore new Chuttram, on the morning of the 7th June 1822, tending to subvert the harmony of the mess, insulting to an officer present, and generally offensive to the officers there assembled: in having grossly abused, and violently threatened, in his master's presence, the servant of an officer."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Opinion. "The Court having deliberately considered the whole matter that has been brought before it, is of opinion, with reference to the first charge, that Assist. Surg. Moore Finan, of H.M.'s 54th regt., is guilty of improper and unbecoming conduct in his professional character, in having between the 18th May and 4th June 1822, used abusive language to several of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H.M.'s 54th regt., when applied to by them for medical aid, either for themselves or others of the regt.: but the Court does fully acquit Assist. Surg. Finan of any intention thereby to prejudice H.M.'s service, or in any degree to defeat the object of his commanding officer, as notified in regi-

mental orders, dated Fort St. George, Madras, 10th May 1822."

"The Court considers it a duty further to state its opinion, that in using the language alluded to, Assist. Surg. Finan was influenced by feelings of almost excusable irritation, proceeding partly from his own debilitated and delicate state of health, superadded to a prevailing conviction that the sick men generally (and particularly in the case of private Heaton) were not brought to him for medical assistance so immediately as the nature of the epidemic then raging rendered essentially requisite."

"With reference to the second charge, the Court finds Assist. Surg. Moore F. Finan, of H.M.'s 54th regt. guilty of having in some measure disturbed the harmony of the mess, during the breakfast hour, at Koratoore new Chuttram, on the morning of the 7th June 1822, by having abused and threatened in his master's presence the servant of an officer: but the Court does acquit Assist. Surg. Finan of all and every other part of the said charge."

Sentence. "The Court having found the prisoner, Assist. Surg. Moore F. Finan, of H.M.'s 54th regt., guilty as above, does, by virtue of the articles of war, sentence him, the said Assist. Surg. Moore F. Finan to be reprimanded, at the discretion of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief."

Revision.—"The Court having reconsidered its proceedings, adheres to its former opinion and sentence on the following grounds, *viz.*

"That with regard to the first charge, nothing prejudicial to H.M.'s service, or calculated to defeat the intention of his commanding officer, was proved against Assist. Surg. Finan."

"That with regard to the second charge, nothing ungentlemanlike, insulting, or offensive, was proved against Assist. Surg. Finan."

"And the Court did, under the above conviction, endeavour to exclude from its former opinions and finding, every expression in the original charges that appeared to it of a very serious nature."

"Confirmed,

(Signed) "A. CAMPBELL, Genl.
com. in Chief."

The importance of this case having occasioned a reference to Bengal, his Exc. General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. K.C.B., has not been able to make an earlier communication to the troops of his sentiments.

He is now enabled to say, that the Most Noble the late Commander-in-Chief in India accords with him in opinion that

the penalty does not bear a just proportion to the offence.

It is now only necessary for His Excellency to record his strong disapprobation and censure of the conduct of Assist. Surg. Finan. He is to be considered as released from arrest, and will return to his duty with his regiment.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regt. in H.M.'s service in India.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A.G.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th Lt. Drago. March 14. Paymast. R. Monk from 53d Foot to be Paymast., vice Robt. Kerr, who exchanges, 25 Feb. 1823.

1st Foot. March 14. Ens. J. C. Cowell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice E. Mainwaring deceased, 11 Feb. 1823.

14th Foot. Feb. 27. Brownlow Villiers Layard, gent. to be Ens., vice Ormsby, promoted, 27 Jan. 1823.

20th Foot. March 22. Ens. Giles Eyre to be Lieut., vice Robinson, deceased, 25 Jan. 1823.

41st Foot. March 14. Capt. Wm. Booth, from 53d Foot to be Capt., vice Harris Hailes, who exchanges, 25 Feb. 1823.

46th Foot. March 14. Lieut. Alex. Campbell to be Capt. of a comp. without purchase, vice Hemsworth, deceased, 6 June 1822.—Ens. John Stewart to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Alex. Campbell, promoted, ditto.

53d Foot. March 14. Capt. H. Hailes from 41st Foot to be Capt., vice W. Booth, who exchanges, 25 Feb. 1823.—Paymast. R. Kerr, from 4th Light Drago., to be Paymast. vice R. Monk, who exchanges, ditto.

Staff, &c. March 5. Lieut. Gillespie, 4th Lt. Drago., to be an Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor of Bombay from 1 Feb. 1823.

Capt. W. Havelock, same regt., to be Aid-de-Camp to His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B., vice Lieut. Frankland, resigned, from 1 Jan. 1823.

March 22. Lieut. J. Madigan, 46th regt., to act as Quart. Mast. to that corps during absence of Quart. Mast. Barfoot, proceeding to Europe.

Brevet Rank. March 3. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of fifteen years' standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East-

Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names, viz.

14th Foot. Lieut. Thos. Kirkman, 17 March 1822.

16th Drago. (Lancers) W. Hake, 25 June 1822.

47th Foot. Lieut. Thos. Daly, 25 Sept. 1822.

69th Foot. Lieut. John Smith, 25 Oct. 1822.

59th Foot. Lieut. S. Clutterbuck, 25 Oct. 1822.

69th Foot. Lieut. Aaron Warlock, 20 Nov. 1822.

14th Foot. Lieut. Henry Johnson, 30 Nov. 1822.

30th Foot. Lieut. R. Mayne, 28 Jan. 1823.

14th Foot. Lieut. M. C. Lynch, 11 Feb. 1823.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.

March 1. Lieut. Col. J. F. Ewart, 67th Regt., for two years, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Carrol, 4th Light Drago., for two years, for recovery of his health.

8. Lieut. E. Coventry, 59th regt., ditto ditto.

22. Lieut. Cockrane, 4th Drago., for two years, on his private affairs.

Quart. Mast. Barfoot, 46th Foot, for two years, for recovery of his health.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 23. Lieut. C. R. McLeod, 50th Foot, for one year, on sick certificate.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

We have heard that the news-writer of Surdar Runjeet Sing, the chief of Lahore, had been at Pashour, where he received a present of three pieces of cloth from Ar Mohamed Khan, the ruler of the place. We also understand that the ruler of Pashour received intelligence from Cabool that Jye Sing of Atory had taken leave of Mahomed Azim Khan, and arrived near the garden of Zuman Shah.—[Jum-i-Juhan-Nama.

We have been informed that on the day on which a festival is solemnized in honour of Mahomed, a dispute happened between the attendants of the durgah (sanctuary) in Mooltan and some Ufghans, who were accompanying two women in the durgah; one attendant and two of the Ufghans were killed. The mob (which assembled there on account of the festival) served to increase the tumult; but the people of the ruler of the place arriving, put a stop to it. The spectators however received no injury by the event.—[Ibid.

Advices have been received that Moharajah Duolul Rao Sindhia is in Goalwar at

usual. He was informed that Joz As-kunder Sahib, having placed guns around Talary, had entered the village, killed several persons, and taken two hundred men alive; he had also burnt two other adjacent villages and returned to his camp, leaving Rustum Khan Soobahdar with two companies of soldiers at Keedhee. The merchants of Cabool represented to him (the Moharajah) that the transactors of his affairs, contrary to custom, exacted from them two and a half seers of mava per camel, as town duty; whereupon he sent a Pervana in the address of the transactors to inform him of the particulars of the matter.—[*Ibid.*

We have received Intelligence from Poona that the Vakeels of all the sardars of the place visited the Resident on Christmas-day, and made presents to him as usual; and that the Jageer of Mooroggy Pahalikub, the companion of Foranbuk Roo, has been dispossessed.—[*Ibid.*

We learn that the Rajah of Jodulpore is altogether inattentive to the affairs of his kingdom. He generally remains alone and silent; and when he is pressed with thirst and the like necessities, he beckons his servant. He had before this discharged his foreign troops; he now wanted to engage them again, but is prevented by Ravuttee Purshad, the news-writer of the Honourable Company. The affairs of this kingdom are in utter confusion. Learned men of that place, who are acquainted with the state of every kingdom and quarter. By means of news, say that by the aid of the servants of the Honourable Company the kingdom is yet free from commotions which destroy tranquillity and peace. But how long shall it continue so? By the inattention of the king and negligence of the transactors of affairs, Jodulpore shall in the course of a short time be ruined.—[*Ibid.*

The King of Bagdad has judiciously determined to teach his army the military tactics of the English; has employed a Mr. Reemund for that particular purpose. He is accordingly training up many of the inhabitants of that quarter, who are more valiant, courageous and strong than their neighbours, in the military tactics of the English, and teaching them how to fire muskets. It is probable, that when these shall become skilled in that art, their neighbouring people will not be able to resist them.—[*Mirat-ool Ukhbar.*

Four berkundazes, belonging to the indigo factory at Sooksagur, in Zillah Nudia, were carrying a large sum of money with them; at the place where Mr. Henry Imlack was murdered, a body of robbers on board a boat, attacked them, and plundered them of four thousand rupees. If these mischievous persons be not checked, it will become a dangerous attempt to pass through that road.—[*Ibid.*

We learn by a letter from Delhi, dated the 21st January, that Rajah Runjeet Sing being displeased with his mother-in-law, took possession of her territories, and confined her. Five or seven days previous to the date of the letter, the Rajah had sent her several pieces of cloth and some jewels, which she refused to accept of, and this appears to have been the cause of his displeasure: he told his son Prince Tara Sing to prepare a boat for her, and desire her to go where she pleased.

The letter also states, that the Rajah had received a letter from the commander of his forces in Peshour, acquainting him that Doste Mahomed Khan, Vizier to the King of Cabool and Candahar, was levying an army at the former place for delivering Peshour. The commander was ordered, in reply, to be in complete readiness, on his part, to meet the Vizier.—[*Shamachur Chundrica.*

We understand, that while Rajah Runjeet Sing was at Lahore, the goldsmiths of the city complained to him that the Daroga of the Jowahir Khana* had confined two of their craft, on suspicion of their having coined base rupees. The Rajah inquired of the Daroga respecting them, and was informed, that they had brought four or five false rupees to exchange, and as he heard that they coined false rupees, he had committed them to prison to ascertain the fact. On hearing this, the Rajah gave orders to search the houses of these goldsmiths; and on some base rupees being found, their estates were ordered to be confiscated: but the execution of the sentence was deferred until further orders.—[*Jami Juhnn Nooma.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Commercial Department.

Feb. 20. Mr. F. D. Gordon, Commercial Resident at Luckipore.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 27. Mr. W. B. Martin, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

March 6. Mr. James Armstrong, Second Register of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.

Mr. Stewart Paxton, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the District of Cuttack.

13. Mr. R. Mitford, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. J. Hayes, Fourth ditto ditto Dacca.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, ditto ditto of Etawah.

Mr. F. C. Smith, ditto ditto of Meerut.

* The house in which gems, &c. are kept.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, Judge and Magistrate of Allypore.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, ditto ditto of the Southern Division of Bundelcund.

Mr. H. M. Pigou, ditto ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, ditto ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. C. Dawes, ditto ditto of Tipperah.

Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto ditto of Purneah.

Mr. J. Master, ditto ditto of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Nisbet, Register of Allahabad and Joint Magistrate stationed at Futti-pore.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto of Bareilly and ditto ditto at Shahjehanpore.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, ditto of the 24 Pergunnahs and ditto at Bangurdee.

Mr. R. Creighton, ditto of the Jungle Mahala.

Mr. E. Bradford, additional Register at Bareilly.

Mr. J. Staniforth, Register of the City of Dacca.

Territorial Department

March 13. Mr. W. Paton, Second Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 28, 1823.

2d Regt. I. Cus. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Geo. Arrow to be Capt. of a troop, from 21 Feb. 1823, in succession to Eldridge, resigned the service.—Coronet Geo. Leigh Trafford to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

Med. Deps. Assist. Surg. John Savage to be Surg. from 14 Feb. 1823, in succession to Phillet, deceased.—Assist. Surg. Murdock Macleod to perform the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore, vice Savage, promoted.—Assist. Surg. G. Angus to perform the Medical Duties of the Salt Agency at Hidgelee.—Assist. Surg. G. Waddell, M. D., to perform the Medical Duties of the Salt Agency Division at Barripore, vice Angus.—Assist. Surg. James Ronald to perform the Medical Duties of the Jessore Salt Agency, vice Waddell.—Assist. Surg. Fred. Corbyn to perform the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Allahabad, vice Tytler, promoted.

Ens. Geo. Wood, 24th N. I., permitted at his own request to resign the service.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1823.

Lieut. W. R. Maidman to officiate as Adjut. and Quart. Mast. to Horse Brigade, during absence of Lieut. Adj. and Quart. Mast. Pennington.

Feb. 26, 1823.

Surg. James Williamson is posted to 25d regt. N. I.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Mercer is posted to 2d bat. 23d regt., and to join at Dinapore.

Lieut. Steer to act as Adjut. to detached wing of 2d bat. 16th regt. N. I., during its separation from head-quarters.

March 1, 1823.

Dep. Assist. Commissary Joyce and Conductor Foote, of Ordnance Commissariat, are posted to Agra Magazine.

Surg. Savage, lately attached as Assist. Surg. to Civil Station of Midnapore, to join and do duty with 1st bat. 15th regt. N. I. at that station.

March 3, 1823.

Lieut. Bedingfield, of Artillery, to proceed to Jaghigapore by water, and relieve Capt. Timbrell from the command of Flo-tilla on the Burrumpooter River. Capt. Timbrell, on being relieved, to return to Dum Dum.

Lieut. Hughes to relieve Lieut. Rawlinson from command of Artillery at Cut-tack, whereupon the latter officer will return to Dum Dum.

Conductor R. Eaton and Sub. Cond. J. Sheen are posted to the magazine at Fort Marlbro'.

Brev. Capt. and Adj. Carleton, Europ. Regt., to proceed to Dinapore and join Lieut.-Col. Boyd's detachment, to which he will perform the duty of Adjutant. The appointment of Lieut. Marshall as Acting Adj. to the detachment will cease on Capt. Carleton's arrival at Dinapore.

March 4, 1823.

Ens. G. M. Sherer, 2d bat. 20th regt. N. I., doing duty with 1st bat. at Prince of Wales' Island, is permanently posted to latter corps.

Ens. Fitz Simons, Europ. Regt., doing duty with 1st bat. 13th N. I., to proceed by water and join Lieut.-Col. Boyd's detachment of the former corps at Dinapore.

Fort William, Feb. 28, 1823.

Assist. Surg. John Forbes Royle is appointed to the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Scharumpore, and to the charge of the Hon. Comp's Botanic Garden at that place, 13 Feb. 1823.

Brev. Capt. J. D. Herbert, 8th regt. N. I., and Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, to conduct the Geological Survey of the Himalaya Mountains in the room of Capt. Dangerfield, Bombay Establishment, who has resigned that situation, 27 Feb. 1823.

Capt. John Cheap, Corps of Engineers, to be Assistant to the Surveyor-General of India, vice Herbert.

Lieut. Bently Buxton, Corps of Engineers, to be District Barrack-Master 4th Division, vice Cheap.

March 5, 1823.

Major F. F. Staunton, Bombay Establishment, to be an Honorary Aid-de-Camp to the Governor-General.

March 7, 1823.

Capt. Robert Ross, 6th regt. N. I., to be First Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, and to command the Resident's Guard, in succession to Capt. Ferguson, proceeded to Europe.

Captain George Everest, regt. of Artillery, and Chief Assistant to Superintendent of Great Trigonometrical Survey, is appointed to the situation of Superintendent thereof, vacant by the death of Lieut. Col. Lambton.

Brevet Rank.—The undermentioned officers, cadets of the 1st class of the season 1807, who on the 1st of March 1823 were subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Lieut. Andrew Syme, 29th regt. N. I.

Lieut. Charles Kiernander, 11th ditto.

Lieut. John Brown, 15th ditto.

Lieut. G. H. Hutchins, 15th ditto.

Lieut. T. R. Macqueen, 23d ditto.

Lieut. Benj. Woolley, 30th ditto.

Lieut. Rich. Burney, 8th ditto.

Lieut. Jos. Barnard Smith, 17th ditto.

Lieut. Henry Burney, 20th ditto.

Lieut. John Wilson, 11th ditto.

Lieut. George Hicks, 9th ditto.

Lieut. John Ostliffe Beckett, 22d ditto.

Lieut. James Wm. Douglas, 26th ditto.

Lieut. Thomas Culley, 1st ditto.

Lieut. James Manson, 8th ditto.

Lieut. Thomas Joseph Goding, H. C.

Europ. Regt.

Lieut. Stephen Swayne, 2d regt. N. I.

Lieut. John Joseph Casement, 19th ditto.

Lieut. John Thompson, 10th ditto.

Lieut. Alex. Gerard, 15th ditto.

Lieut. James Price, 26th ditto.

Lieut. John Hoggan, 27th ditto.

Lieut. George Douglas Stoddart, 8th regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieut. George Burges, 5th ditto.

March 8, 1823.

2d-Lieut. John Edwards is posted to 4th comp., and 2d-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to 5th comp. 2d bat. of Artillery.

Assist.-Surg. J. Forsyth, doing duty with 1st bat. 1st regt. N. I., is posted to that corps.

Capt. Thos. Palmer, 19th N. I., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Arnold.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 5, 1823.

Ensign C. B. Kennett (lately admitted) is appointed to do duty with Lieut. Col. Boyd's Detachment of Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

March 8, 1823.

Conductor George Orton is removed from Dinapore to Delhi Magazine, vice Eaton, removed to Fort Marlboro'.

Conductor Jos. Hamilton (late prom.) is posted to Magazine at Dinapore, vice Orton.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 94.

Conductor Peter Blaney is removed from Arsenal to Magazine at Berhampore, vice Logan, deceased.

Assist. Surg. Morgan Powell is directed to proceed to Cuttack, and place himself at the disposal of Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, commanding in that province, in the room of Assist. Surg. Saunders, recently posted to the Civil Station of Ramghur.

March 10, 1823.

Lieut. Pollock to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I. during absence on leave of Lieut. Interp. and Quart. Mast. Brittridge.

Fort William, March 14, 1823.

Capt. Thos. Muddock, 7th regt. N. I., to officiate as Secretary to the Military Board during the absence of Capt. J. Craigie.

Ens. Edw. Sanders, Corps of Engineers, to officiate as District Barrack master 4th Division, during the absence of Lieut. Buxton.

Assist. Surg. A. Davidson, M. D. to perform the Medical Duties of the Northern Division of Mooradabad, and to be attached to Mr. N. J. Halhed, collector and joint magistrate of that portion of the district.

Lieut. W. Murray, 1st regt. N. I. Political Assistant at Loodheeanah, to succeed Capt. Ross as Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs.

Lieut. C. M. Wade, 23d regt. N. I., to succeed Lieut. Murray as Political Agent at Loodheeanah.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 11, 1823.

Ens. Jones to act as Adj. to right wing of 2d bat. 23d N. I. in the room of Lieut. Fenton, absent on sick leave.

Lieut. Richardson to act as Adjut. to 2d bat. 23d N. I., during the absence of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Stirling.

Lieut. Campbell, 3d Light Cav., to join and do duty with 1st regt. Cavalry at Sultanpore.

March 14, 1823.

Ens. A. Arabin is removed from 1st to 2d bat. 1st regt. N. I.; and Ens. R. Chitty from latter to former corps.

Fort William, March 18, 1823.

17th Regt. N. I. Ens. Wm. Beveridge to be Lieut. from 4 Feb. 1823, in succession to Macgregor, cashiered.

20th Regt. N. I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. L. Trueman to be Capt. of a comp. from 13 March 1823, in succession to Sepings, deceased.—Ens. Jas. Hay to be Lieut. ditto, ditto.

Artillery. 2d-Lieut. Robt. Guthrie Macgregor to rank from 10 May 1822. — 2d-Lieut. Edw. F. O'Hanlon, ditto.—2d-Lieut. John Edwards, ditto.—2d-Lieut. John Hotham, ditto.—2d-Lieut. W. C. J. Lawin, ditto.—2d-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence,

ditto.—2d Lieut. J. H. McDonald, ditto.
—2d Lieut. S. W. Fenning, ditto.—2d Lieut. John Fordyce, ditto.—2d Lieut. G. J. Cookson, ditto.

Infantry. Ens. John Bracken, to rank from 2 Jan. 1823.—Ens. R. M'Murdo, 6 Jan. 1823.—Ens. C. S. Barberie, 13 Jan. 1823.—Ens. S. R. Bagshawe, 18 Jan. 1823.—Ens. Wm. Mitchell, 30 Jan. 1823.—Ens. Thos. Scatton, 4 Feb. 1823.—Ens. P. P. Turner, 7 Feb. 1823.—Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 11 Feb. 1823.

March 21, 1823.

4th Regt. L. C. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Barclay to be Capt. of a troop, from 6 March 1823, in succession to Nield, dec.—Cornet Henry Clayton to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

Capt. Robt. Rich, 3d regt. N. I., to officiate as temporary First Assist. Secretary to Military Board, in succession to Capt. Maddock, from 1st Feb.

Capt. H. Nicholson, 11th regt. N. I., to officiate as temporary Second Assist. Secretary, and First Assistant in Department of Accounts to Military Board, vice Rich.

March 24, 1823.

Medical Depart. Mr. James Meik, 2d Member, to be 2d Member of Medical Board, from 17 March 1823, vice Gilman, proceeding to Europe.—Superintend. Surg. Alex. Russell to be 3d Member of Medical Board, ditto ditto.—Dep. Superintend. Surg. Chas. Hunter to be Superintend. Surgeon, ditto, ditto.—Surg. John Brown to be Deputy Superintend. Surgeon, ditto, ditto.—Assist. Surg. George Baillie to be Surg. vice Brown, appointed a Dep. Superintend. Surgeon.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 17, 1823.

Lieut. R. H. Phillips to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast, to 1st bat. 25th N. I., in the room of Smith, promoted.

Lieut. R. Beatson to act as Adjut. to 1st bat. 11th N. I. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Sim, on sick certificate.

March 18, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Noton to be Adj. to 1st bat. 23d N. I., vice Wade.

March 19, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Jas. Stuart is removed from 1st to 2d bat. 17th N. I., and Lieut. Wm. Beveridge is posted to former bat.

Capt. W. Nott is removed from 2d to 1st bat. 20th regt.

Capt. W. L. Trueman and Lieut. James Hay, 20th N. I., are posted to 2d bat. of regt.

Lieut. Weston, Dep. Judge Advocate-General, to act as Secretary and Persian Interp. to Colonel Adams during absence of Capt. Beckett.

2d Lieut. Wiggins is removed from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat. of Artillery, and ordered to proceed to Agm.

Lieut. Abbott, 2d comp. 1st bat., is directed to proceed to Almorah and receive charge of Artillery stationed at that post.

March 22, 1823.

Lieut. T. Roberts, 2d bat. 26th N. I. to act as Adj. to five companies of that bat. stationed at Khoordah.

2d Lieut. Burlton is attached to the flotilla on the Burrumpootra, and directed to join at Jogigopah.

Brev. Capt. Wallace to act as Adj. to the Corps under the command of Capt. M'Leod at Chilmar, during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Wake.

Capt. Salmon, 18th N. I., to do duty with Dinagepoor Local Battalion at Titalia.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.

Feb. 28. Lieut.-Col. L. R. O'Brien, 8th regt. L. C., on account of health.

Ens. Bowyer Steward, 12th regt. N. I., ditto.

March 18, Lieut. John Murray, 3d regt. N. I., ditto.

21. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Henry Peter Carleton, Europ. regt., ditto.

Cornet G. R. Crommelin, 1st regt. L. C. (to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope) ditto.

Lieut. G. Warren, Europ. Regt. (obtained permission of the Government of Fort St. George).

To Bombay.

March 14. Assist. Surg. H. S. Mercer, 2d bat. 23d N. I., for six months, for his health.

To Prince of Wales' Island.

March 14. Ens. Rich. Somerville, 21st N. I., for seven months, for recovery of his health.

Cancelled.

March 14. Ens. Martin West, 4th regt. N. I., to Europe on his private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

We have just been favoured with the third report relative to Serampore College for the year ending December 31st 1822. It will be recollected that the great object of this highly laudable institution, is to diffuse that light throughout the country as far as its influence can extend, which shall promote the welfare of India by ameliorating its intellectual and moral condition. This it aims at accomplishing, says the report, by giving a classic Indian education to the ablest of the youths furnished by its increasing native Christian population, together with a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, of general history, geography, and natural science, and of the English tongue to a select number; by imparting general knowledge to such Hin-

doo and Mussulman youths as may be placed on the institution by subscribers who have that privilege, and by holding out to those Europeans and Indo-British youth, who may wish to study at Serampore College, all its advantages without any distinction relative to birth, nation, or religious creed. The college buildings are so far advanced as to admit of business being conducted in them. The twelve side rooms of the central buildings are nearly all finished, together with the lecture room and library; but until the two cast iron staircases, which have been commissioned from England, and are daily expected, arrive, the central buildings cannot be completed. Of the four suites of rooms for the professors two are finished. Each suite contains eight rooms of various sizes, four below and four above, with an upper and lower veranda to the south, the upper veranda being supported by sixteen pillars of the Ionic order. The Rev. John Mack, who recently delivered an able course of lectures on chemistry in the room belonging to the Asiatic Society, is appointed to the duties of the scientific department of the college.

The number of students mentioned in the last report was forty-five: the number at present on the college foundation is fifty.

The committee have admitted two Mussulman youths from Delhi, on a fund termed the Delhi School Fund, under the direction of Capt. Gowan, who on his late departure for Europe thought he could not better provide for the future diffusion of knowledge in that city, than by two youths from Delhi being constantly supported at Serampore College on the interest of this fund. Of these two youths, one is now studying Persian, and the other Sungskrit. A third admitted is a Mahratta brahman, a out twenty, a good Persian scholar, whom Capt. Gowan has placed here for three years at his own expense, with the view of enlarging his mind. He is now studying Sungskrit and English, in addition to geography and the Newtonian system of astronomy. These three students, with the six brahmans who are studying astronomy in the college, as their caste will not permit them to eat in the college, receive a certain sum monthly to board themselves, according to their ideas of caste, while they regularly attend the college at the appointed hours.

The fourth quarterly examination of the students was held in the College Hall, in the presence of the Hon. Col. Krefling, Governor of Serampore, and various other gentlemen. It is intended in the ensuing year to give the native youths, who are studying English, some knowledge of the first principles of chemistry, with the hope of diffusing a taste for science more widely among them. The committee propose to

add to the collegiate establishment a Divinity Professor.

As a suite of apartments is already prepared sufficiently commodious for even a large family, two hundred and fifty rupees monthly, the salary fixed for each professor in Serampore College, will enable a man whose whole mind is absorbed in the love of piety and knowledge, to support a family with comfort, in a situation so quiet and retired. And should the generosity of the public enable the committee to meet this additional expense in the course of the ensuing year, no further delay will be necessary.

The committee also propose to have a medical Professor; and, encouraged by the favourable disposition of Government, they have written home for a man, who shall unite sound medical knowledge to sterling piety, and a regard for the welfare of India.

In cultivating the study of astronomy among the native students, says the report, the importance of an observatory has not escaped the notice of the committee; and happily the height and firmness of the central building of the college will admit of one being erected with very little expense. The extreme height of the building is sixty feet; and as the front wall is raised four or five feet as an equivoise to the weight of the pediment on the pillars in front, that wall, ninety feet in length, admits of an observatory's being raised on it, which will easily command the horizon, free of all obstruction, at a height of nearly seventy feet from the surface of the earth, and in a situation where no rumbling of carriages can possibly affect the instruments. As an astronomical clock and other instruments requisite for an observatory, were brought out by Mr. Mack in 1821, or have been received since, the committee suppose that it may be completed for less than a thousand rupees. The utility of an observatory to those natives who study astronomy, must be too obvious to need mentioning; actual observations made from time to time, must carry to the mind that demonstration of the earth of the Newtonian system, and the falsehood of their own, in its own nature irresistible.

The Serampore missionaries have presented to the library about three thousand volumes, which they have been employed in collecting above twenty years. The report thus concludes:—

Having submitted to the public the present state of the college, with their views and wishes relative to its future operations, the committee beg leave to mention the state of its funds. These have been applied wholly to the purchase of the ground, and the support of the teachers and students, the Serampore missionaries having taken off from the public all the expense of the

college buildings. But the monthly expenditure of the college, with the purchase of the ground for the preparatory seminary, has left them at the close of this year also four thousand rupees behind. In its annual expenses, however, the committee have studied the strictest economy; and it is their constant wish so to watch over them, that every rupee expended shall make its full return of value in promoting the welfare of India. The moderate scale of the expenses, indeed, will be sufficiently evident when it is considered, that a college containing forty-five youths on its foundation, a European professor, and a sufficient number of native pundits and teachers, has this year been supported at the monthly expense to the Indian public of little more than six hundred rupees. The plan they have pointed out respecting a Divinity professor, and a class of youths in European habits, will, it is true, make the expenditure rather exceed a thousand rupees monthly in future: but they humbly trust, that the objects likely to be secured by this sum will be found such as fully to counterbalance this expense, in their utility to the country at large. And after more than a lac of rupees has been expended in providing buildings and premises, in a situation well suited for such an institution, it would be matter of regret were it to be so straitened in its operation for want of funds, as to frustrate its object and design. But this, under the Divine goodness, they cheerfully leave to that public who have hitherto so generously encouraged all their attempts to promote the welfare of their Indian fellow-subjects, intreating them to accept their warmest thanks for the patronage with which they have already honoured this infant institution.

They merely beg leave to add, that as among the gentlemen in various parts of India, who honour the institution with their patronage, some may be desirous that its benefits may extend to the part of the country in which they reside, and hence wish to send thence some intelligent native youth to be trained up in the college, any gentleman subscribing a hundred rupees annually, will be considered as the patron of a scholarship, as long as such subscription be continued, to which scholarship he may recommend any native youth for support and education in the college, free of further expense, whether he be Christian, Hindoo, or Moosulman, it being only understood that the native youth thus sent shall be subject to the rules of the college respecting diligence and correct moral conduct.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. March 13.*]

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta, March 8, 1823.

The King *versus* Moosdeen Kissenchund, Muddun Moocharrun, Gooroochun Doss, and two others, chowkedars.

The Court was occupied the whole of the day on the trial of these chowkedars, for an assault and false imprisonment.

Messrs. Fergusson and Turton appeared for the prosecutors, and Mr. Clarke for the defendants.

Mr. Fergusson addressed the Jury, and stated that the prosecutors were brothers, that one of them was a mere lad, and at the time of the assault complained of had been playing with covies with another lad, still younger than himself, when the prisoner Moosdeen Kissenchund, who was a chowkeedar, came up and charged them with gambling. The younger lad was frightened and ran away; but the prosecutor, who appeared to be a spirited boy, was not to be intimidated by an accusation which he knew to be false, and stoutly refused to depart. He admired the boy's spirit, and he was sure the Jury would do the same.

The prosecutor had some pice in his hand, which the chowkeedar demanded; but the boy replied, that he was not playing with them, he was only playing with covies, and that he would not part with the pice, as they had been given to him for his tiffin. An altercation then ensued, when the chowkeedar seized the lad, and dragged him to the tannah; he gave him several blows, one of which was a very severe one on the eye; at this time the other prosecutor came up, and asked the prisoner why he struck his brother: on which he seized him also. The Jury should observe here, that there would be no excuse for the assault on this latter prosecutor, he had not been engaged in this supposed offence of gambling. Several chowkedars now came up; both the prosecutors were hauled to the tannah, and on reaching it they were forced into a room, and there cruelly beaten: He would call witnesses who would prove they heard the sound of blows, and the cries of the prosecutors; and this, with the evidence of the prosecutors themselves, would make his case. The learned gentleman then observed, that there was no accusation whatever against one prosecutor, which could afford the least pretext for the conduct of the chowkedars; and as for the other, what was it, but that he had committed an offence of which the Jury themselves must have been guilty five hundred times, if when boys they had ever indulged in the crime of playing marbles. He then remarked on the great importance of which cases of this nature were to the public; that persons in the situations of the prisoners were too prone to outstep the bounds of their authority; they had repeated instances of it, and he believed this to be but one among the many.

The first witness called was the lad who had been playing with the younger prosecutor. He proved the circumstances as stat-

ed by the learned counsel, and swore positively that they were not playing for pice, and that he himself had no pice with him at the time. On cross-examination by Mr. Clarke he persisted in the same tale, and was perfectly consistent; but he admitted that when the chowkeedar came up, he said to them, "You are the children of respectable people, and what do you play for?" That the chowkeedar never attempted to seize him, for he went away as soon as he spoke to him; that there was a great deal of abuse between the prosecutor and the chowkeedar, and that it was not till the prosecutor had said he would not go away, that the chowkeedar seized him; that there was a struggle between the prosecutor and the chowkeedar; and one or two boys assisted the prosecutor; there might have been three or four, he could not say; he had not been convicted of gambling.

The two prosecutors were then severally called, and proved the case as already detailed. On cross-examination they admitted that they had only been detained forty minutes in the tannah, till they were removed to the police-office;—it was during these forty minutes that the beating had taken place—that there were a great number of persons in the tannah at the time they were beaten; that persons outside could look over the wall and see them beaten, and they named some who had (who were afterwards called as witnesses).—That from the police they were committed by Mr. Blaquiere in default of bail; that they were brought up next morning. In reply to a question, if one had not been fined for gambling, and the other for attempt to rescue, Mr. Turton objected to the question. Mr. Clarke—"Very well, our own evidence shall establish that."

Three other witnesses were examined who swore they saw the prisoners taken into the tannah; that they were outside, and heard the blows, and their cries. On cross-examination they denied that they looked over the wall (two of them had been named by the prosecutors as looking over the wall). One of them was cross-examined as to his being at his shop in the bazar at the time he was swearing that he was at the tannah. Another was cross-examined as to his being at the Mint at the same time; he said he worked in the Mint, and went at different hours from half-past eight to eleven o'clock, just as suited him; he admitted the other workmen were obliged to be there at nine, and that there was a roll called at half-past nine; and that on this morning he remained at the tannah till half-past ten.

Re-examined by Mr. Fergusson.—"He worked by piece-work and not by time."

Mr. Clarke.—"But you must answer the roll when called?"—"Yes."

Mr. Clarke rose for the defence. He commenced with stating that the prisoners

were extremely poor men, and unable to employ any attorney; that the few papers relative to the affair which he held had been put into his hands through the humanity of the magistrates, who were unwilling that these poor men should suffer on account of their poverty. The learned gentleman then commented on the address of the counsel for the prosecution; he stated that he disagreed with Mr. Fergusson, that there was no vindictive spirit in this prosecution: he considered it to be one of those infamous cases, which abandoned characters are too apt to institute from mere motives of revenge, against those who have brought them to punishment for their crimes. As for what his learned friend had said, that the police were generally too prone to exceed their authority; however it might happen in other places, he believed it was not the case here. His learned friend was a magistrate, and would take most especial care that there should be no cause for such complaints. His defence would be extremely simple. He would prove the prosecutors to have violated the law, and to have been convicted and punished for that violation; he would prove his clients to be men of irreproachable character, and against whom no complaint had ever been made. Here then were the had arrayed against the good—and that on an occasion when the good had been performing their duty, and bringing to punishment the delinquency of the bad. With such a state of things in the very outset, it behoved the Jury to be very cautious how they credited a tale, trumped up by convicted gamblers against the very officers through whose vigilance they had been punished. To what class of society did these men belong? The conviction of the Magistrate warranted him in calling them gamblers, and in that one description there was a combination of crime. The learned gentleman then made a great many remarks on the effects of gambling, and the little credit which, under those circumstances, ought to be attached to the tale of the prosecutors. He then commented on the evidence. The first witness, he said, was a fellow delinquent, but who through his prudence in attending to the remonstrance of the officer had saved himself. His testimony ought to be received with a certain degree of caution—although there was but one part which he would not admit, and that was his assertion that they were playing for cowries only. The Jury would observe that he could not assert otherwise without convicting himself: but they must also be aware that it was notorious that cowries were purposely used to avoid detection, and were a mere symbol for annas, rupees, or higher stakes. With such a notorious fact, it was the duty of the officer to arrest them, even if he had seen no pice; but he would call witnesses to prove that pice were actually staked. Then came

two most credible witnesses, the prosecutors themselves, who were certain to tell their own tale well. Though one of them had recollected for his friends that which they could not recollect for themselves, about the looking over the wall. He had seen them look over the wall, though they had never looked over the wall (Mr. Fergusson, "he did not say so.") Mr. Clarke, "I have got the words down."—But let the Jury recollect—I even asked him the names of the persons who looked over, and he named the two witnesses.—The Judge: "No, Mr. Clarke, there is a mistake: he said they might have looked over."—Mr. Clarke.—Be it so, my Lord, but they said they did not look over—they said they did not see the beating, and I will produce witnesses who did not see it either, but who being in the tannah at the time, must have seen it if it ever took place. But who are these other witnesses? One who swears he was on the spot. I will prove to you that he was at his shop in the Bazar, a mile and a half off, at the time; another has told a tale about the Mint, which makes his tale here very doubtful. The learned gentleman then made some further comments on the evidence, which he submitted was inadequate to bolster up this improbable tale. The charge of false imprisonment full to the ground: the conviction of the magistrates settled that question, and this was not the time to question that conviction. The assault outside the tannah was justified by the resistance which he would prove to have been made, but even the first witness for the prosecution admitted that, the prosecutor had struck the officer, and that, as he was pleased to describe it, three or four boys had joined in the scuffle. As for the assault in the tannah, let the Jury remember that the tannahdar (who was one of the prisoners) and numbers of the chowkedars had nothing to do with the affray outside. They were cool, and could have no enmity to the prisoners: and yet they were called on to believe that these men had, without a motive, been guilty of an act of violence, which rendered them liable to the loss of their places, and the severest punishment; and that in the presence of numbers, who were ready and willing to convict them—and this precious story of folly and cruelty was to be believed on the evidence of two convicted delinquents.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to call four witnesses for the defence. They all lived in the neighbourhood of the tannah, and on hearing the disturbance had gone in, and were there till the prisoners were removed to the police office. They all swore that the prisoners were not beaten in the tannah, and that it could not have happened without their seeing it. On cross-examination, they all admitted themselves to be friends of the tannahdar, and that they had only gone in through curiosity.

Two witnesses were then called, who swore they saw one of the prosecutors and the first witness at play, and that they were staking pice. In cross-examination, one of them admitted that he only saw the pice in the hands of the prosecutor, and that they were playing in a private garden. On re-examination, he said the garden was a compound belonging to several houses; that it was on the road-side, and any one could go into it; that there were many people in it at the time; and that the prosecutor was taking up and putting down the pice as if they were playing with them.

Another witness swore that one of the witnesses, who had said he heard the beating, was at that time in the Bazar attending to his business; it was on the 5th of Poose.

Mr. Fergusson. "What day of the week is this?"—"I don't know."—"You may go down, Sir."—Mr. Clarke. "Stop: have you any reason for knowing it was on the 5th Poose?"—"Yes, I received advices from the witness on that day."

Another witness was called, who in answer to the first question said he knew nothing of the matter. Mr. Clarke observed that this was some mistake, occasioned by the poverty of the defendants, who could not afford to employ an attorney. Mr. Blaquiére was then called, and he produced some minutes of the conviction of the prosecutors written in pencil, and signed by Mr. Ahop and himself. This called up Messrs. Fergusson and Turton, who animadverted very strongly, and at considerable length, on the attempt to produce as a record of conviction a paper written in pencil.

The Judge—"I do not think that counsel offered this as a record of conviction. Mr. Blaquiére may use it to assist his memory."

Mr. Clarke.—"Exactly so, my Lord: your Lordship sees what I meant. The idea is not mine, it belongs entirely to my learned friends. But they are fond of long speeches, and I would not disappoint them."

Mr. Fergusson.—"I speak here so often, that I cannot be at all desirous of making a speech now."

Mr. Blaquiére then stated that the prisoners had been brought before him, and had been fined sixteen rupees each, one for gambling, and the—

Mr. Turton.—"This is no evidence of a conviction; we must have the record."

Mr. Clarke.—"Well then, let it be evidence that they were not convicted."

Mr. Blaquiére did not know any of the prisoners but the tannahdar. They were all new men, and had been but a few months employed; there never had been any complaint against them. The tannahdar had been eight years attached to the police; he was a humane, excellent cha-

acter, and he was sure would not permit any such outrage in his tannah.

Mr. Fergusson made a very animated reply. He contended that there was no evidence of the gambling, nor any of this talked-of conviction. One of the prosecutors was quite free from the charge, and a verdict for the false imprisonment must therefore inevitably be given. He then commented on the witnesses for the prisoners, whom he described as all being friends of the tannahdar, and therefore willing to assist him with their evidence. As to the remarks of his learned friend about the vice of gambling, they might have read it all in the Rambler, and he did not think that the pages of the Rambler would form any defence for assault and false imprisonment. The learned gentleman then remarked on the evidence at considerable length with all his characteristic ingenuity.

The learned Judge, in summing up, observed that he thought the evidence for the prisoners was fully as much entitled to credit as the evidence for the prosecutors, but that he thought it was much more probable that the prosecutors should bring a false charge against the prisoners, than that the prisoners should have been so foolishly and daringly wicked as to commit the outrage charged against them. The counsel for the prisoners had fallen into a mistake, in stating that the regulations against gambling were made to protect the morals of the people only: it was made to protect the property of the community, for it was notorious that gaming among the lower orders was the cause of all the robberies in Calcutta, and that stolen property was always traced to the gaming houses. It was the especial duty of the police to apprehend all whom they might find gaming, and the public welfare required that the court should support the subordinate officers in the discharge of this important duty. He did not consider that it had been proved that the prisoners had exceeded their authority, and he thought that the authority had been legally and properly exercised in arresting them for gambling, which he considered to be sufficiently proved. He believed that if a decision should be given against the prisoners, it would be difficult to induce the chowkeedars hereafter to arrest any gambler. But, let the consequences be what they might, they were not for the consideration of the Jury. They were to consider whether the evidence had proved that the prosecutors had been treated ill, or with the slightest severity which imperious circumstances did not justify; if the smallest indignity, even striking them with the slipper, had been used towards them, the Jury were bound to find the prisoners guilty. But it was his opinion that the charge had not been made out. It must be remembered

that the Chowkeedar Kishenchunder had desired them to desist from playing: "you are the children of respectable persons, why do you play?" This was not the language of extortion or irritation. One of them goes away, and he is unmolested. But, said the counsel for the prosecution, if they were offending against the laws, he should have arrested both. Perhaps he was wrong in not doing so, but this was a strange complaint for the prosecutors to make: the prisoners were on their trial for cruelty, not for lenity. But the great complaint was of the bearing in the tannah. Now it was possible that the prisoner Kishenchunder, who arrested them, might in the struggle and heat of the moment have exceeded his duty; but was it likely that the tannahdar, a man in superior authority, should without any probable cause permit an outrage of this kind in his tannah, and that in the presence of numbers who could prove his misconduct; and that this improbable outrage should have been committed by a man of whom they had received so high a character? For his part, he did not believe the accusation to be true, and more particularly because he had never received a petition respecting the conduct of police officers (and since he had been a judge he had received nearly ten a day), but that it contained the very same charge for which the prisoners were now put to the bar. It was now for the Jury to consider all the circumstances: he had given them his opinion, but they were to judge for themselves from the evidence which they had heard.

The Jury consulted for nearly ten minutes in their box, and then requested to retire. In half an hour the Judge sent to ask if they were likely soon to come to a decision: they replied that they were not; on which his Lordship left the Court, and said he would return in half an hour. Before he returned, the Jury came into Court, when the Judge was sent for, and entered in a few minutes. The Jury gave in their verdict of—Guilty.

The Judge.—"I am sorry you did not come to a different decision. I fear this verdict will do mischief: if the evidence was not clear, or you had any doubt, that doubt had better have been exercised in favor of the prisoners. Let the prisoners pay one anna each and be discharged; they must not be discharged till the fine is paid."—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

Calcutta, March 11, 1823.

The King on the prosecution of Muddon Ghose, *versus* Bajmarain Rysack, Kistnokinker Bysack, Kistnomohun Bysack, Muthoor Takboor and Cheroo Mullick.

Mr. Turlon and Mr. Eaton were retained on behalf of Kistnomohun Bysack, and Mr. Fergusson for the other defendants.

The Clerk of the Crown read the indictment to the Jury, which charged the defendants with committing an assault upon one Muddoh Ghose, whilst in the execution of his office as one of the peons of the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts in Calcutta, to which the defendants pleaded—Not Guilty.

The facts of the case, as appeared from the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution, were shortly these.

Muddoh Ghose (the prosecutor) went in the month of July last, by order of the Court of Requests, to execute a warrant under a decree, which had issued from that Court against the defendant Rajnarain Bysack. When that person was pointed out to the prosecutor, he attempted to take him into custody; but was prevented by the defendants, who came up with ten or twelve durwans, forcibly took the warrant from his hands, and pushed him violently into the house of Muthoor Takhoor, where they beat him so severely, that he fell senseless to the ground. When he was in this state, it appeared, that Tarraneychurn Chatterjee sprinkled water on his face, and afterwards took him back to the Court of Requests: where he made his complaint to the Commissioners, who referred him to the police. The matter was there inquired into by the magistrates, and the defendants committed to take their trial for the offence. It was sworn by the prosecutor, that he lost twenty rupees in the affray, which had been given to him by his mother shortly before, for the purpose of paying into Court on account of some costs for which he was answerable. All the witnesses concurred in stating that Kistnomohun Bysack was the most active in the assault, and that he repeatedly struck the prosecutor with a ruler which he held in his hand; but there was a variance in their testimony as to whether he came up at the commencement of the scuffle, or joined in it afterwards and also whether it was the defendant Kistnokinker or Kistnomohun who took the warrant from the prosecutor and destroyed it.

Mr. Blaquiére deposed to marks of violence having appeared on the prosecutor's back and hand, at the time he made his complaint at the police.

After the evidence had been gone through for the prosecution, Mr. Fergusson said he did not think that the witnesses had deposed to any thing which could affect his clients, and should therefore decline addressing the Jury. In this Sir Francis McNaghten and the Jury concurred, and all the defendants except Kistnomohun Bysack were then acquitted.

Mr. Turton then proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of the other defendant, Kistnomohun Bysack. He would not pretend to say that there was not something in the evidence to go to the Jury

with respect to Kistnomohun, particularly after what had fallen from Mr. Blaquiére: but the effect of this evidence remained to be shown. It was, he said, a laid down principle of British law, that where there was any thing in the evidence on the part of the prosecution which tended to excite a doubt, the defendant was entitled to the benefit of that doubt; and as this rule was not confined to crimes of a particular nature, but applicable to all, he thought his client ought to have it in the present instance. That a doubt must exist in the minds of the Jury, after the contradictory evidence which they had heard, was quite certain. Some of them had sworn that Kistnokinker had taken the warrant from Rajnarain and destroyed it; others, on the contrary, had accused the prisoner of doing so. Again it had been said that Kistnomohun was not present at the commencement of the scuffle; on the other hand, it had been deposed that they all came together: which sufficiently shewed that the witnesses were inconsistent in their evidence, and created that doubt which he had before said his client was entitled to the benefit of. It appeared to the learned counsel that the prosecutor's object in getting up this story, was to induce the commissioners of the Court of Requests to allow him time for the payment of the money which he stood indebted to them, under the assertion that he had lost it whilst endeavouring to enforce their orders. Mr. Turton concluded an ingenious and animated speech by observing, that as the Jury had considered the evidence insufficient as to four of the five defendants, and acquitted them, he trusted they would not see any thing to induce them to return a different verdict against this defendant. Several witnesses were then called to prove, that the defendant had driven out in his buggy on the day and at the time when the affray took place, and that he did not himself take any part in it, but merely proceeded to the house of Muddoh Takhoor, to compel the return of three of his servants who had gone there and engaged in the riot; but they failed in establishing his innocence to the satisfaction of the Jury, who after a short address from his Lordship returned a verdict of—Guilty.—*[Beng. Hurk.]*

BABOO MUTTELLALL MULLICK'S SPLENDID NAUTCH.

Baboo Muttellall Mullick, on Saturday night, 15th March, entertained a numerous assemblage of respectable natives and European ladies and gentlemen at a splendid nautch, in his spacious garden-house at Soorah. After a somewhat long and rather rough ride, we were glad at length to see a blaze of light through the groves that surrounded the mansion, and sounds of melody greeted the ear before the en-

raptured spectator was ushered into the presence of the enchanting almas. We found the seats upon each side of the great chamber occupied with company; and towards one end, upon a Persian carpet, reclined the minstrels of Cashmere, whose Amphionite fingers called forth from their classic-looking instruments the most ravishing strains of unheard-of exquisiteness. These legitimate sons of Orpheus evinced all that enthusiasm of gesture and thrilling sympathy, which is the surest sign and proof of excellency in a minstrel, to whatever work he may belong. Like the gymnosophists of old, they seemed entirely absorbed within themselves, holding converse alone with that guardian soul of music which they carried in their own bosoms, and which oozed out at their finger ends with that exquisite effect, which, to be appreciated, must be heard.

Before the Amphionites stood the fair vocalist Begum Jahn, who, distinguished though she be for the peculiarly deep sonorounness of her rich tones, is more celebrated in saltation than warbling. Her figure, tall and rather energetically outlined, gave a not unpoetical idea of a Thalestris. On her left hand stood a fairy-like little damsel, clad in manifold petticoats and robes of muslin, and serving no other purpose, that we could divine, save that of a moving pedestal to the left upper extremity of Begum Jahn, which rested upon the head of the former with a relaxed gracefulness, while the right arm balanced its polished and beautiful lever in air, waving to and fro like the bough of a blossomy tree. Begum Jahn now and then threw herself into attitudes, and gave a charming staccato movement to her person altogether, which completely eclipsed the most superb specimens of hopping, gliding, or jerking, ever witnessed in the town-hall; really it is ten thousand pities that such capabilities for waltzing as Begum Jahn's could not be brought into action at a bachelor's ball: such a sight would warm the most frosty "Lamentable" that ever was. We infinitely prefer Begum Jahn's saltation to her singing. The latter is of too grave a cast for our taste, and rich sublime though all confessed it to be, yet it has a mellifluous effect upon the articular nerves, which is apt to terminate somnambulously with reference to the ocular ones. At length we were happy to see merit rewarded with approving smiles, and that meed of paun out of its golden casket, which those who know its intrinsic worth can best estimate the value of.

After Begum Jahn stood up the not less charming, the not less tall, but far less stout, fair chorister whose dulcidenous name we were informed was Hingun. There was a deeper expression of sentiment in the face of the pensive Hingun

than in the other. Her pedestal was a plump damsel, with black sparkling eyes, and who chewed those herbiferous cates which the Indian muses so much delight in, with a peculiarity of masticatory elegance, which makes us quite in love with pain for the rest of the evening. Hingun having given a prelude or two, with the most tuneful larynx in the world, sang *Tara tu Tara* in a most beautiful style. Indeed, after Nickee, we never heard it sung so well. Nickee herself we were sorry not to meet at the entertainment, which was not the fault of the bountiful host, but of circumstances. At length the nerves could no longer stand those multiplied calls made upon their sympathies. Nature after exquisite entertainment requires repose: we accordingly rose and went away with the party whom we had accompanied to the happy scene, each making his own little comment upon all the agréments that had passed, and all longing to get home, for the purpose of meditating more intensely upon what had been seen, and dreaming it in slumbering visions. The polite assiduity of Baboo Mutteelall Mullick was observed by all, and experienced by every one. The most polished attentions required by Oriental etiquette, were paid with an alacrity and zeal which made them more acceptable. Homage was paid where homage was due, and perfumes flowed from golden censers, and nosegays were presented to the daughters of Europe by the gallant hands of Oriental Hidalgo. In a chamber at each end of the grand hall, a cold collation was spread out for all who chose to partake. We observed no demand for the viands; every measure had been adopted, in a word, that tended to lull the faculties into a pleasing sort of repose nearly allied to somnambulism, and to remove from the mind all unpleasant impressions. At length we quitted the scene, leaving the chivalry of Scorah with a gratified remembrance of the scene in whose splendours we had just partaken.—[*India Gaz.*]

BACHELOR'S BALL.

On Monday evening 10th March, the gaieties of the season were closed by the Bachelors of Calcutta entertaining their married friends and the fair spinsters of this city with a ball and supper, at the Town Hall. The day had been rainy throughout, and the evening continued gloomy. The weather, however, was fortunately fresh and cool; and if we may judge from the numbers assembled, the pluvius state of the atmosphere could not have deterred many of their fair friends from gracing the ball of the "Lamentables" with their presence.

It had, we understand, been originally determined that masks and faucy dresses should not be admitted, and then again,

that they should be admitted; but finally, and doubtless after the most mature deliberation, it was resolved that they should not be tolerated, though we confess we can see no sufficient reason for their exclusion. Fancy, with her "quips, and pranks, and wanton wiles" never fails to add life and animation to the gayest scene; and we really cannot imagine that any unpleasant consequence could ever arise from the admission of masks at the Town Hall, when sufficient precautions are taken in the distribution of the tickets.

The dance commenced about ten o'clock, and was continued with great animation till the hour of supper. Quadrilles were, as usual, the order of the evening; but the almost exploded country dance gave occasional variety to the scene, and afforded some, who otherwise must have remained inglorious spectators, an opportunity of sharing in the saltatorial amusements of the evening.

At the usual hour, the company descended to one of the very best suppers that has ever been given in the Town Hall. Every thing was good; and the wine, more particularly, was excellent. After supper, Colonel Marley, the President, after an appropriate speech, gave as a toast "*The Ladies*," which was drunk in bumpers of Champagne with loudly expressed enthusiasm, and all the deep devotion which that toast can never fail to inspire.

After supper the company returned to the ball-room, when dancing was recommenced, and continued to a late hour. Towards the close of the ball, several couples entered the giddy but graceful circle of the waltz, and were soon surrounded by those who assembled thick "*as leaves in Vallumbrosa*," to witness this truly elegant and fascinating dance.

We have heard some of our "*Lamentable*," and we may say lamenting friends, say, the ball was not so fully attended, nor afforded them so much pleasure as they expected. What they expected we know not; but "*we've an idea*" that the dispositions of our said friends have begun to curdle by too long a perseverance in a state of "*single blessedness*;" the acidulating properties of which are, alas! but too well known. We therefore earnestly exhort them, *sans delay*, to get married. For ourselves, we thought the festivities of the ball and banquet as delightful as youth, and beauty, and gaiety, good music, good wine, and good humour could possibly render them; and at a very late hour left the ball-room still crowded with the votaries of Terpsichore, repeating to ourselves, in the words of the first of living poets:

"Well speeds alike the banquet and the ball;
And the gay dance of bounding beauty's train
Links grace and harmony in happiest chain;
Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands,
That mingle there in well-accorded bands;

It is a sight the careful brow might soothe,
And make age smile and dream itself to youth;
And youth forget such hour was past on earth,
So springs the exulting bloom to that mirth!"

[*Col. Jour.*

KISHNAGHUR DISTRICT.

Another daring outrage has been committed on the persons of two indigo planters in the Kishnaghur District. Towards the end of last week, a body of armed men lay concealed under the banks of a tank, and on the approach of the two gentlemen, Mr. H. and Mr. C., whose road lay in that direction, they first assailed them with a volley of abuse, and then growing more daring, advanced with the apparent intention of a desperate attack. Being well mounted, the gentlemen with their attendants, on finding things wear so serious an aspect, charged the whole gang; some of whom, separating from the main body, were surrounded; but in the hurry to lay hold of more, it is to be regretted the captives got away from those employed to secure them. The marauders succeeded, under cover of a thick fog, in making their escape across a jheel, leaving in the hands of the gentlemen and their servants six of the clubs with which they had armed themselves.

Intelligence has been sent to Kishnaghur; and it will appear rather extraordinary that these persons, composing a body of about forty, who were, it is suspected, sent from Ranagaut for some desperate enterprise, have been suffered to prow about that part of the country unapprehended by the police, although notice of them has long since been sent to the same head-quarters; and the Daroga has repeatedly declared, that he has long known these men as desperate characters, but lamented that no orders had been sent to have them apprehended. But for the spirited manner in which the defence was turned into an attack, the public might again have to read the account of another massacre.—[*Cal. Jour.*, March 13.

By a letter received in the course of yesterday, of a later date than that communicating the article of intelligence inserted in the Journal of yesterday morning, we are happy to understand that measures have been adopted by the magistrate of the district, which will in all probability tend to check effectually the desperadoes who have so long infested that part of the country. Such laudable activity on the part of the police authorities is deserving of every praise, and must secure to them the gratitude of the public. The following is an extract of a private letter:

"I am happy to say that the daring attack made by a band of ruffians, on the persons of two gentlemen in Kishnaghur, has met with immediate attention from the

magistrate, Mr. Turnbull, to whom information had been sent. I understand that some of the same party were concealed within the gentleman's factories a few nights previous all night, and that close to his residence; but the birjobassis going their rounds, and perceiving something like men concealing themselves, gave the alarm. One of these persons only was secured, but not without a considerable struggle, and has already been despatched to Kishnagur for trial. I am led to believe that he was sent there for some very desperate purpose, and at the instigation of some Zemindar. The well meant caution of the Daroga had been acted upon, and the vigilance of the burkundosses is entitled to the highest praise; but how lamentable is it to see the lives and property of persons situated as planters, thus subject to such attacks, and without the means of acting on the offensive, as in this case, where the assailants were for some time known to be collecting.

"It is however well it is no worse; and I cannot refrain recommending gentlemen thus situated, as at a distance of forty miles from the magistrate's station, that whenever a similar outrage takes place, and the Thannadars are at all remiss in diligence, that they should not be over nice as to the means to be employed of apprehending, securing and forwarding such persons to the magistrates; and from whom, I doubt not, they will receive such thanks as the promptitude and necessity of the measure will justify."—[*Ibid.* March 14.

PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.

(Circular.)

Gentlemen: As parents, guardians, and friends to our projected school, of which both the proprietary right and efficient management will be in our own hands, the favour of your attendance is particularly requested at a meeting to be holden at my house, No. 25, South Colingah Street, on Saturday next the 1st proximo, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Of this meeting, both the time and place have been determined on by a majority of friends.

On so interesting an occasion, when we are to engage in the first preliminaries of a work, the beneficial effects of which will flow down to our children's children, it is needless for me to express any hope as to a full meeting. On this point, the best feelings of the individuals now addressed, furnish the most ample pledge.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient and faithful servant,

JOHN W. RICKETTS.

Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1823.

At a meeting of Parents, Guardians, and Friends, holden at the house of Mr. J. W. Ricketts, in South Colingah Street, Saturday evening, the 1st March 1823:

It was Resolved, 1. That we form ourselves into a Society to promote the education of our children, by projecting an institution which shall be managed by a committee chosen from among the general body of parents, guardians, and friends.

2. That it be designated "The Parental Academic Institution," as indicative of its peculiar origin.

3. That the following gentlemen be chosen on the Committee of Management for the ensuing year, seven of whom to form a quorum for the transaction of business, viz. Messrs. J. L. Blaney, E. Brightman, W. DaCosta, R. Frith, J. L. Heatly, C. Hudson, M. Johnson, C. Kerr, R. Kerr, J. Kyd, J. F. Sandys, T. B. Scott, P. Sutherland.

4. That the committee of managers be requested to make arrangements, without delay, for the commencement of operations; and to frame a Code of Rules and Regulations.

5. That Mr. J. W. Ricketts be appointed Secretary to the Institution for the ensuing year.

6. That Messrs. Alexander and Co. be requested to accept the office of Treasurers to the Institution.

7. That an Annual Meeting of Parents, Guardians and Friends to the Institution be holden on such day, and at such time and place as may hereafter be determined upon; when the accounts of the Society will be laid before them, a Report of the proceedings read, and a Committee of Managers elected for the ensuing year.

8. That in conformity with the suggestion of friends engaged in the undertaking, a book of donations be opened for the reception of the names of those who may be disposed to render pecuniary support to the Institution.

9. That the Institution shall be open for the admission of every child, whose parents, guardians or friends may be willing to conform to the rules and regulations of the Society.

10. That any five members of the committee be empowered to call a General Meeting, whenever they may deem it expedient to do so.

JOHN W. RICKETTS, Sec. P.A.I.

Donations to the Parental-Academic Institution.

Names of Donors. Rs.	Names of Donors. Rs.
Baillie, J. 10	Frith, Robert ... 200
Bartlett, Abel ... 100	Heatly, J. L. ... 100
Bartlett, T. 100	Heery, J. 25
Black, Andrew 100	Hill, J. 50
Blaney, J. L. ... 50	Hudson, C. 100
Byrn, W. 100	Jacobs, James ... 92
Cockburn, M. ... 100	Jones, C. J. 20
Cornelius, H. ... 50	Kellner, F. D. ... 32
Dacosta, W. 500	Kerr, C. 50
Elias, J. 8	Kerr, R. 75
Fraser, W. 5	Kyd, J. 500

Names of Donors. Rs.	Names of Donors. Rs.
Mercado, J. 25	Rymer, W. C. 10
Palmer, H. 10	Sandford, G. 100
Payne, J., jun. 80	Sandys, J. F. 100
Pereira, P. 10	Sturmer, W. 20
Perroux, A. 50	Sutherland, P. 100
Perroux, J. 100	Swaine, W. A. 32
Reed, Charles. 500	Wilson, P. 25
Ricketts, J. W. 100	Wood, James. 32

JOHN W. RICKETTS, Sec. P. A. I.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALCUTTA
AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On the 21st Feb. the friends of this institution met at the Town Hall, pursuant to advertisement, to celebrate their twelfth anniversary. We have been longer in noticing the proceedings of this meeting than we could have wished. Indeed, as we were not ourselves present, we should not now be able to furnish our readers with the particulars, but for the kind attention of a correspondent.

The attendance in the Town Hall, on the late anniversary of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, though not very numerous, was, as usual, highly respectable. The principal feature in the report was its review of the operations and effects of the Calcutta Bible Association, instituted in July last. It will be heard with satisfaction, that this new ally has been most honourably active and successful in its career, having collected, chiefly in small contributions, near 6,000 rupees in aid of the cause. But this is its smallest praise. Its beneficial effects on the Christian Community have been considerable, Christians of all denominations in Calcutta have been excited to new earnestness in the charitable work of disseminating the Holy Scriptures, and there is good reason to hope that many individuals, who were before indifferent to the Bible, have had their attention called to it, and learned to appreciate this treasure, in consequence of their intercourse with the visiting members of the Association Committee; and if the future proceedings of the Association keep pace only with the past, the community cannot but receive from it the most essential benefit. It is needless to anticipate the subject by entering into details in this place, as the public will soon be in full possession of the facts, from the Society's own printed document. Soon after ten o'clock the chair was taken, and the report read by G. Udny, Esq. Great interest was imparted to the meeting, by the re-appearance at this anniversary of the respected Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., the late President, to whom the Society was indebted for many years for so much of its efficiency. When the report had been read, Mr. Harington rose, and addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"Gentlemen: In rising to move that the interesting report which you have

heard be adopted and printed, I must request you not to expect any thing like a regular and formal speech, for which I am neither qualified nor prepared. I had no information of the contents of the Report, till it was read to us by the Chairman. But I am sure that I express the sense of every one present, when I say that it has afforded me the highest gratification. The recent formation of a Bible Association at this Presidency, calculated to enlarge the utility of the Auxiliary Society, forms a new era in the annals of the institution; and from the success which has already attended it, the example given for a similar association at Benares, and the probability of its leading to several kindred associations (the advantages of which in other countries are well known), cannot fail to bring a material accession of energy in promotion of the simple and important object of all Bible Institutions founded on the principles of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"I might notice some other interesting matters in the transactions of the past year; but as they are fully mentioned in the report, I choose rather to employ the few moments during which I shall occupy your attention in stating what my late visit to England has enabled me to observe personally, the lively interest taken by the venerable President, Committee, and Secretaries of the Parent Society in the proceedings and success of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, as connected with the common object of both institutions, viz. the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, with a view to the spreading of the Gospel in all the languages of Asia, and thereby diffusing the benefits of true religion (with the blessing of Providence) throughout this quarter of the globe. I cannot do justice to the feelings or expressions of the excellent persons to whom I have referred on this subject; especially to those of the Rev. Mr. Owen, whose zealous exertions in advancement of the great cause, so often and so ably advocated by him, had so impaired his health, that it was feared his useful services could not be continued. I am happy to add, that he was convalescent when I left England; and even if he should be compelled to withdraw from the active station heretofore filled by him with an union of talent, animation, and diligence, as well as with a good-will toward India that cannot be surpassed, I feel confident that his able and worthy coadjutors, who have hitherto shewn equal readiness in promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures throughout this portion of the British Empire, as well as in encouraging correct translations of them in all the vernacular dialects of Asia, will not slacken their exertions nor abate their zeal for these good purposes. I may indeed venture to assure this So-

ciety, from what I witnessed at different meetings of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society which I had the happiness to attend, that no part of the extensive funds of the Parent Society will be withheld, which may from time to time be required to accomplish the design of that admirable institution, especially as it includes an accurate, intelligible version of the divine word in every known language, for the benefit of the native inhabitants of British India, or more comprehensively for the diffusion of real Christianity throughout every part of Asia.

"But I will not longer detain the meeting. The Secretary will have the kindness to read a letter which has been received from one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, and which will be printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee's proceedings during the last year. I will only further beg leave to move, 'that the Report be adopted, and that the usual number of copies be printed for circulation.'"

After this motion had been put and carried, Mr. Udry moved, in which he was seconded by W. B. Bayley, Esq., "that the Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., formerly President of this Society, and now a member of the Supreme Council, be requested to accept of the honorary station of Vice-President;" on the passing of which resolution, Mr. Harington expressed his ready compliance with the request, as consistent with the "favourable views he had always entertained of this institution, and with the precedents already established in the instances of other members of the Local Government."

J. P. Larkins, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, then rose and said, that Mr. Harington having, in his address to the meeting, alluded to the establishment during the year which had just closed of a Bible Association in this city, the necessity of his enlarging on the subject had been in a great measure superseded; and the more so, as the report which had just been read, and which had received, as indeed it merited, the approbation of the meeting, dwelt at considerable length, and in a very interesting strain upon the advantages which are likely to follow, not to our Society merely, but to the Christian community at large, from the co-operation of their own fellow-labourers in the Bible cause. "When, however," he added, "I advert to the highly esteemed gentlemen by whom this association was established, and to whose care the management of it has been committed, I am justified in entertaining the most sanguine hopes of success from their laudable and well directed exertions; and I trust, Gentlemen, that a kind Providence will continue to guide their steps in the way in which they are now proceeding. Asking your prayers,

and those of every well-wisher to the Bible cause on their behalf, I will only further add by moving a Resolution, 'That the cordial thanks of this meeting be offered to the Calcutta Bible Association, which has, even in this its earliest infancy, so essentially contributed to promote the circulation of the Scriptures; and further that we convey to the President and Members of that Association the assurance of our earnest desire to co-operate with them, as instruments in common with ourselves, for the purpose of distributing the greatest blessing heaven can bestow.'"

This resolution was passed with the unanimous and cordial approbation of the meeting. G. Money, Esq. then rose and proposed the usual vote of thanks to the Secretaries and Treasurer of the Institution for their important services. This gentleman also enlarged on the advantages likely to result from the Bible Association, to which he was powerfully impelled, he said, from the list of subscribers which he held in his hand, exhibiting a multitude of small donations and contributions, collected from the poorest inhabitants of the place, whose union in this truly Christian work could not be contemplated without the liveliest hopes of great eventual good.

Some vacancies having occurred in the committee during the last year, the following gentlemen were elected into the committee for the ensuing year:

Dr. Hare;

F. T. Hall, Esq.;

Capt. Hutchinson (of the Engineers).

The Rev. H. Townley, one of the Secretaries, having departed to Europe, Mr. Thomason moved, and was seconded by Mr. Udry, that the Rev. J. Hill be requested to accept the office of joint-Secretary in his room.

Mr. Hill was accordingly nominated, and signified his cordial acceptance of the office.

Before the meeting broke up, Dr. Marshman presented to the Society a copy of the whole Bible, translated at Serampore into the Chinese language, printed on Europe paper, in moveable types. It was felt to be an occasion for congratulation that this important work had been at length so happily completed.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 13.

We have just seen the Fifth Report of the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society; but, as to insert the whole of it would be much too long for our limited space, we have made the following abstract, containing the most interesting parts of it, which cannot fail to give pleasure to every one who feels interested in the education of the natives of India, or who wishes to see them shake off the shackles of superstition with which they are so fast bound, and as-

sume to themselves the place which every reasonable being is destined to hold among his fellows. Without being enthusiasts, we feel that we cannot speak in too high or too flattering terms of the labours of the individuals who have exerted themselves so actively to bring about these desirable ends. Indeed we are fully convinced, that education and civilization are the bases upon which every thing rests that is great or noble in our nature; and, whatever other causes may be subservient to this end, we maintain that without these, they will all be useless. We now proceed to point out the extent of the Society's labours.

Besides the Union Chapel in the Durrumtollah which belongs to this Society, native chapels have been established at Mirzapoor, Manicktula, and Kidderpore. With the exception of that at Manicktula, which it has been deemed advisable to relinquish, these are well attended. Tracts and religious books have been distributed at these stations, and divine service performed on Sunday mornings and Tuesday evenings to attentive and numerous audiences.

Schools, which we consider to be the most useful of the Society's labours, have been established at Kidderpore, Bhabanipore, Chitlah, and Tallah Gunge. On Sunday mornings, the Chitlah and Kidderpore Schools are regularly catechized in one of Bengallee chapels, where the number of children in attendance frequently amounts to seventy.

A female school under the superintendence of Mrs. Trawin, has also been established, where there is sometimes an attendance of sixteen girls. Two of these have made considerable progress in reading, and have committed to memory the whole of the catechism. The regularity of their attendance, and the attention they have displayed to what has been taught them, is said to have been highly gratifying.

The establishment of the school press is another means which in the hands of the Society promises to be highly instrumental in enlightening the natives. The following account will shew that the Society has not been idle in availing themselves of this powerful engine, for it appears that "during the last year the Society's press has printed in Bengallee 12,500 tracts; in English and Bengallee 18,000; in Hindoostanee 4,500; in English and Hindoostanee 1,500; in Hindawi 1,500; amounting in all to 50,000, and ranking a total of tracts which have been printed by the Society since its establishment, of 117,000."

The Society also possesses chapels at Chinsurah and Benares. Messrs. Pearson and Munday preside at the former, and Mr. Adam at the latter place.—Catechetical instruction and preaching are the principal means used by these gentlemen

to promote the important objects which they have in view.

For the support of the Society branches have been formed among its friends, which seem to promise the most favourable results. Among these are the Calcutta Ladies' Branch Society, which has contributed during the last year to the amount of Sa. Rs. 750. 10. Another Branch Society at Chinsurah has contributed Sa. Rs. 773. 2. 3, and a third in His Majesty's 17th regt. of Foot, Sa. Rs. 84. 8. In addition to this, the Society's press has cleared Sa. Rs. 2,387. 6, and the sale of their publications has realized Sa. Rs. 153. The whole of the Society's funds for the last year amount to Sa. Rs. 7,419. 14. 9, and its disbursements to Sa. Rs. 11,096. 7. 3, leaving the Society in debt Sicca Rupees 3,676. 1. 6.

We cannot leave this subject without reverting to a circumstance of a very novel nature, viz. the education of native females. We look upon formation of a school having this object in view, as one of the most direct attacks upon the formidable system of Hindu superstition that could be made; and while we warmly offer our mite of applause to the general objects of the Society, we cannot avoid particularly noticing this fact, as the most spirited and praiseworthy attempt that has yet been made for the diffusion of knowledge, and the amelioration of the condition of our fellow-men.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, March 12.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

March 4. *Clydesdale*, M'Kellar, from Liverpool 21 June.—23. *Perverance*, Feun, from Liverpool 14 Oct.

The *Circassian*, Wasse, from London, arrived off Saugor 1st April, and *Marquess of Hastings*, Barclay, from Madras, passed Saugor same day.

Departures.

March 15. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, for Liverpool.—18. *Minerva*, Bell, for London.—21. *Mangles*, Cogill, to complete her cargo for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Bunnerman, Assist. Com. Gen., of a daughter.

22. At Hansi, the lady of Lieut. Ramsay, 6th regt. N. I., of a son.

24. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. W. Turner, 1st bat. 29th regt. N. I., Adj. and Quart. Mast. of the Europ. Invalids at Chunar, of a daughter.

28. At Keituli, in Bundelcund, the lady of Capt. E. H. Simpson, 1st bat. 8th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

— At Delhi, the lady of Brevet Capt.

G. R. Pemberton, Interpreter and Quart. Mast. 2d bat. 25th N. I., of a son.

March 1. Mrs. Anne Pyra, of a son.

— At Kamptee Cantonment, near Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. T. Whitehead, commanding 1st bat. 21st reg. Beng. N. I., of a son and heir.

3. At Monghyr, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

— At Sultangunge, near Bauglepor, the lady of Maj. W. C. Faithful, 2d bat. 4th Nat. Regt., of a daughter.

6. Mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, wife of J. Pereira, Esq., of a son.

— At Hooghly, the lady of Mr. H. C. Broeager, of a daughter.

10. At Midnapore, the lady of Maj. D'Aguiar, 18th regt., of a daughter.

— At Bogwongolah, Moorsheadabad, Mrs. T. Rose, of a daughter.

— Mrs. A. James, of a son.

11. Mrs. T. Frisby, of a daughter.

— The lady of G. Ballard, Esq., of a son.

15. Mrs. A. C. Pearson, the wife of Mr. George Henry Pearson, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 22. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Henry Griffith Brightman, Esq. to Miss Mary Nuthall, second daughter of Lieut. Col. John Nuthall, 5th reg. Lt. Cav., on the Bengal Establishment.

27. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. J. A. May, of the firm of May and Co., to Mrs. P. Magowan, widow of the late Lieut. Magowan, of the Rungpore Bat.

March 1. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Charles Jones, to Miss Eliza Beck, daughter of the late Capt. R. Beck, of the Country Service.

6. At Cawnpore, by the Rev. H. L. Williams, M. Gisborne, Esq., son of the Rev. T. Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, to Anne Frushard, daughter of the late Rev. D. Brown, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Fort William.

7. At Cossimbazar, by the Rev. W. Eales, Maj. G. Swiney, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to Maria Arabella eldest daughter of Alex. Haig, Esq. late of the Medical Service of Bengal.

11. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Ens. Souter, 2d bat. 11th reg. N. I., to Miss Harriet Uvedale, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Uvedale, Esq. of the Supreme Court.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. T. Ross, of the Hon. Comp. Marine, to Mrs. Jane McCow.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. John Rutherford Aitken, of the Upper Military Orphan School, Kidderpore, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Harrison, Head

Master of the Lower Military Orphan School.

DEATHS.

March 6. At Hameerpoor, Capt. C. B. Nield, of the 4th regt. Bengal Lt. Cav.

8. Mr. Broders, late a Branch Pilot in the H. C.'s Service, aged 85 years.

— At Serampore, of the cholera morbus, Mr. J. F. Annosett, aged 28 years.

— After an illness of eighteen months, Serjeant John Lewis, Garrison Key Serjeant of Fort William, aged 58 years, 22 of which he had spent in the service of the Hon. Company.

11. Mr. James Baxter, the celebrated hair-dresser of Crooked Lane, aged 66 years.

13. At Barrackpore, Capt. John Sepplings, of the 20th regt. N. I. This highly respected officer, while in a fit of delirium occasioned by excruciating bodily pain, unfortunately terminated his own existence by shooting himself with a pistol bullet.

17. Mr. Thomas Russ, Master Pilot in the H. C.'s Marine, aged 38 years.

18. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Henry Batjer.

19. At Purneah, the lady of Capt. W. Bertram, 10th N. I., District Barrackmaster of the 16th or Purneah division.

— Master Silvester Rebello, aged 7 years.

20. At Berhampore, Mr. J. P. Bellew, after a severe bilious attack.

21. Mr. Joseph Wells, Branch Pilot in the H. C. Marine, after lingering under a painful disorder of the liver complaint for eight months.

— Mrs. Mary Ann Frisby, aged 18 years.

23. John Gilmore, Esq., aged 62 years, sincerely regretted.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 31, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Assist. Surgeons of H. M.'s service, when in medical charge of Corps, shall be restricted, in future, to the Batta and other allowances of their regimental rank, in the same manner as Assist. Surgs. of the H.C.'s service.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Regulation for the information and guidance of the Army.

No officer will henceforth be appointed to fill any situation on the General Staff of the Army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of Regimental or Staff duty with a corps.

An officer may hold the situation of Aid-de-Camp after having served one year with his regt.; but the period passed in that situation, except when employed upon field service, is not to be counted regimental duty as described above.

None but officers who have actually done two years' regimental duty, shall be eligible to fill the situations of Adjutant, and Quarter Master and Interpreter.

The General Orders of the 9th of Oct. 1810, and 29th of Oct. 1813, are hereby cancelled.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 13. Mr. A. Wilson, Judge of the Zillah of Malabar.

Mr. John Forbes, do. do. of Combeconum.

Mr. G. D. Drury, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Salem.

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Cuddapah.

20. The Rev. H. Harper, Chaplain at St. Thomas's Mount.

27. James Aitkin, Esq. M., D., Assay-Master.

Mr. H. Lacon, Commissioner for Small Claims on the Carnatic Fund.

Col. R. Scot, C. B., to be Resident at Tanjore.

April 5. Mr. J. C. Morris, to be Deputy Telegoo Translator to the Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

The undermentioned Officers, who are Subalterns of 15 years' standing, have been promoted to the rank of Brevet Capt. from the 1st March 1823:

1st Class, Season 1807.

Lieut. R. Morison, 15th N. I.

Lieut. J. Sinclair, 15th do.

Lieut. M. Clarke, M. E. R.

Lieut. J. Wilson, 15th N. I.

Lieut. R. Cocke, 15th do.

Lieut. J. W. Cleaveland, 19th do.

Lieut. A. Hendrie, 7th do.

Lieut. J. Anthony, 6th do.

Lieut. J. Tod, 17th do.

Lieut. J. Penke, 11th do.

Lieut. L. Macdowall, 12th do.

Lieut. T. R. C. Mantell, 24th do.

Lieut. H. Salmon, 6th do.

Lieut. R. McLeod, 15th do.

Lieut. F. H. M. Wheeler, 15th do.

Lieut. D. C. Stewart, 12th do.

Lieut. J. Clemons, 9th do.

Lieut. W. Strahan, 19th do.

Lieut. H. R. King, 19th do.

Lieut. J. Ward, 20th do.

Lieut. T. Thuillier, 1st do.

Lieut. R. Frew, 22d do.

Lieut. A. Kerr, 7th Cav.

Lieut. R. Gordon, 8th do.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 18. Lieut. Col. W. Morison, C.B., having returned to Madras, will resume the office of Commissary General.

Lieut. Peter Hamond, of Artillery, to place his services at the disposal of the Resident of Nagpoor, with a view to his being attached to Artillery of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpoor.

March 18. Lieut. J. G. Proby, of Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in Malabar and Canara, and Civil Engineer in Western Division.

Lieut. H. C. Cotton, of Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in Mysoor Division, vice Proby.

Ens. A. T. Cotton, of Engineers, to be Assistant to Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Removals.

March 15. Lieut. Col. J. Colebrooke, C.B., from 8th to 2d regt., and Lieut. Col. F. Walker, from 2d to 8th regt.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. March 12. Lieut. F. W. Morgan, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

2d Regt., Feb. 18. Ens. W. Smith removed from 1st to 2d bat.

4th Regt. Jan 31. Lieuts. (Brev. Capts.) J. J. Webb and C. St. John Grant, removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieuts. A. B. Dyce and H. R. Kirby from 2d to 1st bat.—Feb. 25. Lieut. A. B. Bryce to be Adjut. to 1st bat. vice Wallis.—March 12. Lieut. J. Metcalfe, removed from 2d 1st bat.—14. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Walker to be Adjut. to 2d bat. vice Hall, resigned.

5th Regt. March 12. Capt. J. S. Trotter removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. J. Randall from 1st to 2d bat.

6th Regt. Feb. 20. Ens. E. M. Palmer removed from 1st to 2d bat.

9th Regt. Jan. 24. Capt. J. Boles removed from 1st to 2d bat.—Feb. 25. Sen. Ens. H. Currie to be Lieut. vice Seale deceased; date of com. 21 Feb. 1823.—March 7. Lieut. G. Milson to be Adj. to 2d bat. vice Williams, returned to Europe.—12. Maj. T. Hicks posted to 1st, and Lieut. H. Currie to 2d bat.—Ens. J. H. M'Braire removed from 1st to 2d bat.

10th Regt. March 4. Sen. Ens. Peter Steinson to be Lieut. vice Crichton, deceased; date of com. 19 Feb. 1823.—12. Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian removed from 1st to 2d bat.—Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian to be Adj. to 2d bat. vice Crichton, deceased.

11th Regt. Jan. 24. Lieut. P. Hay removed from 2d to 1st bat.—March. 12. Capt. J. Bayley removed from 2d to 1st, and Lieut. G. Gray from 1st to 2d bat.

14th Regt. Jan. 24. Lieut. H. Bevan, removed from 1st to 2d bat.

15th Regt. March 12. Lieut. E. Scrivante, removed from 1st to 2d bat.

17th Regt. March 12. Capt. G. Drew, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

19th Regt. March 12. Capt. A. MacQueen, removed from 2d to 1st, and Capt. T. W. Wigan, from 1st to 2d bat.

20th Regt. March 12. Capt. J. Hadwen removed from 1st to 2d bat.

21st Regt. March 14. Lieut. W. Langford to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Allen.

22d Regt. March 12. Lieut. R. T. Wallace and A. Adam, removed from 1st to 2d bat.

23d Regt. March 12. Capt. W. Heude, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

24th Regt. March 12. Lieut. T. Bell, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

25th Regt. March 7. Sen. Ens. John Edgar to be Lieut. vice Lloyd, deceased; date of com. 26 Feb. 1823.

Removals.

Jan. 24. Ensigns Hill, Doveton, Wall, Clifford, Smyth, Miller, Wilkie, Forbes, Daniell, Gibson, Walker, Spry, Allardyce, Buchanan, and Adams, from doing duty with 1st bat. 3d regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt.

Ensign C. A. Roberts, from doing duty with 2d bat. 4th regt., to do duty with 1st bat. 25th regt.

Feb. 6. Lieut. Col. J. Marshall, from 1st to 23d regt. and 1st bat.; and Lieut. Col. A. Frith, from 23d to the 1st regt. and 2d bat.

March 5. Ensign H. C. Gosling, 1st bat. 7th regt., doing duty with 2d bat. 23d regt., to join his bat. at Mangalore.

ARTILLERY.

Feb. 28. Lieut. R. Seton to be Adj. to 3d bat., vice Hammond.

PIONEERS.

Feb. 15. Lieut. G. M. Annesly, 22d regt., posted to 2d bat. of Pioneers, vice Rowley, promoted.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 25. Assist. Surg. W. F. Reeks, removed from doing duty with H. M.'s 46th regt., and posted to 2d bat. 19th regt.

Assist. Surg. R. Baikie, posted to 6th regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. E. Jessop, M. D., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Assist. Surg. B. G. Maurice, to do duty with H. M.'s Royal Regt.

28. Assist. Surg. E. Jessop, M. D., Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., to join and afford medical aid to Capt. Kyd's detachment of Madras Europ. Regt.

Feb. 18. Assist. Surg. A. N. Magrath, *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 94.

permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

20. Surg. W. McKenzie, removed from 3d regt. L. C. to 13th regt. N. I. and 1st bat.

Surg. D. Henderson, removed from 13th regt. to 3d regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay, removed from 7th regt. N. I. to 3d regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. R. Kellett, removed from 3d regt. L. C. to 2d bat. Artillery.

25. Mr. Edw. Tracy, admitted as an Assist. Surg. from 17th inst.

Assist. Surg. Tracy appointed to do duty under Surgeon of 1st bat. Artillery

March 11. Messrs. James Rankin Gibb, M. D., and John Dunn, admitted as Assist. Surgeons from 8th inst.

12. Assist. Surg. E. W. McCondi, removed from Madras Europ. Regt. to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and appointed to medical charge of Details at Secun.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane, posted to 2d bat. 7th regt.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Smyth, posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

14. Surg. A. Spiers, removed from 24th to 21st regt. and 2d bat.

Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, removed from 21st to 24th regt., and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. B. G. Maurice, removed from doing duty with H. M.'s Regt. Royal Scots, posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and appointed to medical charge of Details at Madura.

Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes, removed from Madras Europ. Regt., and posted to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Assist. Surg. R. Rolland, posted to 3d regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay, removed from 3d regt. L. C. to Madras Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surg. S. W. Lister, appointed to medical charge of Details at Nunddroog.

Assist. Surg. A. N. Magrath, posted to 4th regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. F. Pulham, posted to 1st bat. 22d regt.

Assist. Surg. James Traill, to proceed to Royacottah, and afford medical aid to Detail at that station.

18. Assist. Surgs. J. R. Gibb, M. D., and J. Dunn, appointed to do duty under Surgeon of Madras Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surgs. Anth. Eben. Blest and Edw. Tracy, admitted on the Establishment from 13 Dec. 1822.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

March 11. Major Thomas Hicks, 9th regt. N. I., transferred in compliance with his request.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.

Feb. 18. Lieut. G. H. Thomas, 7th regt. L. C., on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay, on sick certificate.

21. Ena. G. S. Wilkinson, 20th regt. N.I., ditto.

28. Lieut. Geo. Warren, Bengal European Regt., for one year, on private affairs.

March 11. Lieut. T. M. Cameron, 9th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

14. Capt. W. Baker, 20th regt. N.I., (via Bombay.)

To Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe.

Feb. 25. Lieut. Ellaway, Sub-Assist. Com. General, on sick certificate.

Major C. Hall, 16th regt. N.I., ditto.

To Sea.

Feb. 18. Cornet John Byng, 6th regt. L.C., for three months, on sick certificate.

March 18. Capt. W. H. Rowley, 9th regt. N.I., for six months, ditto.

Cancelled.

March 7. Lieut. Col. Thomas Stewart, 18th N.I., to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 8. Marquess of Hastings, Barclay, from London and Portsmouth 23d Oct.

April 12. Woodford, Chapman, from London.

18. Caledonia, Cairns, from N. S. Wales.

May 2. Ogle Castle, Pearson, from London.

Departures.

March 27. Marquess of Hastings, Barclay, for Calcutta.

30. H. M.'s ship Madagascar, Nepean, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 11. At Coimbatore, the lady of John Sullivan, Esq., of a son.

20. At Quilon, the lady of Captain Coates, H. M. 89th regt., of a daughter.

28. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Moore, H. M. 89th regt., of a son.

March 1. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. Fred. Patterson, of the Aurungabad Division, of a daughter.

8. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Fyfe, of a son.

11. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. and Adjut. Locke, 2d bat. 25th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

12. At the Presidency, the wife of Mr. Joseph Marshall, of a son.

14. At Cannanore, the lady of W. P. Birmingham, Esq., Assist. Surg. H. M.'s 60th regt., of a son.

15. The wife of Mr. Thos. Jones, of a daughter.

19. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt.

G. Jones, Major of Brigade in the Northern Division, of a daughter.

19. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Macqueen, 18th regt., of a son.

— At Masulipatam, Mrs. C. B. Sharkey, of a son.

24. At Tranquebar, the lady of Capt. Sim, of the Engineers, of a son.

30. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Colonel Freese, Acting Commandant of Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. David Bannerman, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Eliza, daughter of the late Major Coulthman, H. M.'s 53d regt.

March 5. At St. George's church, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. T. C. Moore, of the Country Sea Service, to Miss Maria Theresa Hayes.

15. At St. George's Church, Capt. Bayley, Assistant to the Resident of Nagpore, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Gilbert Ricketts, Esq.

20. At Bangalore, Capt. J. Henry, 1st bat. 12th regt. or Wallajahbad L. I., to Miss Trewman.

22. At St. Thomas's Mount, A. E. Blest, Esq., M. D., Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Maggs.

29. At Seringapatam, Capt. Macleod, 1st bat. 18th N. I., to Miss Ann E. Searle.

31. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. W. Roy, Mr. Daniel Perry, Examiner in the Government Office, to Mrs. Mary Euphemia McCarty.

— At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Edward Lloyd Laird, to Miss H. Maria Childs.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. At the house of her uncle, Major T. H. Smith, commanding Nundidroog, in the 17th year of her age, of fever, Miss Anna Wilson, a most amiable young lady, deeply lamented.

18. At sea, on board the ship Catherine, Lieut. Thomas A. Crichton, Adjut. 2d bat. 10th regt. N. I.

20. At Nundidroog, of a fever, Lieut. Francis Seal, 2d bat. 9th regt., aged 22.

22. At Cuddalore, after a long and painful illness of 10 months, Mr. M. Vincent, leaving a widow and seven children.

March 6. At her house in Armenian Street, Black Town, after a painful and lingering illness of several months, Mrs. Thuguel Stephens, aged 67 years.

8. At Black Town, Old Gool Street, Mrs. Joanna D'Oliveira, aged 75.

10. Mrs. Catherine D'Silva, after a short illness, in the 36th year of her age.

12. At Tutocoryn, Mr. J. J. Meyer, aged 60 years.

13. At Vellore, Mary, wife of Thomas Clayton, Gar. Sergeant Major at that station.

15. Mr. Jacob Ludovick Rothmeyer, eldest son of Mr. Philip Henry Rothmeyer, aged 24 years.

16. At Bangalore, in the 35th year of his age, Capt. Edwin Oldnall, 1st bat. 6th regt. N.I.

24. Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Henry Mostyn, Esq., H. M.'s 41st Foot, aged one month and four days.

29. At her Garden-house, Royapettah, aged 61 years, Mrs. Theckly, the relict of the late Manuck Jacobjan, Esq., a respectable Armenian merchant in that place.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1822.

[Extracts from General Orders by the Commander-in-chief.]

In addition to the changes and reliefs ordered on the 17th Oct. last, the following will take place during the present season by permission of Government.

1st. The 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I. at Sholapore will change stations with the 1st bat. 1st or Grenadier Regt. at Poonah, and to march for that purpose on the third day after the arrival of the 1st bat. 5th regt. N.I. at Sholapore.

2d. One wing of the 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I. to march as soon as practicable from Ahmednuggur to Malwan, to take the duties now performed by the 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I., upon which that bat. will march for Sattarah, where it will relieve the 2d bat. 5th regt., and that corps will relieve the 1st bat. 7th regt. at Bunewdy, in the Northern Concan.

3d. The 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I. upon being relieved will march to Ahmedabad, to be stationed there; and the head-quarters of the 2d bat. 6th regt. will return to Kaira, where a whole bat. is required.

4th. The 2d bat. 12th regt. N.I., upon its return from the Persian Gulph, will be stationed at Dapolle; and the 2d bat. 9th regt. will move to the Presidency, one wing of which being now required, the Quarter-Master General will arrange with the officer commanding in the Southern Concan for bringing it up by sea as soon as practicable.

5th. The 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I., upon its arrival in the Deccan from Guzerat, will be stationed at Ahmednuggur, when the wing of the 1st bat. 8th regt., now to remain there until its arrival, will march for Malwan.

6th. The detail of foot artillery at Poonah will march with the 1st bat. 1st regt. N.I. to Sholapore.

7th. No other changes are intended this season.

8th. In consequence of several references having been made to the Commander-in-chief relative to the rank of officers doing duty with regiments to which they are not

permanently posted, he is pleased to direct that, for the future, officers so situated, shall be considered as the juniors of their rank in the regiment with which they are doing duty, whatever their army rank may be; this arrangement, however, will not prevent their being eligible in the situation assigned to hold the temporary charge of a troop or company, in the same manner as if they belonged to the regiment.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20, 1823.

The rules respecting ordnance salutes promulgated by the Supreme Government in General Orders, by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, under date the 7th Dec. 1822, having been modified as applicable to this Government, are published for general observance under this Presidency.

1st. Morning and evening guns are authorized to be fired at all stations of the army, or camps coming under the following descriptions:

1. The head-quarters of the army, and of all general officers or division commands, including the head-quarters of the artillery regiment.

2. All fortresses with a permanent garrison staff.

3. The head-quarters of all districts or brigadiers' commands, or field forces.

4. All camps or posts at which a force is stationed of or equal to two corps (cavalry or infantry), with a company or more of artillery, or a field battery.

2d. Salutes to those entitled thereto are authorized according to the regulations at all places coming within the above description, viz.

The Hon. the Governor, 19 guns.

Vice-President in Council and Deputy Governor, 17 guns.

Commander-in-chief, naval and military, if not inferior in rank to Lieut. General, 17 guns.

Generals and Admirals, or their flags, 17 guns.

Members of Council, the Recorder, Lieut. Generals and Vice Admirals, or their flags, 15 guns.

Major Generals and Rear Admirals, or their flags, when commanding-in-chief, 15 guns.

The Superintendent of Marine, Major Generals and Rear Admirals, or their flags, 13 guns.

The Judges of the Court of Circuit and Appeal, upon their arrival at, or departure from, the station at which these courts are held, 13 guns.

Brigadier Generals, or Commodores, commanding-in-chief, or their broad pennants, 13 guns.

Brigadier Generals or Commodores when so commissioned, 11 guns.

Political Residents, within the limits of their authority as such, 11 guns.

Political Agents, at the court only to which they are deputed, 9 guns.

2d. Of H.M.'s ships of war not carrying a flag or ensign pendant, 9 guns.

All other ships, gun for gun.

3d. Officers inferior to Brigadier General, the command divisions of the army, districts, the 4 forces, on or beyond the British frontier, or garrisons, with a permanent staff, to receive the salute and honours of the next superior army rank from their own garrisons, forces, &c. &c.

4th. No person, except the Governor or Acting President, the Admiral or Commander of H.M.'s fleet in India, and the Commander-in-chief of the army, is to be considered entitled, by right, to a salute, notwithstanding his rank, but when he arrives or departs upon public duty.

5th. The Governor, as Commander-in-chief of the Fort of Bombay, will continue to order such salutes as he may think fit in garrison orders, and the Members of Government, and Recorders of H.M. court when sworn in, will be saluted by the garrison as heretofore, and other persons by a special order.

6th. All former orders on the subject of salutes, or morning or evening guns, are hereby annulled.

Bombay Castle, March 17, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the engineer duties of Cutch and Kattywar to be separate from those of the northern districts of Guzerat. Ensign Charles Grant, of the corps of Engineers, is appointed Executive Officer in Cutch and Kattywar.

Bombay Castle, March 18, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish, experimentally, an Ophthalmic Institution at this Presidency, for the admission of all persons in H.M. or the Hon. Company's military or marine services, or persons employed permanently in any of the departments under Government, and for affording relief also to natives of every description who may be afflicted with diseases of the eye, and may apply at the Institution for advice.

A Superintendent is to be appointed to the immediate charge of the Institution under the general superintendence and control of the Medical Board.

The following arrangement for the admission of patients is made, until the utility or otherwise of a permanent institution shall be established, after a sufficient trial.

The men belonging to H.M. service requiring operations on the eye, are to be accommodated in the depot Hospital for H.M. troops.

Europeans belonging to the Hon. Company's service in the European General Hospital.

Sepoys and other natives in the Native General Hospital.

The establishments already belonging to these hospitals are to afford such attendance on Ophthalmic patients, as the Superintendent of the Institution may think necessary, without incurring any material additional expense to Government.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is requested to call for returns from every European regiment and Native battalion on the establishment of men labouring under blindness, or diseases of the eye, capable of being removed or benefited by operation, with a view that they may be ordered to the Presidency, in such numbers at one time, as may be deemed expedient. Commanding officers of corps, and heads of departments, will explain to persons afflicted with cataract, but otherwise fit for the service, that if they are likely to be benefited by surgical operation, and will not submit to it, their claim to a pension will be rejected.

The Medical Board will direct regular returns to be kept of all patients who may be operated on, distinctly specifying the state of each prior to operation, and the result or degree of benefit that has been obtained by each; and as the Members of the Board will individually examine the different cases, they will report to the Government their opinion on the general utility of the measure, as soon as they shall have satisfied themselves on the subject.

Assistant Surgeon Richmond, of H.M. 4th Light Dragoons, in the medical charge of the depot of King's troops at Colaba, who appears eminently qualified for the duty, from the testimonials he has produced from some of the most eminent oculists of Great Britain, is with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, appointed Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Institution; an Assistant Surgeon from the Hon. Company's Medical Establishment will be appointed to do duty with H.M. 4th Dragoons during Mr. Richmond's absence.

The Superintendent of the Institution is allowed to charge rupees (60) sixty per mensem for a palankeen, to enable him to visit the different hospitals. His personal salary will be fixed hereafter.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Feb. 21. Mr. John Wm. Langford to be Assist. to the Accountant-General, and Civil Auditor.

March 20. Mr. W. R. Morris to be 1st Assist. to the Commissioner in the Deccan, 28th Feb. 1823.

Mr. R. K. Arbutnot to be Assist. to the Chief Secretary to Government, 28th Feb. 1823.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 21. Mr. Wm. W. Malet to be Assist. Register to Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Hen. Brown to be Assist. Register to ditto at Kaira.

March 20. Mr. Alexander Elphinstone to be 2d Register to Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad, 21st Feb. 1823.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson to be 2d Register to Court of Adawlut at Surat, 28th Feb. 1823.

Mr. Henry Young to be Assist. Register to Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdarry Adwalut, 3d March 1823.

Political Department.

Feb. 21. Mr. Wm. Simson to be officiating Secretary in Persian department.

Mr. Philip Stewart to be officiating deputy do.

Capt. G. J. Wilson to be 1st Assist. to Political Agent in Kattywar.

Lieut. Chas. Walter, 1st Assist. to Resident in Cutch.

March 20. Mr. G. C. Houlton to be 2d Assist. to Political Agent at Sattara, and to officiate as 1st Assist., 28 Feb. 1823.

Mr. E. Montgomerie to act as 2d Assist. to Political Agent at Sattara, 23 Feb. 1823.

Commercial Department.

March 20. Mr. Alex. Bell to be Assist. to Warehouse-keeper, and to act as dep. Warehouse-keeper, 28th Feb. 1823.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 20. Mr. Benj. Hunt to be Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

Feb. 21. Mr. Henry G. Barnett to be 2d Assist. to Collector at Broach.

Mr. Wm. C. Andrews, 2d Assist. to Collector at Surat.

Mr. John H. Jones, 2d Assist. to Collector at Kaira.

Mr. Fred. J. H. Reeves, 3d do. do.

Mr. G. C. Wroughton, 2d Assist. to Collector in Northern Conkan.

Mr. Charles Sims, 3d Assist. do. do.

Mr. Henry Young, 3d Assist. to Collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. James Seton, 3d Assist. to Collector at Ahmednuggur.

The Hon. Musgrave A. H. Harris, Assist. to Principal Collector in Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. John Curwin has been appointed Astronomer to the Hon. Company at Bombay, for the purpose of undertaking the superintendence of the Observatory which was some time since constructed in the south-west Ravelin of the Fort.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, March 13.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 14. Capt. J. B. Dunsterville to be Paymast. to Baroda Subsidiary Force, and

Lieut. Geo. Moore, Paymast. to Surat division of the Army.

Jan. 2. Lieut. Arnold Wilson, 7th reg. N.I., to be Aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sam. Wilson; date of appoint. 29 Dec. 1822.

3. Capt. Wm. Havelock, H.M.'s 4th Light Drags., to be Aid-de-camp to His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., vice Lieut. Frankland, resigned; date of appoint. 1 Jan. 1823.

17. Lieut. Donnelly, 1st regt. N.I., to succeed Lieut. Down in the command of detachment Survey of Rajpeemla.

20. Lieut. E. M. Willoughby, 9th regt. N.I., to be Quart. Mast. of Brigade to troops stationed at Poonah, from 1 Dec. 1822.

23. Lieut. Col. David Prother, C.B., to command the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Corsellis, to sea, on sick certificate.

25. Lieut. Hall, 12th regt. N.I., to be Second Assist. to Auditor-General.

30. Capt. A. W. Brown, Major of Brigade at Poona, to be Inspector of Hill Ports in the Deccan; 7 Jan. 1823.

Lieut. S. Powell, Line Adjutant at Rajcote, to be a Major of Brigade to the Forces upon this Establishment, vice Browne; do.

Feb. 7. Major D. Campbell, 2d bat. 9th regt. N.I., to be President of Committee of Survey.

11. Lieut. Spencer, 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I., to superintend the public works at Sattarah from 1st Feb. till end of June next.

14. Lieut. H. Spencer Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I., to act as Bazar-master to Brigade at Sattarah.

18. Lieut. Hughes to act as Assist. Adj. Gen. to Guicowar Subsidiary Force.

March 3. Lieut. T. B. Jervis, Corps of Engineers, having been appointed to the Survey of the Southern Conkan, Ensign Outram is appointed to succeed that officer as Engineer, in charge of the civil duties in that district.

12. Lieut. Col. J. F. Dyson, 1st regt., to have the command of Candesh, vice Lieut. Col. Edwards.

13. Lieut. H. Stevenson, 2d regt. N.I., to command the escort attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar, vice Bell, proceeded to Europe.

20. Capt. Henry Newton, 4th regt. N.I., to be Major of Brigade to Forces upon this Establishment, vice Thurnam; date of appoint. 15 March 1823.

April 3. Lieut. R. Warden, 1st bat. regt. of Artillery, to be Assist. to Francis Warden, Esq. as Fourth Member of Council, from 29 Jan.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Dec. 19. Cornet Henry Wilks, 5d regt., transferred, at his own request, to 1st

regt., as sixth Cornet, immediately below Cornet R. D. Mackenzie; date of rank in regt. 4 June 1821.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Infantry. March 11. Sen. Maj. Wm. Sandwith to be Lieut. Col. vice Edwards, deceased; date of rank, 2 March 1823.

4th Regt. March 5. Lieut. W. J. Brown, Interp. in Hindoostanee, and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., to be Interp. to it in Mahratta; date of appoint. 24 Feb. 1823.

5th Regt. Jan. 6. Lieut. Du Vernett to act as Adj. to 1st bat. vice Shaw, resigned; date of appoint. 1st Jan. 1823.

6th Regt. Jan. 10. Capt. Gordon to assume charge of 1st bat.—Feb. 6. Capt. Graham removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. Gordon from 2d to 1st bat.

7th Regt. Jan. 2. Capt. Robert Sutherland to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to 1st bat. from 14th Nov.; and Capt. H. A. Harvey to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to 2d bat. from 10th Dec.

9th Regt. Jan. 10. Capt. Livingston transferred from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. Soppitt from 1st to 2d bat.—Feb. 6. At Rajcote, Lieut. John Worthy, Adjut. of 2d bat., to be Line Adjut. in succession to Powell, appointed Major of Brigade; date of appointment 7th Jan. 1823.—Lieut. H. N. Corsellis to be Adjutant to 2d bat. in succession to Worthy, appointed Line Adjutant, do. do.

10th Regt. Feb. 21. Lieut. William Fonquett to be Adjut. to 2d bat. vice Adamson, promoted to Captain of a company; date of appoint. 17 Feb. 1823.

11th Regt. March 5. Lieut. George Mackintosh, Interp. in Hindoostanee, to be Interp. likewise in Mahratta to 2d extra bat.; date of appoint. 24 Feb. 1823.—March 12. Lieut. Mason removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Smith from 1st to 2d bat.

12th Regt. Jan. 11. Lieut. Thomas Briggs, 2d bat., appointed Hindoostanee Interp. and Quart. Mast. to that bat.; date of appoint. 8 Jan. 1823.

REMOVALS.

Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. Mackenochie is transferred from 1st or Marine Bat. 11th regt. N.I. to Bombay Europ. regt.; and Lieut. Col. Clieland from Bombay Europ. regt. to 1st or Marine bat. 11th regt. N.I.

Feb. 7. Col. Sam. Wilson is removed from Bombay Europ. regt. to Brigade of Cavalry, and Col. Rich. Cooke from Brigade of Cav. to Europ. regt.

March 12. Lieut. Col. Prother, C.B., is removed from Bombay Europ. regt. to 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I.; and Lieut. Col. Sandwith (late prom.) is posted to Bombay Europ. regt.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

March 11. Sen. Capt. Nat. C. Maw to be Major, and Lieut. W. Henderson to be Capt., in succession to Sandwith, promoted; date of rank 3d March 1823.

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Dec. 5. Lieut. T. Ritherdon to be Adjut. of 1st bat. of Foot Art. vice Falconer; 1st Nov. 1822.

Lieut. T. E. Cotgrave to be Adjut. of 2d bat. vice Decluseau; do. do.

Feb. 11. Lieut. J. Sinclair to be Adjut. of 1st bat. vice Ritherdon, proceeded to Europe.

March 11. Sen. Lieut. Joseph Walker to be Capt. vice Johnson, deceased; date of rank 30th Jan. 1823.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Dec. 5. Ensign Fred. McGillivray to be Assist. to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency; date of appoint. 1 Nov. 1822.

Ensign Charles Wm. Grant to be Draftsman to the Chief Engineer; do. do.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 14. Assist. Surg. Barra to succeed Surg. Harrison as Vaccinator at the Presidency.

Jan. 13. Surg. John Taylor, M.D. deceased, to take rank vice Hine, retired; date of rank 23 Sept. 1821.

Surg. James Dow to take rank vice Baird, deceased; do. Nov. 1821.

Surg. Edm. C. Harrison to take rank vice A. Jukes deceased; do. 11 Nov. 1821.

Surg. Charles Dawe to take rank vice Taylor, deceased; do. 7 Dec. 1821.

Surg. Rich. Sharpe to take rank vice J. Mitchell, retired; do. 3 Jan. 1822.

Surg. Thomas P. Weeks to take rank vice W. Aitken, deceased; do. 16 April 1822.

Surg. And. Gibson, M.D., to take rank vice W. Hall, deceased; do. 16 Aug. 1822.

Sen. Assist. Surg. James M'Adam to be Surg. vice Panton, deceased; do. 22 Dec. 1822.

22. Surg. M'Adam is posted to Bombay Europ. Regt.

27. Mr. Kane to be Assist. Surg. to Satara Residency.

Assist. Surg. Glen to be a Vaccinator in Deccan division.

Mr. M'Avish to be Assist. Surg. to Residency of Bussora.

Feb. 4. Mr. Millward to be Assist. Surg. to Presidency at Bushire.

5. Assist. Surg. Phillipson is relieved from charge of Medical duties of Hon. Company's cruiser Benares, and Sub-Assist. Surg. David Ferguson is appointed to that duty.

7. Assist.Surg. Ducat to act for Mr. Hathway in charge of Lunatic Asylum.

14. Samuel Sproule, Esq. to be 2d Member of Medical Board vice Meek, resigned the service and returned to Europe; date of appoint. 13 Feb. 1823.

Superintending Surg. Mardon to be 3d Member of the Medical Board vice Sproule, promoted; to rank from 13 Feb. 1823.

18. Surg. James Alex. Maxwell, M.D., to be Superintend. Surg. upon the establishment vice Mardon, appointed a Member of the Medical Board; date of appoint. 13 Feb. 1823.

Sen. Assist.Surg. R. Kennedy to be a full Surgeon vice Maxwell, 13 Feb. 1823.

27. Assist.Surg. Downey is appointed to garrison of Brouch during absence of Mr. Fraser.

March 6. Assist.Surg. Pinkey, Vaccinator in the North Western Division of Guzerat, is appointed to charge of Medical duties in Kattywar, and attached to Political Agent of that province.

7. Thomas Tod Mardon, Esq., 3d Member of Medical Board, to continue to officiate as Superintending Surgeon to Poona Division of Army until arrival of Superintend. Surg. Hill Morgan.

Surg. Robert Wallace to be Medical Storekeeper at Presidency vice Doctor Maxwell, promoted; date of appoint. 13 Feb. 1823.

Surg. Vero C. Kemball to succeed Mr. Wallace in charge of Europ. General Hospital; do. 13 Feb. 1823.

Surg. George Gordon to succeed Mr. Kemball in Native and Marine Hospital; do. do.

17. Sub-Assist. Surg. Morens being reported incapable of duty at present, is relieved from charge of medical duties of Hon. Company's Cruiser Nautilus.

20. Assist.Surg. L. Hathway having returned from furlough, to resume charge of Lunatic Asylum from Assist. Surg. Ducat.

31. Assist.Surg. James Pringle to be Garrison Assist.Surg. at Surat; date of appoint. 25 March 1823.

April 3. Assist.Surg. W. Carstairs to be Dep. Medical Storekeeper to Poona division of Army, vice Kane, removed to Civil duties of Residency at Sattarah; date of appoint. 27 March 1823.

10. Assist.Surg. Conran is appointed to Medical duties of Civil Department at Sholapore, in addition to his military duties with 5th regt. of Madras cavalry.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sen. Midshipman Timothy Gosley to be 2d Lieutenant vice Still, removed from strength of Marine establishment; date of rank 3 Dec. 1822.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Feb. 3. Capt. Napier, 12th regt. N.I., for three years.

6. Lieut. R. Home, 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I., for three years, for his health.

Ens. E. Neville, 1st regt. N. I., do. do.

Ens. A. Ore, Bombay Europ. regt., do. do.

Capt. J. W. Lester, 16th regt. Bengal N. I., do.

27. Assist.Surg. B. Phillipson, for his health.

March 8. Lieut. W. Burnett, Europ. regt., do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER GIVEN TO ALEXANDER BELL, ESQ.
MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

On Monday last (10th Feb.) a numerous body of the friends of Mr. Bell gave a dinner to that gentleman, at the Secretary's house in the Fort, previous to his departure for England in the Columbia.

The party consisted of about 150 gentlemen, and the dinner and wines were excellent. Mr. Warden presided on the occasion, being supported on his right by Mr. Bell and the Honourable the Governor, and on his left by Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Meriton; Mr. Irwin officiated as Vice, supported by Sir Edward West and Gen. Smith. On casting a glance around the table, we could not help indulging in pleasing anticipations of the evening's entertainment, from the presence of so many cheerful countenances.

The cloth being removed, the President, in succession, gave the usual constitutional toasts. In proposing the health of the King, he expressed his fears that the Royal Sovereign yacht, excellent as she is in all points, yet could scarcely be expected to make her appearance on this side of the Cape of Good Hope; nor could his Majesty's loyal subjects in this remote corner of his dominions indulge any very sanguine expectations of beholding their Sovereign arrayed either in the Hindoo or Mussulman costume.

In proposing the next toast, "The Governor General of India," Mr. Warden took occasion to express his peculiar gratification in paying that tribute of respect to a schoolfellow and friend in so high an office; that arduous as must be the duty to any one to occupy a chair that had been filled by the Marquis of Hastings, he felt confident that the talents, the long and approved experience, and the sound judgment of Mr. Adam would, be his reign short or protracted, enable him to transfer the sceptre of India to his successor undiminished in lustre and in popularity.

Drank with three times three, and great applause.

On rising again, Mr. Warden besought the indulgence of the Meeting whilst he adverted to those considerations which had influenced the friends of Mr. Bell, in offering this public tribute of their respect and esteem for his character on his approaching retirement from this society. Such testimonials to the virtues of those who had, by their conduct, commanded or conciliated the good opinion of their fellow citizens, were not uncommon, either in this or our native country, and it was a practice attended with the most salutary effects. The aggrandizement of our empire in India, and the foundations of its sovereignty over so vast a tract of country, and over so immense a population, had necessarily led to an augmentation of official and other institutions, to a consequent increase of public functionaries, and to an ingress of great numbers of British subjects of all ranks and classes. Whether as a Member of Government, observed Mr. Warden, or as one of its executive officers; whether as a member of those professional establishments which have been formed, either for the external protection or internal administration of the country; whether as a member of a commercial body, or as an individual of the society: the character of all and each of us had now become more subject to public scrutiny, and to the test of public opinion. That it was not to the vigilant control of the ruling authorities at home, nor to that of a British public, that our conduct was now more exclusively responsible; but to the discriminating eyes of an Indian population, intensely bent on our character, and in an appreciation of the claims we possess to the maintenance of that supremacy, of which we have laid the foundation. Having afforded to the native states of India, the most decisive proofs of the overwhelming superiority of our arms,—having sheathed the sword—we had now the more difficult task to perform, to prove to India that peace has its victories as well as war. (Applause) To prove to India that, powerful as we have been in arms, we are equally powerful in peace; equally just and beneficent as legislators; equally impartial and merciful in administering the laws; equally fair and honourable in our dealings, and equally patient and forbearing in the toleration of religious prejudices. (Applause). That in thus upholding the national honour and reputation, we had all and each of us that responsibility imposed upon us in a greater or less degree; that it fell to the lot but of few to incur any large share of that responsibility; it was a still more rare, it was a most extraordinary occurrence, when the whole of that responsibility was thrown upon any single individual; and yet (remarked Mr. Warden) a memorable instance has occurred

in our times, and must be fresh in the recollection of you all. The instance, in fact, is now amongst us, where, in fixing the destiny of a nation under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, requiring the foresight, the talents, the energies, the integrity and the fortitude of a mind of the highest order; the whole of that responsibility has been encountered by a single individual, with a success which a commanding genius could alone secure. (Applause.) How far, in either of those respects, any of us may have established any claims on the estimation of the community, the manifestation of the public feeling, in associations like the present, constituted the most satisfactory test. "Gentlemen," continued Mr. Warden, "in the application of these observations to the occasion which has called us here together this evening, although I cannot bring Mr. Bell forward to your notice as one of those few fortunate individuals who has had the widest range afforded to the exercise of his talents, I can yet hold him forth as one who in a long official career, during an eventful period, has had his full share of labour and responsibility. If his services have not been of a brilliant character, they have yet been most useful; if they have not been eminently conducive to the aggrandizement of his country, they have yet proved substantially promotive of her best interests; if he has not obtained the thanks of the Legislature, he has received from the Government its distinguished approbation; from the Court of Directors the highest mark of confidence they can bestow on any of their servants; he has received from this society, in which he has so long moved beloved and respected, this merited and honourable testimony to his public and private worth; he has received, moreover, what I had the gratification of witnessing this morning, an address from the native inhabitants of this island, expressive of their deep regret at his approaching departure from this country, and of their acknowledgments for his uniform kindness towards them during his long residence of thirty years in India, accompanied by a request that he would accept a token of their gratitude, and of the confidence they have reposed in his integrity, infinitely more durable than either our libations or any tributary commendations of mine can possibly prove; but we have all of us, Gentlemen, natives as well as Europeans, had the attainment, though by different means, of the same object in view, a commemoration of the high estimation in which Mr. Bell is held by all classes of the community. In dismissing his public claims on our consideration, and contemplating Mr. Bell in the social and confidential relations of private life, I am satisfied that I shall best discharge my duty by an appeal for his character to those

around me who have participated in his hospitality or enjoyed his friendship; it is an appeal which I am persuaded will go home to the hearts and feelings of you all. His hospitality has not been confined to the cold formalities of an interchange of civilities; it has not been limited to a conciliation chiefly of the higher ranks of society, who did not want his countenance or support: but it has been extended, and liberally extended, to those who stood the most in need of his protection—to the junior ranks in all branches of the service. When I look around me, Gentlemen, and perceive the number of those whom Mr. Bell has thus befriended, I cannot adduce a stronger proof of the loss Bombay will sustain, on the retirement of such a member of our society. You have all of you, Gentlemen, at least all of you who are not strangers in Bombay, felt and acknowledged how much the hospitality of which you have partaken, has been enhanced by the candour and ingenuousness of his nature, by his cheerful and convivial disposition, by the manly independence and integrity of his principles, by the ingratiating urbanity of his manners, which, whilst it has riveted the affections of his friends, has at the same time conciliated the attachment of all who have approached within the sphere of his attraction. There are qualities and perfections in human nature, harmoniously uniting the links of occasional intercourse, which are more powerfully felt than described; at least I must confess that I want the ability, even if I had nerve sufficient, to dwell on the endearing recommendations of one with whom I have lived for so many years in terms of confidence and affection, especially at a moment when we are about to bid him adieu, probably for ever. I will therefore waive the attempt, and confidently appeal to your hearts in proposing the health of Mr. Bell."

The toast was received with enthusiasm, and was drank with the most rapturous plaudits.

As soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. Bell rose, and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: I rise under a conflict of feelings of no ordinary nature; feelings which the honour you have just done me, and the conviction that this is most probably the last time I shall have the pleasure of enjoying your society, naturally give rise to.

"I shall not attempt, Gentlemen, to follow your worthy Chairman through the vast and discursive field in which he has ranged; vain would be any attempt on my part to emulate that display of eloquence which he has exhibited. I must content myself with the more humble path: and, however deficient I may be in language to express the feelings of my heart, you will,

I trust, do me the justice to believe in the sincerity of my expressions.

"If, Gentlemen, it has been my good fortune, in the situation which I have lately had the honour of filling in this settlement, to meet with the approbation of my superiors and of the society, the summit of my wishes has been attained. It has ever been my earnest endeavour to do my duty uprightly and conscientiously, and the highest proof I could have received that I have not been altogether unsuccessful, is the honourable testimony this day has afforded me.

"My worthy friend, your Chairman, has adverted to the character I have sustained amongst you in the intercourse of private life, in a manner far beyond my deserts. Gentlemen, I have ever made it a rule to endeavour to conciliate the goodwill of those I have been destined to associate with; and it would be in me the height of ingratitude, were I not, at this moment, to declare that whenever I may have had it in my power to shew any civilities to my young friends on their first arrival in this country, I have been more than compensated by the pleasure I have enjoyed in their society, and by the gentlemanly demeanour I have ever experienced from them.

"Gentlemen, the remembrance of this day will, throughout the remainder of my life, be associated with feelings of the highest gratification; and I shall carry with me to my grave the pleasing reflection, that, after a long life spent in this country, my retirement from it has been marked by this most flattering testimony of approbation, by those who are so justly enabled to appreciate the character I have sustained amongst you.

"I cannot conclude, Gentlemen, without assuring you, that in the selection which you have made to fill the chair this evening, you have added to the obligation I feel myself under to you. The friendship which has so long subsisted between Mr. Warden and myself is well known to you all. Of his merits it is not my purpose now to speak: I shall hope to be allowed that opportunity in the course of the evening.

"And now, Gentlemen, accept the fervent wishes of my heart, that the Supreme Dispenser of all good may shower down his choicest blessings on you all; that health and happiness, unanimity and goodwill, may ever reign amongst you, and that you may all live to experience that blessing which you have this day bestowed on me.

"I beg to propose, with an assurance of my humble gratitude, health and happiness to the Society of Bombay."

Mr. Bell's speech was received throughout with great applause, and he resumed his seat amidst the cheering of the company.

Lieut. Col. Brooks, with the felicity of oratorical talent for which that gentleman has always been distinguished, gave the healths of Mrs. Bell and her family.

Mr. Bell, after a suitable reply, proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

Drank with three times three and loud cheers.

Mr. Elphinstone, in returning thanks, expressed his high esteem and respect for Mr. Bell, from whom, as a colleague, he had on all occasions derived the most cordial and valuable co-operation.

Mr. Meriton, in a neat and appropriate speech, gave the health of the New Recorder, Sir Edward West.

Three times three and applause.

Sir Edward West returned thanks; and added, that unknown as he was to the greater part of the gentlemen then present, he must attribute the compliment paid to him in a great measure to their kindness, and to the situation which he had the honour to fill.

Mr. Bell successively proposed the healths of Sir Charles Colville and the Bombay Army, and the heads of the different branches of the service; introducing each with remarks which strongly bespoke the feelings of regret under which he laboured.

The President next gave, in a short speech, the health of another member of our society about to return to England, Dr. Meek. The mention of this gentleman's name drew forth a peal of applause, which spoke, more strongly than language could describe, the high esteem in which he was held by the society.

Dr. Meek, in a reply which did honour both to his head and to his heart, gave vent to his feelings on the occasion with a degree of sensibility which spread its influence over the whole party, and which will not be easily forgotten by those who heard him.

Mr. Warden proposed, with a complimentary allusion to his distinguished merits, "The health of Major-General Smith and the Poona division of the Army;" which was replied to by the Major-General, who took occasion at the same time to offer his testimony to the merits of the Bombay Army, in acknowledgment of the toast proposed by Mr. Bell.

"Commodore Grant and the Squadron of India," by Mr. Irwin.

"A prosperous voyage to the Columbia," by Mr. Newnham.

Other toasts, which our limits and recollection do not allow us to do justice to, led the way to Mr. Bell's concluding toast, "The health of Mr. Warden," who had so ably and with so much honour to himself filled the chair that evening.

Several excellent songs, by members of

the party, added not a little to the hilarity of the scene; and the emphatic words,

"Woe first beside his chair does fa"

"He is the king among us three,"

ring in our ears as we retired from the room.—(*Bomb. Cour. Feb. 15, 1823.*)

Notice Address.—A deputation of the most respectable natives of Bombay waited on Mr. Bell, at Palm House, on Monday the 10th, for the purpose of presenting an address to that gentleman on his departure from India. Mr. Warden and Mr. De Vitre attended at their special request to assist in the ceremony. Hormusjee Bomanjee addressed Mr. Bell in a short and appropriate speech, announcing the object of the meeting, and, delivering the address to Mr. Warden, requested that he would oblige the subscribers by reading it to the meeting. Mr. Warden expressed to Mr. Bell the gratification he experienced in officiating as the medium of communicating a sentiment so highly creditable to himself, and so honourable to the individuals who were parties to it; and having read the following address, presented it to Mr. Bell, accompanied by an expression of his congratulations on the occasion:

To the Hon. Alexander Bell.

Honourable Sir:—We the undersigned native Inhabitants of Bombay, on the occasion of your departure from this country, feel ourselves irresistibly called upon to express to you how deeply and sensibly we are impressed with sentiments of sincere respect, esteem, and admiration for your character. It would be an act of great injustice in us, were we to withhold these united and public expressions of our sentiments.

Your residence in this country upwards of thirty years has afforded us full opportunity of witnessing your upright, affable, manly, and honest character. Your departure from this country is a source of deep affliction to us. Do not believe, Sir, that this is the language of adulation; it emanates with ourselves; we feel as for a departed friend; and as we are desirous of living in your memory, when public cares no longer intrude themselves upon the mind, we beg to offer to your acceptance a piece of plate value 400 guineas, which our friends Messrs. Bisset, Farquhar, Crawford and Co. in England will have the gratifying task of presenting to you on your arrival in that country. We trust it will continue as a lasting memorial, in the retirement of your life, of the admiration of your public and private character, and of the very grateful tribute of affectionate remembrance of your Indian friends.

Wishing you a pleasant voyage, and a happy meeting with your family and friends in England; we very respectfully bid you

farewell, and subscribe ourselves with much sincerity, your obliged and humble servants.

(Signed by 23 Natives.)

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1823.

To which Mr. Bell returned the following reply:

To Hormusjee Bomanjee, Jamsetjee Jeejubhooy, Coursetjee and Jehangeor Ardaseer, Davedas Hurjeevandass, Cajee Glaum Hussein, &c. &c. Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Gentlemen:—I beg you will accept the assurance of my heartfelt gratitude for the kindness you have evinced towards me, in the sentiments of esteem and regard contained in the address which I have just had the honour of receiving from you. If in the discharge of my duty during a long course of service in this country, it has been my good fortune to obtain the approbation of the respectable Native Inhabitants of this Presidency, it is to me a source of the utmost gratification, and I shall ever remember with feelings of the purest delight the very flattering testimony which you have this day afforded me of your good wishes.

I accept, as a mark of your esteem, which I greatly value, the offer of a piece of plate, under the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors, which I shall apply for through Government. This substantial proof of your good-will towards me will be handed down to my children, and will be cherished by them as highly as it is valued by me.

Receive, Gentlemen, the honest assurances of my earnest wishes for your welfare, happiness and prosperity; and believe that I shall ever retain a fond remembrance of this splendid and most gratifying mark of your kindness towards me on the occasion of my final departure from India; at a period when, by my return to walks of private life, the motives which have influenced this proof of your good-will cannot be mistaken. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant, A. BELL.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1823.

[Bomb. Gaz. Feb. 19.]

FIRE AT AHMEDABAD.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the Bombay and Sumraschar.)

Written by your reader from Ahmedabad, stating, that in this country on the night of the 8th Feb. 1823, Mahood 13th, Saturday at half-past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the street of Rypoor. The circumstances which I regret to mention are, that on that day there was a wedding of the daughter of Shaw Crumchund Primchund, an eminent merchant of this place, who had formed a magnificent arbour near his door. The bridegroom had

arrived at this place, when the wrath of God fell on that man; that on the third story of his house, on the cushion of the banquet, a snuff of the light fell, which was not known to any one, as the house people were engaged for the welcome of the nuptial procession. By that snuff the cushion was kindled, and as the house was newly varnished, the fire raged with such fury that there was no possibility of putting it under. I was present on the spot, and as the wind blew from the N. E., eight of the adjoining houses took fire, and were utterly destroyed in a short time. The inhabitants of this populous city who came to extinguish the fire, were grieved to find that their utmost exertions could avail nothing without the aid of a fire engine, and consequently began to remove their effects. At this time Mr. Jones, with a party of Sepoys, attended by Cazy Mahomed Saleh, Sett Hemchund Vurketchund, Priki Jugjeevandass Candass Virabhovandass, Shaw Samuldass Khenchund, and other principal merchants, arrived at the spot, and perceiving that the fire was likely to extend itself still further, pulled down an intervening house, and fortunately the progress of the flames was arrested. The praiseworthy exertions of those gentlemen cannot be sufficiently extolled. The loss sustained cannot be less than two lacs of rupees. If the British Government would sanction a fire engine being kept in this populous town, as is customary at other places, much valuable property would often be saved to its inhabitants, and that belonging to the Company would be more secure. Fagunsood 1879.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, 26th Feb., the annual general meeting of the Education Society was held at St. Thomas's Church, the Hon. the Governor in the chair. After the general business of the meeting had been gone through, the examination of the two central schools commenced, and the proficiency of the children afforded great gratification to all present. Rank and rewards were bestowed upon the scholars, according to their proficiency, with the utmost impartiality.—[Bomb. Gaz.

BOMBAY HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

The second anniversary meeting of the Bombay Highland Society took place on Friday last, at Lowjee Castle, under the auspices of the Hon. the Governor, on which occasion a sumptuous dinner was given by its members, and some new subscribers were added to the institution. The evening was passed with great cordiality and satisfaction; and the company, which consisted of about one hundred gentlemen,

did not separate until a late hour.—[*Bom. Gaz. March 26.*]

CHOLERA.

We are concerned to state that a few cases of cholera have lately occurred in our hospitals; the management, however, of this dreadful complaint is now so well understood, that few of them, we hope, will terminate fatally.—[*Bom. Gaz. March 26.*]

COMMERCIAL.

The following heads of intelligence from China, per Ranger, Capt. Clark, which left China on the 30th January, have been communicated to us.

The price of Bengal cotton is quoted at eight taels five mace per pecul; and Bombay from 8 taels 5 m. to 9 taels: but very few sales going on, and cash exceedingly scarce.

Bengal opium quoted at 2,350 dollars per chest, and sales dull; Bombay (Malwa) selling briskly at 1,380 dollars per chest; Turkey opium in small quantities at 1,150 dollars.

Another Hong is about to fail, and will involve many; indeed there will remain few in whom confidence can be placed. Canton was never known in such a state of misery.—[*Bom. Gaz. March 26.*]

The Hon. Company's Opium Sale commenced on Saturday last, and was finished on Wednesday. The prices are considerably lower than at the last year's sale; but from the progressive improvement in each day's average, our commercial readers will observe that the quantity brought forward has by no means exceeded the demand.

Chests.	Average.
1st day ...265...	Rs. 1689 per pecul.
2d do ...395.....	1717 do
3d do ...440.....	1770 do
4th do ...440.....	1855 do
Average of the sale, Rs.1764	
[<i>Ibid.</i>]	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 6. H. C. ship Ernaad, Jones, from Calcutta.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Hungerford, Lieut. Doyle, H. M.'s 4th Drags.; Lieut. Child, H. M.'s 67th regt.; and Mr. George Howard.

25. The Aurora had arrived, and was expected to sail for England about 20th May.

Departures.

April 8. Milford, Horwood, for China.

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

The Samarang, Captain Gover, while coming up the coast, on her voyage from Madras, struck on a sunk rock off Goa,

on the 16th of February. We have been requested by the commander to publish the following extract from the log-book, for general information.

"Sunday, 16th February, 1823.—Moderate breezes at N.W. by W.; standing to the northward in soundings 6 fathoms and $\frac{1}{2}$ less 6. At 7, 30 P.M., the ship struck on a rock; hove all aback and wore round with our head in-shore, and hauled our wind to the westward; soundings from 6 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 fathoms, soft mud. When the ship struck, Agoada Point bore N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; Cabo Point E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N."—[*Bom. Cour.*]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20. At Mocha, the lady of Capt. G. Hutchinson, Resident, of a son.

30. At Tannah, the lady of Evan H. Baillie, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 17. At Tellicherry, Mrs. A. Almuda, of a daughter.

20. At Bhooj, the lady of Capt. Payne, 2d bat. 8th regt., of a daughter.

23. Mrs. Trotter, of a daughter.

24. At Poonah, Mrs. Luxas, of a son.

March 10. At Colahab, the lady of Capt. Goldfrap, H. M.'s 20th regt., of a daughter.

11. At the house of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in the Fort, the lady of Major Onslow, of H. M.'s 4th Lt. Drags., of a daughter.

29. At Poona, the lady of J. B. Simson, Esq., of a daughter.

April 6. The lady of Lieut. W. A. Tate, of the Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. At Bandora, Mr. Antonio Marian de Silva to Miss Roza Maria de Silva.

17. At Poonah, by the Reverend T. Robinson, Mr. F. Rouget, to Miss Catherine Byrn.

20. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, Jas. Scott, Esq., chief officer of the ship Good Success, to Miss Esther Brooks.

March 1. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Hen. Davies, Captain John Crockett of the Country Service, to Miss Caroline London.

10. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. T. Carr, Captain Spiller, Poonah Auxiliary Horse, to Hannah Amelia, second daughter of Thomas Morris, Esq., Surveyor-General of H. M.'s Customs.

26. At Poonah, at the house of A. Millar, Esq., by the Rev. T. Robinson, Lieut. G. S. F. Plaisted, of the 2d bat. 10th regt. B. N. I., to Mary, widow of the late Mr. Gormly, of H. M.'s 67th regt.

Lately. By the Rev. Jas. Clow, Captain

D. Campbell, of the Country Service, to Miss Elizabeth Hannah.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. Off Surat Bar, at the early age of twenty-two, Sarah, wife of Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster to the Baroda Subsidiary Force, deeply and sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

22. At Bassadore, of a bilious fever, after twenty-seven days of severe suffering, Lieut. John Stout, of the H. C. Marine, and commanding the Mercury, aged thirty-two years.

March 1. At Surat, Lieut. Colonel Edwards, commanding the District of Candesh.

3. Petrus, the infant son of Mr. A. Kevork, Armenian Interpreter and Translator to the Honourable Recorder's Court of Bombay, aged five years and fifty-two days.

9. At the house of Mr. Conductor Clark, James Henry, the only child of the late Christopher Hussey, of the Military Auditor General's Office, aged four years and six months.

14. At Dhooliah, near Mollagum, Lieut. W. G. Thurnam, of the 7th regt. Bombay N. L., late Major of Brigade to the force in Candesh.

18. Anna Maria, infant daughter of Thomas Crawford, Esq.

20. Mr. John Mollison, aged 38 years.

24. Mr. Frederick Moir, aged 60 years.

April 7. In the 54th year of his age, Capt. José Joaquim Freitas, late of the Portuguese Navy.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 8. Louis Sansoni, Esq. is appointed to the Civil Establishment of this Island; dated 1 Jan. 1823.

24. Henry Brouncker, Esq. of H. M.'s Ceylon Civil Service, to do duty as an extra Assistant in the Pay Office; date 21 Feb. 1823.

Matthew Johnson Smyth, Esq. to be Assistant to the Vice-Treasurer; date 21 Feb. 1823.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, Feb. 1, 1823.

In opening the Sessions, the Chief Justice pronounced the following Address to the Magistrates assembled.

Gentlemen Magistrates of the District of Colombo:

I have now for the fourth time the honour of addressing you, upon opening the first Criminal Session of the year.

On the last occasion we had the gratification of being able to record a continuing decrease in the number of offences

brought under the cognizance of this Court.

The present, I am sorry to say, presents a less pleasing picture; the number of committals and convictions for the year 1822 having exceeded those of 1821, though the number of convictions has been below the average of the five preceding years.

The committals in 1822 were 215, and of convictions 67; the committals of 1821 were but 161, and the convictions 45; but the average of the five preceding years had been 205 committals, and 73 convictions.

It is not in the district of Colombo, however, that this increase is principally to be found, the southern districts of the island furnished by far the greater proportion: and from the last returns I am sorry to observe, that this proportion rather increases than diminishes in those districts.

It will of course be our duty to investigate, as far as we can, the causes of this increase, in the course of the approaching circuit.

Circumstances which have lately come to the knowledge of the Court, seem to render it expedient to recall to your recollection the extent and boundary of your jurisdiction as Magistrates.

That jurisdiction is founded upon several Government Regulations, originating in the 49th clause of the Charter of Justice, which also created this Court and its jurisdiction.

The cognizance of "inferior offences, and disorders against the police," had previously belonged to the Fiscal; and by the Proclamation of 23d September 1799 these were made triable before the Fiscal, or such other Magistrates as the Governor should think fit to appoint: evidently with a view to the intended establishment of magistrates in the nature of justices of the peace.

By the Proclamation of June 21, 1800, the Fiscal's court, consisting of that officer and two associates, was established, and power given to it to try "common assaults and trespasses against individuals or the police, and thefts not exceeding the limits of petty larceny;" which by the law of England is a theft of property not above twelvepence in value.

This power is, by the Proclamation of Feb. 20, 1801, extended to all cases of theft and larceny.

By a further Proclamation of 30th July 1801, the powers of the Fiscal's Court were further enlarged very considerably, and extended to all offences excepting "High and petty treason, murder, unnatural crimes, rape, incest, plagiary, burglary, highway robbery with cruelty, corruption in magistrates, forge above 200 rix dollars, coining, and perjury not committed in the Fiscal's Court."

The extended jurisdiction thus given to

the Fiscal's Court by these two Proclamations, was therefore upon all cases of theft and larceny, and offences ranking above inferior offences and disorders against the police, and below the class of crimes just now enumerated.

But by the proclamation of February 15, 1802, announcing the Charter of Justice, these two proclamations were repealed, and the extended jurisdiction taken away.

The Charter in the 49th clause had saved the jurisdiction of the inferior magistrates over all "inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police;" and to the consideration of these they were thus limited by the repeal.

It will be seen, that this rather increased the original jurisdiction of these magistrates, by adding breaches of the peace to the list.

The Charter having given to the office of Fiscal the duties of a Sheriff, it became necessary to establish a new magistracy, to discharge the duties formerly executed by the Fiscal; and by his Majesty's instructions, Justices of Peace were directed to be commissioned, with powers as nearly as possible resembling those of similar magistrates in England; and by the proclamation they were directed to perform the magisterial functions exercised by the Fiscals.

Some time after, in 1805, the criminal jurisdiction of Provincial Courts was established.

And to the Provincial Judges presiding in these Courts, as well as to sitting magistrates, was given, by Regulation No. 1 of that year, the power stated in the Charter over "all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police;" words which have been adopted in every subsequent Regulation concerning these Judges and Magistrates.

I have gone into this detail, with a view to ascertain what may be the inferior offences, &c. thus subject to their jurisdiction.

It is obvious that they cannot include the offences from which the jurisdiction of the Fiscals was excluded by the proclamation of July 1801.

Nor can they include those cases of theft or larceny, which formed the extended jurisdiction of February 1801.

But they must be reduced to that class of offences the cognizance of which, in the words of the proclamation of 1799, "formerly belonged to the Fiscal."

What that class precisely included, we have no means of exactly ascertaining from the documents I have cited. We only find by the Proclamation of 1799, that petty larceny was the highest species of theft punishable by this jurisdiction.

It therefore became necessary to inquire what the powers of the Fiscals were under the Dutch Government.

Upon reference to the officer of the Court

whose duty it is to furnish such information, we find that the Fiscal, in his character of "Daily Justice," tried and punished trespasses, affrays, quarrels and petty larceny, which with the powers he exercised for preventing smuggling, formed his whole criminal jurisdiction.

These therefore appear to be the limits of the jurisdiction committed first to the Fiscal under the proclamation of 1799, and from him transferred, upon the change of the name, with the addition of breaches of the peace, to the sitting magistrates, by the Proclamation of February 1802, and to provincial Judges by the Regulation of 1805.

The addition of breaches of the peace does not appear either to extend or elucidate the nature of this jurisdiction; almost every offence by the law of England includes a breach of the peace actually or constructively: but in this instance these words must be held to mean an actual breach of the peace, without any circumstances which might give the offence any other more specific character.

I state in this way, because we have reason to know that sitting magistrates have tried and determined cases of alleged libel, which at the utmost can be considered as only constructive breaches of the peace, but which besides have of themselves a distinct name and character.

The trial of one species of constructive breach of the peace has indeed been committed to provincial judges and sitting magistrates' jurisdiction, by Regulations of Government: I mean of perjury committed in their own courts; but this fact by no means warrants a further extension of the jurisdiction.

It is the duty of this Court, confided to it by the 82d section of the Charter, "to exercise a general controul and superintendence over all the justices of the peace, &c., and to preserve them within the limits of their jurisdiction;" and it is in discharge of this duty that I have now occupied your attention.

It is true, indeed, that there has been manifested at times some degree of impatience of that controul, however kindly and temperately exercised. This we must lament; but the cause we can easily understand: those who have not had a legal education, are apt to imagine, that any revival or restraint of their judicial proceedings, exhibits a want of confidence in their conduct, at which quick tempers feel uneasy; but the mind of a British lawyer is very early accustomed to such restraint: he sees, throughout the whole system of his jurisprudence a continued series of check and controul on the exercise of judicial functions; the whole magistracy of England is subject to the Court of King's Bench; that court is subject to the controul of Courts of Error, both in and out of parliament; in short, a vigilant jealousy of the

exercise of power runs throughout the whole frame of our constitution, and none, not even the highest ministers of the crown, are exempt from its operation.

And a judge who seeks his own ease, would court, rather than regret, a revision of his proceedings; the best and wisest feel most gratified at having their sentences appealed from; the load which is unavoidably felt by a man who is conscious that he is not infallible, is thus lightened; and his determination, if sanctioned by the ultimate tribunal, must give him a satisfaction which he would not otherwise enjoy; or if reversed, must relieve him from all further responsibility.

It may be said, that this court decides without appeal in criminal cases.

Fortunately for the present judges, they have in such cases the aid of a jury, which affords perhaps even a safer, and certainly a speedier kind of controul, than any Court of Appeal could furnish; and those who knew this Court before the establishment of that institution, can testify, with what severity the necessity of deciding without such aid, pressed upon the feelings of the most learned and conscientious of our predecessors.

I trust that what I have said will remove this sort of feeling, if it shall have survived to this time, and that the necessary exercise of our controuling jurisdiction will not be felt by any magistrate, otherwise than as relieving him from a portion of very oppressive responsibility.—*[Ceylon Gov. Gaz.]*

BIRTH.

Feb. 22. At Jaffna Mallagan, Mrs. Speldewinde, wife of H. G. Speldewinde, Esq., Sitting Magistrate of that station, of a son.

PENANG.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suicide.—A most melancholy occurrence took place in the harbour on Sunday morning, on board the ship Maitland. About seven o'clock Mr. Arnes, the chief mate of that ship, put an end to his existence with a pistol. The cause of this rash act is not ascertained: but it appears that he talked incoherently, and seemed otherwise sad and restless on the preceding evening, and during the night fired off a pistol through his cabin port. The following morning he called for the third mate and requested to be relieved from duty, as he was then going to bed; and immediately after the report of a pistol was heard in his cabin, on opening which he was found lying dead, with his head most shockingly shattered. The pistol, it appears, was levelled a little above the temple and the whole of the right side of his skull was

blown away, and instant death consequently followed.

The deceased was generally and much respected in the service to which he belonged, as well as by those with whom he had been acquainted.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the verdict was Insanity.—*[Penang Gaz. Feb. 19.]*

Curiosities from Siam.—We understand that Capt. M'Donnell has brought from Siam a most valuable and rare collection of curiosities; among which is a band of music containing every instrument used by the people of that country, and presented to him by the young prince Chow Fa, all of which, with a small state boat, fifty feet long, are now in the possession of Sir Stamford Raffles.

Capt. M'Donnell has also procured a number of sacred and other Siamese books, which we trust may throw a light upon the history of a nation so little known to Europeans, and we look forward with impatience to the period when Sir Stamford will gratify the literary world with their translation.

The Siamese, we understand from Capt. M'Donnell, were erecting a fifty gun battery on the shoal opposite to Pac-nam, near the entrance of the river. This intelligence confirms the report brought by the ketch *Boa Fortuna*, a short time ago.—*[Ibid. Feb. 26.]*

Fire at Malacca.—A serious fire broke out in the town of Malacca, at the back of the Missionary College, on the 7th Feb., by which seven native houses have been consumed; but we are happy to add that no lives have been lost.—*[Ibid.]*

Battle between the Malays and Siamese.—It is reported that a battle has been fought between the Malays and Siamese, about twenty days ago, at Perah. The king of Salangore, it appears, proceeded with an armed force to Perah, and attacked the Siamese, who were completely routed; and amongst the killed (the number of which we have not ascertained), is a Siamese chief. The war will no doubt be continued, and attempts made to reinstate the king of Quedah in his dominions.—*[Ibid.]*

Another Suicide.—A week has only elapsed since we reported a melancholy occurrence of self-destruction; and we have again the painful task to record another instance of this rash and lamentable crime. On Sunday last a sepoy of the local corps shot himself through the body with his musket, which he pointed at the pit of his stomach, and instantly expired.—*[Ibid.]*

BIRTH.

Feb. 22. The lady of John Anderson, Esq., Civil Service of a son.

DEATH.

Feb. 18. At the residence of the Hon. J. Macalister, Esq., Mrs. Fraser, wife of D. A. Fraser, Esq., of Batavia.

CHINA.

The Argyle has arrived from China, which she left so recently as the 13th Feb. By this vessel we received letters from Canton of the above date, but they contain no news from that quarter in addition to what we have already published. The town had been rebuilt, and had already assumed its former appearance. Trade continued very dull.—[*Bengal Hurk.*, March 11.

MANILLA.

ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION.

Accounts have been received by the last arrival from Manilla of an unsuccessful attempt at a revolution, the object of which was, to render the colony independent of Spain. Fifteen of the principal people had been arrested, and were put on board ship, preparatory to being sent to Spain for trial. The fears of the Government were sufficiently expressed by the precautions they

took respecting these persons. The ship on board which they were lay in the midst of the wide bay of Manilla, surrounded in every direction by a cordon of armed boats. Among the persons thus arrested, there were two priests and two Spanish officers of rank, who had just arrived with the new Governor. The capacity of such a colony as the Phillipines to maintain a separate independence appears to us very problematical, not from want of numbers, for these islands are computed to contain 3,000,000 of people, but because the population is divided within itself, by difference of colour, language and manners; while the proportion of the European race, or that sprung from it, is but a mere fraction in the mass of its barbarous and ferocious Asiatic population. China itself might almost effect the conquest of such a state, if deprived of European protection (an attempt once made before); but the greater probability is, that it will become a dependency of one of the new Governments of South America, most probably of that of Chili, the inhabitants of which have hitherto displayed, as we may expect from their climate, the greatest degree of energy and enterprise.—[*Bengal Hurk.*, March 5.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, Sept. 24.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq.) laid before the Proprietors, conformably with cap. 1. sect. 4, of the By-Laws, various papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The *Chairman*, conformably with the resolutions of the General Courts of the 7th of April and the 6th of July 1809, laid before the Proprietors the usual annual accounts relative to the Company's College at Haileybury.

Mr. Hume said he wished to ask a question of some importance. He desired to know whether any report as to the state of the College had been made by the last visiting Committee? It would be satisfactory to know how the College had been conducted during the last half year, whether it had been free from insubordination and disturbance?

The *Chairman* said he felt great pleasure in communicating to the Court, that at the last visitation, which took place in June,

the state of the College was perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Hume was desirous of learning whether any alteration had been made in the regulations of the College? It had been stated on a former occasion by an honourable proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird), who was not now present, that he would bring this subject before the Court; therefore he (Mr. Hume) thought it was proper to leave it to his care. But as they were informed by the late *Chairman* (Mr. Pattison), that the disturbances which took place some time ago were under the consideration of a committee, who would be prepared, at an early period, to lay the result of their inquiry before the Court, he was anxious to know whether that Committee had come to a determination on this subject; and if so, what that determination was?

The *Chairman* said, he believed his predecessor in the chair had stated, in answer to an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird), who was not now in court, that the circumstances to which allusion had been made were under the consideration of the College Committee. They had made a report on the subject, which was before the Court of Directors; but the Court of Directors had not, in consequence, altered any of the existing statutes.

Mr. Hume wished to know whether there would be any objection to laying that report before the Proprietors; if there were, then it must become the subject of a separate motion.

The *Chairman* thought that, on reflection, the Hon. Proprietor would not press for a production of the report. He must himself see the impropriety of introducing a document to the Proprietors on which no measure had been founded.

Mr. R. Jackson said, it did not follow that the General Court ought not to be made acquainted with the contents of a report, because the Court of Directors, after considering and digesting such report, had come to no resolution upon it. He would take the liberty to say, that he would not give up their right to this inquiry at the proper season.

The *Chairman*.—"What I said, could not bear, directly or indirectly, the interpretation which the Learned Gent. has put upon it: nothing but his own ingenuity could have suggested such an interpretation. The present was not the proper time for producing the report, and he was desirous not to hold out any expectation that it would, hereafter, be laid before the Court."

Mr. R. Jackson.—"Then I understand that the reason for its non-production is, not because the Court of Directors have not come to any resolution founded on the report, but because this is not the proper moment for producing it."

Mr. Hume asked how many cadets, exclusive of those in College, had been sent out to India during the last year?

The *Chairman* stated, that 131 cadets were appointed for India, and had taken their passage; and 35 had been appointed to the Military Seminary, making a total of 166.

Mr. Hume said, he would again offer a suggestion, which he had often before thrown out in that Court. He felt it to be extremely desirable, looking to the state of their Indian army, that the Court of Directors should adopt means by which every young man going out should, as matter of compulsion (so far as was in their power) be competently instructed in the Oriental languages. Formerly, when they sent out 400 or 500 cadets every year, it was difficult to attain this object, on account of the greatness of the number. But now, when the cadets sent out were so few, it might easily be accomplished; and the Court of Directors could not confer a greater benefit on India, or on the individuals themselves, than by adopting some mode by which the cadets would be efficiently instructed in the Oriental tongues. The subject was one of great importance, and he hoped the Executive Body would not lose sight of it.

EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

The *Chairman* laid before the Court an account of the expense incurred for the maintenance of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers for the last year, which amounted to £5,592*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; and an estimate of the expense for the same corps from the 1st of August 1823 to the 1st of August 1824, which was 4,309*l.*

MR. J. HINDE PELLY.

The *Chairman* was proceeding to put the question of adjournment, when

Mr. Hume rose, and said he had a few words to address to the Court before it was adjourned, and he should perhaps submit a motion before he sat down. At the last Quarterly General Court he was not present, and an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Pelly) had taken the opportunity of making some observations respecting what he had said at a previous Court, on the subject of the grant to Mr. John Hinde Pelly. It was not worth while then to answer what the Hon. Proprietor had called his misstatement: but it was important that one part of that Hon. Proprietor's observations should be corrected, as it went directly to impeach the conduct of a public servant at Bombay, Mr. Morgan, who, in defending himself, had shewn Mr. Pelly's statement to be altogether unfounded; and were he (Mr. Hume) to quote at large what Mr. Morgan stated, it would place the conduct of Mr. H. Pelly in a more unfavourable point of view than it had yet appeared in. He now rose to state why he had interfered with the proposition for making a grant of money to that gentleman. Great surprise had been expressed at the last General Court as to the motive which induced him to trouble himself so much with this subject. He had, however, acted merely from a sense of public duty; he had taken great trouble to investigate all the circumstances connected with this grant, and he believed, after a careful examination of documents, that the claim was unsupported by justice, was dangerous in itself, and was contrary to the principle on which the contracts of the Company ought to rest; therefore, he had opposed it. He was anxious that Mr. Pelly and his friends should understand the reasons on which he acted. He was the last man in existence to make any attacks or animadversions of a personal nature, particularly as to Mr. Pelly, from whose friends he had always received information and assistance; but he was still of opinion that Mr. Pelly, in undertaking the contract, which (whether by public or private tender mattered nothing) he had made with the Company at Bombay, was bound in honour, as a merchant and a man, to have fulfilled it. He (Mr. Hume) was sorry now that he had not read the letter of the Court of Directors to Mr. Pelly, in

which were propounded ten questions, which, if fairly answered, and not evaded, would have completely substantiated the view he had taken of the transaction. The principal reason why he had brought the subject forward was, that he, in common he believed with every body else, understood that Mr. Pelly had founded his claim on the fact, that he did not consider himself bound to fulfil the contract; but that, as he was a servant of the Company, and his bread depended on his remaining in India, he had incurred the loss which followed its fulfilment. He had at least repeated this observation in every one of his letters; and had decidedly stated, that if he had not been so situated, looking forward to the pension he should enjoy on retirement, he would not have fulfilled the contract, because there were technical errors in the instruments, which rendered them mere waste paper. What he (Mr. Hume) said, in consequence, at a former Court, was, that if Mr. Pelly were entitled to this sum of £2,000 on account of technical errors in a legal instrument, the Company's officer at Bombay, who should have guarded against such errors, ought to have been held liable for the loss, and not the Company. This declaration of his opinion had reached Bombay, and Mr. Morgan had addressed a letter to the Editor of the Bombay Courier, dated the 3d of July 1823, which, after repeating the statements made in that Court, he concluded with asserting that Mr. Pelly had executed not only the contract, but also what Mr. Pelly said was not in existence, namely, the penalty bond. Mr. Morgan had the original bond in his office, and the penalty was 50,000 rupees, secured by two sureties; it being, as Mr. Morgan also stated, the invariable practice there to take a security bond of this kind to compel the fulfilment of every contract of this nature. On looking over the article, he (Mr. Hume) perceived that the penalty was to be at the rate of 50 per cent. on the number of the lashings, which might chance to be deficient; not to extend, however, beyond the sum of 50,000 rupees at the utmost. Mr. Morgan's words were, "The original bond is now in my office, and I have looked with the greatest care to every part of the contract and bond, and cannot find that the slightest legal objection could be raised either to the one instrument or the other; so that Mr. Pelly was bound in the strongest manner which the law could bind him to comply with his contract." Mr. Morgan went on to say that he deemed it unnecessary to answer Mr. Hume any further, as it was evident he spoke from the documents before him, and could not be privy to the existence of the penalty bond. The honourable proprietor, in continuation, then said, that he thought Mr. Pelly had acted unfairly towards him in coming forward, even at the last Court day, in the manner

in which he did, knowing, as he must, that the bond was in existence, though it could not be produced in that Court to be examined. The case was now much stronger against Mr. Pelly than even he (Mr. Hume) had supposed it to be. It was evident that the claim he made on the Court, grounded on the assumption that he was not bound by the contract, was altogether erroneous. He was bound every way, in honour and in law, to fulfil his engagement; and he (Mr. Hume) was of opinion, that if the bond had been before the Court when the subject was originally introduced, the Proprietors never would have gone to the ballot, but would, at once, have come to a decision different from that which had taken place. He, therefore, on the part of the Proprietors, had a right to complain, that this subject had been brought before them without the production of all the necessary papers; and he thought the Committee had not acted with that attention which they usually manifested, in submitting the question to that Court, unaccompanied by all the documents which were essential to a just decision. He repeated, that when the Committee found that objections of a technical kind had been taken, they ought to have required the production of the instruments, to ascertain whether these technical objections were valid. The Bombay Government had submitted the case to Mr. Macklin, the then Advocate-General, but now, he believed, a judge; and that gentleman had said that the contract was in every respect binding, though the amount of the penalty had not been specified. His words were, "The only difference is, that instead of a breach of the contract being allowed as liquidated damages in a court of law, the case must be referred to the consideration of a jury as to the amount of damage sustained by the non-performance of his contract." Mr. Morgan, in his letter, published in *The Bombay Courier*, explained these facts thus:—"Mr. Pelly had thought proper to state to Government, in June, 1818 (only six months after the signing and executing of the security bond) that 'he had recently discovered that, owing to an apparent imperfection in the contract, it would seem that no penalty could be enforced in the event of its non-fulfilment'; because, if I understand his letter rightly, there is no penalty inserted in the contract. Government referred this letter to the Advocate-General, with a copy of the contract, and desired him to report on the defectiveness or otherwise of the deed. In his answer, he says, 'I have perused the contract between Mr. Pelly and the Company, and am of opinion that the contract is binding, though the penalty is not specified;' evidently not recollecting that it is the invariable practice in all contracts of this kind, and certainly the most convenient mode, not to insert any penalty in the deed of contract, but to take a separate bond

with two securities for the due performance of it. How a practice so general and notorious, which must frequently have come under the immediate notice of the Advocate-General, should have escaped his memory, I cannot understand: unfortunately, I knew nothing of the reference to him, or his answer to Government would have been more correct and consistent with the facts of the case." It was due (continued Mr. Hume) to the public officer who had written this letter, that the attempt on his professional character should be defeated. The penalty stated in the security bond was to be computed at 50 per cent.: so that the amount of penalty on 10,000 lashings, diminished to the utmost extent, would be 50 per cent. on that 10,000. It was, therefore, extremely unfair to impute to Mr. Morgan the gross negligence of having vitiated the liability of Mr. Pelly, by a defect in the contract. It was, he thought, an unfair charge, when Mr. Pelly, in the course of his speech, said, "From what had been read, it was manifest that, at least, in this contract, the penalty was intended to have been specified, and that penalty was to have been 50 per cent. or something. What that something was, the person who framed the contract could alone explain, for he had most unaccountably altogether omitted to specify it." The technical objection could easily be pointed out: it consisted in the use of the word *hereinafter* mentioned, instead of *herein* mentioned. Such was the technical objection. It was for this that Mr. Pelly had thrown reflections on the conduct of Mr. Morgan as an officer of the Company; but he hoped he had fully exculpated that gentleman. In the same spirit he (Mr. Hume) had been accused of misrepresentations, but, supported by these documents, he felt that he could defy the charge. He had now nothing further to state on this subject. He had intended, at the last Court, to submit a motion, pledging the Court to re-consider the case, because it was evident that the Report of the Committee had been drawn up without a knowledge that the penalty bond existed, although it was signed on the 24th of January, the day on which the first advance was made; but he thought, on reflection, that it was scarcely worth while to renew the subject. He had, he conceived, done justice to Mr. Morgan; and so far as he was himself concerned, he felt that he had merely done his duty. He should conclude by repeating his objections to any public officer receiving advances towards the fulfilment of a contract, and holding those advances for one complete year in his possession. Mr. Pelly had received an advance of 25,000 rupees in January, and in April he wrote to the Government that he had done every thing in his power to complete the contract: though, in point of fact, as ap-

peared from documents before the Court, he never attempted to begin it till the January following. As a question of mercantile honesty between man and man, it was unworthy of Mr. Pelly to have recourse to the kind of subterfuge (for so he must call it) by which he sought to evade the fulfilment of his contract. It was still more unfair to throw off the blame on a public servant at Bombay, and to charge him (Mr. Hume) with misrepresenting facts, because he had opposed a claim wholly unwarrantable. He had performed his duty to Mr. Morgan, to the Company, and to himself, and he now took leave of the subject. If it were to be resumed, it would be impossible for the Court again to come to the same conclusion.

Mr. Trant rose to address the Court, but—

The *Chairman* said this was a question which had been already discussed and decided. The Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had been allowed to explain, in consideration of his absence at the previous Court, when Mr. Pelly had made a statement on this subject. Further discussion he considered to be quite unnecessary. He must take the liberty to observe, that the Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Hume) was quite in error, if he supposed that the Committee had not paid due attention to all the circumstances of the claim. They might differ from the opinion of the Honourable Proprietor with respect to the result at which they had ultimately arrived; but he could, from his own knowledge, declare, that they had done their utmost to make themselves acquainted with all the features and circumstances of the case. Doubts might certainly be entertained on the subject; but he could bear witness to the patient and laborious investigation which it had undergone. He had a firm conviction on his mind, that the committee knew that a penalty bond had been taken. They were aware that it was not, at the time, in this country; but the fact of its existence was positively known. He trusted that it was not the intention of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) to go into the merits of a question which had been already decided.

Mr. Trant said, he did not mean to go into the merits of the question; but as it had been opened again (*No! no!*) he wished to make a few remarks. He thought it was hardly fair towards Mr. Pelly, that the subject should be brought forward in the way in which it had been introduced by the Hon. Proprietor opposite. Mr. Pelly gave notice that he meant, on a particular day, to make some observations on what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor, and persons attended in consequence, who were capable of entering into explanations on the subject. The Hon. Proprietor was not then present, and he now brought the matter forward in

the absence of those persons. His (Mr. Trant's) opinion was not at all shaken by what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor. In making these remarks, he wished it to be understood that he was no friend of Mr. Pelly—he was not even known to that gentleman. The Hon. Proprietor had stated, that if the information which was now before the Court had been in the possession of the Proprietors when the question was first agitated, they would not have decided, as they had done: for his own part, he could say, that it would not have altered his sentiments. He still believed that Mr. Pelly was not guilty of the conduct imputed to him. That gentleman did not say, as had been averred, that he should, under any circumstances, have

availed himself of a legal objection, if he had not been a servant of the Company; he had merely stated, that he might, in consequence of that legal objection, have resisted the fulfilment of the contract; but he added, expressly, that he had never intended to do so.

Mr. Hume said, in explanation, that, having been last week at Mr. Pelly's door, at Minchinhampton, he had sent that gentleman a letter, stating that he would on the present occasion offer a few remarks on this subject. (*Hear!*) He hoped no one would suppose that he would inadvertently on the conduct of any individual in that Court, without giving that individual a fair notice. (*Hear!*)

The Court then adjourned.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Professor A. W. Schlegel, of the University of Bonn, whose lectures on Dramatic Literature are so much admired in this country, and whose beautiful translation of Shakespeare into German has naturalized our immortal bard throughout all the north of Europe, has just arrived in London. M. Schlegel has been for several years engaged in philological researches, and his principal object in visiting this country is the inspection of the Oriental Library of the East-India Company, which is particularly rich in Sanscrit literature. M. Schlegel is allowed to be one of the first Oriental scholars now in Europe; and he is understood to have been enabled, by his intimacy with Sanscrit, to throw great light on that curious subject, the origin and progress of language.

The Hon. C. Pullen, newly appointed Lord Chief Justice of India, proceeds to Calcutta direct in the ship *Sir Edward Paget*, Capt. Geary, R.N., commander, and will embark at Portsmouth about the end of October.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 29. *Cowes*, *Daphne*, Noak, from Penang 3d April.—*Passengers*: Mr. Benj. Bailey and Mr. Fotheringham, late of the H.C. ship *Regent*; and Mr. Jude.

Sept. 2. Portsmouth. H.M. ships *Seringapatam* and *Menai*, from the Mauritius 20th May.

3. Liverpool. *Princess Charlotte*, M^r Kean, from Bengal 15th March.

9. Gravesend. *Minerva*, Bell, from Bengal 8th April.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Grierson and child; and Lieut. Murray, Bengal Army.

7. Ditto. *Prince of Orange*, Moncrieff, from Bengal.

15. Deal. *David Scott*, Bunyan, from Bengal 17th March, and Madras.

— Portsmouth. H.M. ship *Daventry*, from the East-Indies.—*Passengers*: Capt. Lord Henry Thynne, R.N., Lieut. G. Daniell, Capt. Fletcher, R.N.; and Mr. Kerrigan, purser of the *Tees*.

16. Ditto. H.M. ship *Madagascar*, from Trincomalee and Madras.—*Passengers*: J. Bellingall, Esq., storekeeper, and Mr. Biddelcumbe, clerk, from Trincomalee; Mr. Pollexfin, of the School of Naval Architecture, from superintending the building of ships of war at Cochin; Major Fox; Lieut. Carey, in command of the invalid troops; and Lieut. Cameron, of the Company's service, from the Indies; and Capt. Kemp, from the Cape.

17. Spithead. *Princess Charlotte*, Lamb, from Rangoon 16th April, and Madras 8th May.

19. Liverpool. *Almorah*, Winter, from Bombay and St. Helena.

Departures.

Aug. 31. Gravesend. *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, for Bombay.

Sept. 6. Ditto. *Bengal Merchant*, Brown, for Madras and Bengal.

14. Ditto. *Waterloo*, Studd, for Bombay.

22. Deal. *City of Edinburgh*, Wiseman, for Bengal.

— Deal. *Ganges*, Ford, for Madras and Bengal.—*Passengers*: Colonel Wm. Marley, Mrs. Marley and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nisbet, Mrs. Sargeant, Mr. Morris, Rev. M. Stow, Miss Stow, two Misses Wheatley, Mr. Dashwood, Lieut. Duff, Mr. J. D. Smith, Mr. Bazely, Mr. Power, Lieut. Hole, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. Pillans, Lieut. Molony, Mr. James Dubernet, Capt. and Miss Barrow, Mr. Wm. Seanor, Mr. William Gibson, eight European servants, and four native ditto.

23. Portsmouth. Russian frigate *Pravdopriate*, Kotzebue, on a voyage of Discovery to Behring's Straits and the Icy Cape.

Vessels spoken with.

Atlas, Clifton, London to Madras and Bengal, 5th June, lat. 6. N.

Princess of Wales, Gribble, and Marquess Wellington, Blanshard, London to Bengal, 6th June, lat. 37. long. 12.

Britannia, Lake, London to Madras, 19th May, lat. 28. S. long. 41. E.

Columbia, Liverpool to Java, 31st Aug., lat. 40. long. 15.

Kellie Castle, Adams, London to Madras and China, 29th March.

Lady Campbell, Betham, London to Madras, 26th May, off St. Jago.

Sun, Anderson, Cape of Good Hope to Bengal, 24th June, lat. 36. long. 20.

George Home, London to Batavia, 5th July, lat. 13. S. long. 24.

Kains, London and Madeira to Madras, 31st May, lat. 36. S. long. 18. E.

Inglis, Searle, bound to Bombay and China, 16th April, lat. 25. S. long. 52 E.

The General Kyd, Nairne, also bound to Bombay and China, was in company with the Inglis several days, but parted from her in lat. 35. S. long. 19. W.

Rockingham, London to Bengal, 2d Aug., lat. 11. S. long. 31. W.

Bridgewater, Mitchell, London to Bombay, 13th June, all well.

Marquess Wellington, Blanshard, London to Bengal 5th July, lat. 10. long. 28. W.

The Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, was to sail from the Mauritius for England early in July; her cargo and passengers for Colombo were transhipped in the Ernest brig.

The Thames, Litson, from Bengal, arrived at Penang on 1st April, and was to sail for England on 1st May.

The Theodosia, Kidson, from Liverpool, has arrived at Bombay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 13. At Rochdale, the Lady of Wm. Johns, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, lately Resident Practitioner in Calcutta, of a son.

14. At Brompton, the Lady of C. R. Skardon, Esq., a Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.

18. At Poplar, Middlesex, Mrs. George Baillie, of a daughter.

25. At the Vicarage, Carmarthen, the Lady of the Rev. Jas Broff Byers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 23. At St. Gregory's, Mr. Henry Roberts, of Spread Eagle-court, Cornhill, to Miss Martyn, daughter of the late Mr. John Martyn, and niece of the late Rev. Henry Martyn, Missionary at Calcutta.

Sept. 2. At Mary-le-bone New Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Rochester, C. H. C. Plowden, Esq., son of R. C. Plowden, Esq., of Devonshire-place, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut. Gen. John Cuppage, of York-street, Portman-square.

18. At St. Margaret's Church, Rochester, by the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, John Schank Grant, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Military Engineers, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Francis Barrow, Esq.

17. By the Rev. Francis Horsley, Vicar of Matchin, John Clarmont Whiteman, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Francis Horsley, Esq., of Little Hallingbury, in the county of Essex.

23. At Wanstead, George Blair Hall, Esq., only son of the late John Hall, Esq., Postmaster-General of Bengal, to Laura, youngest daughter of Sir W. Plomer, dec.

DEATHS.

Aug. 12. After giving birth to a seven months' child, Harriet, wife of John Gilder, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, at his house, John-street, Bedford-row.

Sept. 10. At No. 19, Norfolk-street, Strand, Capt. John Henry Lister, of the Hon. East-India Company's 16th regt. Bengal N.I., in the 35d year of his age.

11. At his seat in Gloucestershire, David Ricardo, Esq. M.P. for Portarlington.

— At Chatham, Norman, the infant son of Capt. J. Macfarlane, of the Hon. East-India Company's Depot, aged six months.

14. At the advanced age of 99, at Cobham Lodge, Surrey, General Buckley, Governor of Pendennis Castle. He was in the army upwards of seventy-two years.

Lately, At Boulogne, Marianne Hesse Gordon, widow of the late Wm. Hesse Gordon, Esq., Civil Service, Madras.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Per Price Current from Calcutta to 31st March 1823.

Remittable Paper	.. 50 to 51 per cent. premium.	
Non Remittable Do.	6 to 7 ditto.	
Discount on Private Bills	4 per cent.	} Bank of Bengal Bater.
Ditto to Government Do.	.. 31 do.	
Interest on Loans open date	5 do.	
Ditto 2 months certain	4 do.	

Buy. Exchange on London at Six Months. Sell. 1s. 11½d. 9s.

Bills on Court of Directors

Drawn at 2s. 6d. bear 26 to 28 per cent. premium.

Bombay per 100 Bombay Rupees	94
Madras 100 Madras do.	94 to 98

Billion—Dollars	206 to 208 per 100
Sovereigns	10. 12. 10 11. each.
B. of Eng. Notes	9, 8, to 10. each.

Home.

Exchange London on Calcutta is from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 11½d.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1823-24.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Passers.	Engagements.	To be Abat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be is the Down.
<i>Duke of York</i>	1377	S. Majoribanks	A. H. Campbell	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	1823.	1823.	1824.
<i>Catle Huntly</i>	1300	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	—	—	—
<i>Thomas Grafton</i>	1354	S. Majoribanks	Alex. Christie	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	—	—	—
<i>Macquern</i>	1354	John Campbell	James Walker	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	—	—	—
<i>Berwickshire</i>	1354	S. Majoribanks	John Shephard	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Helena, Ben- gallon, & China.	18 Not 3 Dec.	—	8 Jan.
<i>Duchess of Athol</i>	1350	Wm. E. Ferrets	Edw. M. Daniell	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	—	—	—
<i>General Harris</i>	1200	James Sims	Geo. Wetthead	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	—	—	—
<i>Canning</i>	1240	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Helena, Ben- gallon, & China.	17 Dec 31 Dec.	—	9 Feb.
<i>Earl of Balcarras</i>	1317	Company's Ship	Pease Cameron	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	—	—	—
<i>Sir David Scott</i>	1340	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	—	—	—
<i>London</i>	1294	Company's Ship	John B. Sothby	—	—	—	—	—	—	Madras and China.	—	—	—
<i>Durand</i>	1203	Gen. Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.....	1824	1824	1824
<i>Maryland</i>	1200	Gen. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.....	—	—	—
<i>William Parle</i>	1348	Joseph Hare	Kenneth Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.....	—	—	—
<i>Lady Melville</i>	1200	Sir Alex. Wigram	Rich. Clifford	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.....	—	—	—
<i>Orwell</i>	1333	Matthew Isaac	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.....	—	—	—
<i>Marquis of Hunting</i>	1279	John McTaggart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.....	—	—	—
<i>Princess Amelia</i>	1275	Robert Williams	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.....	—	—	—
<i>Atoll</i>	871	St. Majoribanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.....	—	—	—

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochinall.....lb.	0 3 6	10 0 4 6	Sul Ammoniac.....cwt.	0 0 0	to 4 13 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 0 0	2 5 0	Senna.....lb.	0 0 10	0 2 6
Cheribon.....	4 5 0	4 12 0	Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	2 9 0	2 15 0
Sumatra.....	4 0 0	4 3 0	Bengal.....	1 10 0	1 15 0
Bourbon.....			China.....	2 10 0	3 0 0
Mocha.....	5 0 0	7 0 0	Zedary.....		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	0 0 8	Galls, in Softs.....	6 0 0	6 10 6
Madras.....	0 0 6	0 0 7	Blue.....	2 10 0	2 0 6
Bengal.....	0 0 6	0 0 7	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 10 0	0 10 6
Bourbon.....	0 0 11	0 1 3	Purple and Violet...	0 9 6	0 9 10
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Fine Violet.....	0 9 6	0 9 10
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	12 0 0	12 0 0	Good Ditto.....	0 8 10	0 9 4
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 0 0	4 10 0	Fine Violet & Copper	0 8 0	0 8 3
Boras, Refined.....	3 0 0	0 0 0	Good Ditto.....	0 7 6	0 8 3
Uncoloured, or Fined	2 10 0	2 13 0	Ordinary Ditto.....	0 8 2	0 8 3
Campfire unrefined.....	10 10 0	11 10 0	Consuming qualities...	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb.	0 2 7	0 3 3	Madras Fine and Good	0 6 6	0 11 6
Ceylon.....	0 1 1	0 1 3	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0
Cassia Bada.....cwt.	16 10 0	0 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	6 0 0	15 0 0
Tagua.....	5 0 0	9 10 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 12 0	0 10 0
Castor Oil.....cwt.	0 1 10	0 2 0	Saltpetre, Refined...cwt.	1 7 0	0 0 0
China Root.....	1 15 0	2 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 11 5	0 12 10
Coculus Indicus.....	3 0 0	3 5 0	Novi.....	0 14 2	1 2 11
Columbo Root.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto White.....	0 14 1	0 13 6
Dragon's Blood.....	9 0 0	96 0 0	China.....	0 12 1	0 12 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	5 0 0	7 0 0	Organaine.....lb.	1 12 0	0 8 4
Arabic.....	5 0 0	6 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 10
Assafetida.....	3 0 0	12 0 0	Cloves.....	0 2 0	0 3 2
Benjamin.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	Mace.....	0 3 1	0 3 6
Amiri.....cwt.	3 0 0	10 0 0	Nutmegs.....	0 16 0	1 0 0
Galbanum.....	12 10 0	15 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 7
Gambogium.....	7 0 0	18 0 0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 0	0 1 3
Myrrh.....	4 10 0	4 10 0	White.....	0 1 3	0 1 3
Olibanum.....lb.	0 0 9	0 3 5	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 6 0	1 16 0
Lac Lake.....	0 3 0	0 3 6	White.....	1 10 0	1 2 0
Dye.....	4 0 0	3 0 0	Brown.....	0 19 0	0 19 0
Shell, Black.....	2 5 0	3 0 0	Manilla and Java...	0 17 0	0 2 3
Shivered.....	0 13 0	1 10 0	Ten, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 5	0 2 7
Stick.....	0 10 0	1 0 0	Congou.....	0 4 0	0 4 7
Musk, China.....oz.	1 3 0	1 10 0	Souchong.....	0 3 4	0 4 0
Nux Vomica.....oz.	0 0 8	0 0 0	Campoi.....	0 3 5	0 3 6
Oil Cassia.....	0 12 0	0 13 0	Twankay.....	0 4 0	0 3 6
Cinnamon.....	2 5 0	2 10 0	Pekoe.....	0 3 5	0 3 7
Cloves.....	0 1 0	0 0 0	Hyson Skin.....	0 3 8	0 3 9
Mace.....	0 2 0	0 2 6	Hyson.....	0 3 9	0 6 6
Nutmegs.....lb.	0 1 6	0 3 3	Gunpowder.....	1 10 0	4 5 0
Opium.....			Tortoiseshell.....	10 0 0	11 0 0
Rhubarb.....			Wood, Saunders Red..ton		

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Moirs - - - - -	700	Hornblow	Madras direct.
Clyde - - - - -	500	Driver	Madras and Bengal.
La Belle Alliance -	650	Bolfe	Ditto.
Providence - - -	700	Remington	Ditto.
Duke of Bedford -	800	Cuningham	Ditto.
York - - - - -	475	Talbert	Ditto.
Tyne - - - - -	800	Craigie	Ditto.
Lord Hungerford -	707	Farquharson	Ditto.
William Money -	800	Jackson	Ditto.
Exmouth - - - -	700	Owen	Ditto.
Lady Raffles - -	650	Coxwell	Ditto.
Sir Edward Paget -	600	Geary	Bengal.
Barkworth - - -	600	Colgrave	Bombay.
Bombay Merchant -	432	Kemp	Ditto.
Cambridge - - -	800	Barber	Ditto.
Upson Castle - -	502	Thacker	Ditto.
Mary Ann - - - -	800	Craigie	Ditto.
Resource - - - -	250	Pritchard	Tellicherry and Bombay.
John Barry - - -	500	Rouch	Mauritius and Ceylon.
Orpheus - - - -	450	Fintlay	Ditto ditto
Shannon - - - -	250	Kendall	Batavia and Singapore.
Caroline - - - -	450	Harris	Ditto ditto
Minstrel - - - -	334	Arkcott	Cape and Batavia.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 October.—Prompt 15 January, 1824.

Company's.—Damaged Cotton Wool.

Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 7 October.—Prompt 9 January.

Company's.—Indigo.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 15 October.—Prompt 25 January.

Company's.—Sugar.—Licensed.—Coffee, Sugar.

For Sale 30 October.—Prompt 6 February.

Company's.—Bengal and China Raw Silk.

Private Trade.—Bengal and China Raw Silk—

Chassam Silk.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that as it appears most convenient that Three Sales of Raw Silk should be held in the year instead of four, the order of the 19th Sept. 1821 is rescinded, and that the Court will, after the Sale in October next, hold Three Sales of Raw Silk in the year, about the third Monday in February, June, and October respectively.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Faulstich* from Singapore, and the *Minerva* and *Prince of Orange* from Bengal.
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk—Sugar—Siam Stick Lac and Gum Benjamin.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September, 1823.

1823.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Cons. 100.	New	Long	3 p. Cent.	Imperial	Ditto	Annuit.	Quinn.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	India	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Consol. For	Letters	1823.
Nov. 26	226 1/4	83 1/8	82 1/2	101	101 1/2	21 1/2	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	263 1/2	—	—	—	59 5/8	263 1/2	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	Aug. 26
27	—	83 1/8	82 1/2	101	101 1/2	21 1/2	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	263 1/2	—	—	—	62 1/8	263 1/2	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	27
28	226	83 1/8	82 1/2	101	101 1/2	—	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	28
29	226	83 1/8	82 1/2	101	101 1/2	21 1/2	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	93 1/2	—	—	63 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	29
30	226 1/4	83 1/8	82 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	264 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	63 6/8	264 1/2	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	30
Sept. 1	226 1/4	83 1/8	82 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	21 1/2	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 1/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	Sept. 1
3	226 1/4	83 1/8	82 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	21 1/2	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	3
4	226 1/4	83 1/8	82 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	263 1/2	—	—	—	60 6/8	263 1/2	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	4
5	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	5
6	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	265	—	—	—	63	265	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	6
8	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	264 1/2	—	—	—	62 1/8	264 1/2	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	8
9	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	96 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	9
10	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	10
11	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	11
12	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	264 1/2	—	—	—	63 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	12
13	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	13
15	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 5/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	15
16	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 5/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	16
17	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	17
18	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	18
19	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	19
20	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	20
22	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	22
23	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	23
24	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 6/8	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	24
25	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	31 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	14	0	25

E. Eyton, Stock Broker, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
NOVEMBER, 1823.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION OF MARQUESS HASTINGS.

THAT the arts of war and those of peace, the overthrow of states and the re-establishment and consolidation of government, require talents essentially different, and even of an opposite nature, will not be disputed. Which of these two kinds of qualities most deserves our admiration, is a point not so well decided. The glare and pomp which attend the victorious commander exalt his character into an object of popular envy and admiration. The substantial benefits conferred, on the other hand, by the individual who has employed himself in healing the wounds which war has inflicted on a nation, in checking disorder, in soothing animosities, in restoring trade to its accustomed channel, and recalling the timid arts to their deserted abode, are slowly perceived and reluctantly acknowledged. When, as in a few rare examples, qualities of both classes are found in combination, mankind have no pretence to refuse, and seldom withhold, their tribute of applause. The long and eventful career of Lord Hastings has displayed him to the world as a warrior, as a statesman, as head of a vast empire, as arbiter of the fate of nations; and his various important functions have called forth qualities equally diversified.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 95.

In each station, the duties demanded of his Lordship have been discharged with as much ability as if nature had sedulously prepared him for that station alone.

Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquess Hastings, the son of John Rawdon, Earl of Moira, and Elizabeth Hastings (by right of whom the Marquess claims the baronies of Hungerford, Hastings, Neumarch, Botreaux, Moines, Moels, Peverel, and De Homet) was born 7 Dec. 1754. Through his mother, the noble Lord traces his descent from William de Hastings, summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1299; and also boasts a connexion with the royal stock of Plantagenet.*

His lordship entered the army at the age of seventeen, as ensign in the 15th regiment of foot, and was soon afterwards promoted to a lieutenancy in the 5th regiment. In 1775, the disputes between the American Colonies and their Parent Country led to that *bellum plusquam civile*, which terminated in their separation. Among the troops assembled at Boston, was included the regiment to which his

* Shortly after the breaking out of the late war with France, an absurd article appeared in the *Moniteur*, which pretended to demonstrate that the Earl of Moira had a better title to the crown of England than his late Majesty!

Lordship (then Lord Rawdon) belonged, which joined in the sanguinary conflict at Bunker's Hill. At this first display of Lord Rawdon's military qualities, he attracted the particular notice of his superior officers; among the rest of General Burgoyne, who exclaimed, when he saw him lead the grenadiers of the 5th, "Lord Rawdon has this day stamped his fame for life." Shortly afterwards he was appointed to a company in the 63d regiment, and nominated aid-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton. During the three succeeding years, he was employed in several successful enterprizes; and in 1778, at the early age of twenty-four, was made Adjutant General of the British Forces in America, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the retirement of Sir William Howe, General Clinton proceeded to take the command of the army at Philadelphia; and, whilst at this place, Lord Rawdon's ardent and active devotion to the public service impelled him to raise a very useful body of men, composed mostly of his own countrymen, collected in the provinces, called the *Volunteers of Ireland*, whose intrepidity and valour were conspicuous throughout the war, and who were highly serviceable to the country.

In the year 1780, Sir Henry Clinton, turning his attention to the southern provinces, laid siege to Charleston; and, upon this occasion, the services of Lord Rawdon, who had previously been raised to the rank of Brigadier General, were eminently useful. The siege was not of a kind productive of sallies and desperate assaults; but, although opportunities were wanting for the display of personal bravery, his skill and experience were evinced in many valuable suggestions. After the fall of Charleston, Sir Henry Clinton returned to his government of New York, leaving Lord Cornwallis commander of the army in the south.

The reduction of South Carolina being deemed complete, the expedient

was adopted by Sir Henry and his successor in command, of obliging the provincials to serve in the royal army, or at least of sanctioning no neutrality, and requiring every man who did not avow himself an enemy to the British government to take an active part in its support. But the result of the scheme, as Lord Rawdon afterwards experienced, was such as should inspire other commanders with caution in employing services extorted by force.

The confidence of Lord Cornwallis, however, and the invitations conveyed to him by certain malcontents in North Carolina, determined him to undertake the reduction of that province. During his continuance at Charleston, whilst engaged in adjusting the government, and regulating the administration of affairs in the south, the part of the army destined for active service was advanced towards the frontiers, under the conduct of Lord Rawdon. Whilst the arrangements were in progress, the aspect of affairs in North Carolina changed materially for the worse; and the force of the enemy increased so as to oblige Lord Rawdon to contract his posts. The approach of General Gates, the American commander, was the signal for the revolt of a large portion of the surrounding population, and his Lordship was collecting his force, gradually diminishing by desertions, at his post at Camden, when Lord Cornwallis arrived to take the command of the army, which had to encounter very superior numbers. The result of the action, however, was successful to the British arms, and the name of Lord Rawdon is first enumerated among the officers who most distinguished themselves on this occasion.

The commander-in-chief, having formed a plan of operations for the campaign of 1781, left Lord Rawdon in charge of a considerable body of troops at Camden, and marched with the rest of the forces towards North

Carolina. The subsequent transactions having left the American General Greene at liberty to direct his views to the south, that commander lost no time in availing himself of the opportunity of acting against the isolated force under Lord Rawdon. The communications were so entirely cut off, in the midst of a disaffected country, that his Lordship had no knowledge of the movements of the British army after the battle of Guildford, in which Lord Cornwallis, with inferior numbers, had defeated Greene. He was astonished, therefore, when he learned that the American General, whom he supposed to have been ruined, was in full march to South Carolina, with the intention of attacking him at Camden. He knew nothing of the hard circumstances which had obliged Lord Cornwallis to fly from the arms of victory, abandon his line of operations, and retire out of the way by a most difficult march of two hundred miles. His Lordship at the same time was informed that Colonel Lee was about to enter the province on the eastern border: a movement which he judiciously regarded and treated as a feint. By the most prudent disposition of his small force, he prepared for a conflict with General Greene, who appeared in full view, when a communication from Lord Cornwallis directed him to abandon Camden and retire.

This measure, however desirable, was not now in his power. Lord Rawdon learned, from the prisoners made in some skirmishes, that the enemy daily expected considerable reinforcements; and in this state of things he resolved instantly to attack him; a resolution which some careless arrangements of the American commander enabled him to execute with some prospect of success. Arming musicians, drummers, and every individual who could carry a firelock, he mustered about nine hundred men, including sixty dragoons. With this force, and two six-pounders, he

marched in open daylight, at ten o'clock in the morning, to attack the enemy in camp, leaving the post at Camden in charge of the militia, and a few sick soldiers.

The American army was posted about two miles in front of the British line, upon a very strong and difficult ridge, called Hobkirk's Hill. The British column, filing close to the swamps on their right, got into the woods unperceived, and by taking an extensive circuit, came down upon the enemy's left flank, depriving them of the chief advantage of their situation. They were not discovered by the enemy until the flank company of the Irish volunteers, which led the column, suddenly poured in upon their picquets, which, though supported, were driven in and pursued to the camp.

The enemy, though in visible confusion, formed with expedition, and received the British column bravely. The courage of the Americans was cheered by the arrival, during the action, of three six-pounders, which was announced to the British troops by showers of grape-shot. The attack on that side was led with great spirit by Lieut. Col. Campbell, at the head of the 63d (Lord Rawdon's old regiment), and the King's American regiment; but the extent of the enemy's line soon obliged the commander-in-chief to bring forward the volunteers of Ireland from the reserve. These three corps pushed the enemy with such resolution, that they drove them to the summit of the hill, and having made room for the rest of the troops to come into action, their rout was quickly decided. The pursuit was continued about three miles; but the enemy's cavalry being superior to the British, it was attended with risk; and Lord Rawdon, considering the inferiority of his force, would not suffer the infantry to break order, for the sake of pursuing the fugitives, and taking a few prisoners. The enemy's killed and wounded were scattered over such an extent of ground

that their loss could not be ascertained; but it was estimated at five hundred. Above one hundred prisoners were taken; and a number of their men, finding their retreat intercepted, went into Camden, and claimed protection under pretence of being deserters. Their cannon escaped by good fortune; being run down a steep hill, among some thick brushwood, they were passed without notice by the British troops in the ardour of pursuit, and before their return were carried off by the American cavalry. The British loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was two hundred and fifty-eight.

The details of this action have been recorded here, not only because it was the first achievement of Lord Rawdon as commander of an army, but on account of its displaying, in a decided manner, the striking qualities of his character; promptitude, spirit, and judgment. In personal bravery he was emulated by all his officers and troops.

Such, however, was the state of affairs in America, that the most splendid success produced no durable effects, nor seemed in any degree to influence the contest. No sooner had Lord Rawdon conquered the enemy in his front, than the whole country in his rear revolted from British authority; so that the difficulties of his situation, instead of being removed, were multiplied to such a degree, that even after being joined by a reinforcement of troops, he found it absolutely necessary to retire. This measure he did not adopt without making an attempt to derive some advantage from his increase of strength. With this view, on the very night of the day when his detachment reached him, he marched to attack General Greene, who retired before him to a post, which his Lordship found, to his mortification, so strong, that success, if attainable, would be purchased by too dear a sacrifice, whilst defeat would be certain ruin. In the course of his retreat, he was distracted by

uncertainty and unexpected difficulties, from the absolute want of intelligence. For five days together, not a single person came near the army, and no true information could be gained by means of spies and emissaries detached on all sides. Nevertheless, in this state of perplexity, his Lordship was obliged to provide for the security and supply of Charleston, and the defence of the few strong posts left in the South, whilst he endeavoured to augment his miserable force of cavalry, and make diligent preparations for active service.

Accordingly, with about two thousand men, he marched from Charleston to relieve fort Ninety-six, then besieged by General Greene. His rapid movements deranged the plans of the American commander, who, after being foiled in a premature assault, retired from before the fort, and halted in a very strong position. As soon as the intelligence of his halt reached Lord Rawdon at Ninety-six, he put his fatigued troops in motion, whom he relieved of all the accoutrements they could spare, which he left with the baggage at the fort; he dislodged the enemy from his post, and pursued him with the utmost rapidity, until the troops, exhausted with heat and fatigue, were constrained to halt. Greene, however, continued his precipitate retreat.

Lord Rawdon, *nil actum reputans dum quid superesset agendum*, leaving Colonel Cruger behind with the greatest part of his force, to make the requisite arrangements for abandoning fort Ninety-six, pushed forward with only eight hundred and sixty men, having taken measures to obtain reinforcement, and receiving assurances of proper support on his advance. Error or misapprehension on the part of those upon whom he relied, and the want of information conveyed in a letter which was intercepted by General Greene, occasioned great embarrassment to Lord Rawdon, who found himself surrounded by Greene whilst expecting the necessary rein-

forcements. From this critical situation he extricated himself with great skill, in spite of a vigilant enemy, superior in numbers, and fertile in expedients to embarrass his movements. In the sequel, he not only brought off his troops, but by the undaunted front he presented when reconnoitred by General Greene, he actually induced that commander, instead of executing his intention of attacking him, to retreat during the night, with the utmost expedition.

In this dreadful campaign, during which the army had not merely to contend with superior numbers, and men by no means deficient in courage and enterprize, but to encounter incredible fatigue under the heat of a burning sun, Lord Rawdon, who had been prodigal of his health in unremitted exertion and exposure night and day to a noxious climate, was obliged, at the conclusion of the season for warfare, to return to Europe for recovery. In his passage the vessel was captured, and he was carried prisoner to France. He soon obtained permission to proceed to England, where he experienced that reception from all classes of the people which his talents and achievements so fully entitled him to. He was made *aide-de-camp* to the king; and on the 4th March 1783 was rewarded by being raised to the English peerage by the title of Baron Rawdon.

We may pause here to remark the contrast exhibited by the military tactics of his Lordship, to that deliberate, plodding, and rigidly technical system, so pertinaciously followed by commanders of the old school. The real cause of the success which so frequently crowned the American arms is to be discovered in their sensible rejection of that cumbrous mode of operations pursued by their opponents, and their judicious adoption of a different system, which admitted of greater celerity of movement, and less embarrassment of detail. Lord Rawdon seems to have been fully impres-

sed with the disadvantages attending the system then in vogue; and may, perhaps, deserve the reputation of affording one of the first examples of that proved method of warfare, which has raised our army and its generals to so high a pitch of renown.

It is worthy of our remark, that the earliest speech on record of Lord Rawdon in Parliament was made upon the question of Mr. Fox's celebrated and eventful *India-bill*, 17 December 1783; in which, with modesty and good sense, he expressed himself decidedly adverse to the measure, chiefly because it diminished the constitutional influence of the crown, and placed great power in a quarter, where it never can be possessed without danger to the commonwealth. There is one passage of the speech, however, which marks so distinctly the independence of his Lordship's political character, and expresses so decided an opinion in regard to that monstrous connexion, which no sophistry can palliate on the part of Mr. Fox, that it deserves insertion: His Lordship said, he had a great respect for the abilities of the noble lords who had argued for the bill; he meant not to say any thing disrespectful to their understandings, and far less to insinuate that their inward sentiments did not accord with their outward expressions. For many of His Majesty's ministers he had a high respect; the abilities, the integrity of the noble lord who had defended the bill (Lord Carlisle) he greatly respected; and the talents and uprightness of another noble lord (Lord Rockingham), who had stood forth in a very responsible situation for the good of his country in the present juncture of affairs, he greatly admired. The talents of a right honourable secretary, too, (Mr. Fox) were justly an object of general admiration. But he took the liberty to admonish their Lordships to consider, that, as that right honourable secretary had not been very scrupulous as to the means by which he rose to power, so

neither was it probable he would be very scrupulous in the exercise of it; of the ministry in general he observed, that were they men bound together by political principles, especially by what were called Whig principles, or the principles of liberty, he should not be very suspicious of their designs. But when he reflected upon their former professions and their present conduct, their former differences, and the only principle that could be supposed to unite them; he professed his apprehensions for the safety of the state.*

It is scarcely worth while to notice the malevolent attempts, during the heat and eagerness of party at this period, to assail the character of Lord Rawdon, as well as that of every other person who had been conspicuous in the war on the American continent. The spirited and manly way in which he treated a scandalous report, respecting his behaviour in regard to the execution of an American renegade named Haynes, when countenanced by the Duke of Richmond, exalted in the eyes of the world that reputation for unsullied honour which has ever belonged to his Lordship.†

The just and punctilious sense entertained by his Lordship of national as well as individual honour, is distinctly shown in the following admirable sentiments expressed by him in the House of Peers, on the occasion of an alleged affront offered to the country; "No noble lord can be more decided than myself in the opinion that national honour is a substantial ground for war. The honour of a nation is as sacred as the honour of a gentleman; for, wounded with impunity, the consequences are the same. The nation that submits to be insulted, comes first to be despised, and next to be oppressed. National honour, therefore, is of all causes of war the most sound and rational. But give me leave to say, that the injury is of a quality that re-

quires not time and calculation to comprehend: it is felt the moment it is committed. It is not like a damage to be weighed and balanced. Pure spirit and proper feeling act the moment they are assailed."*

The scene of Lord Rawdon's public life was now the Upper House of Parliament; and there his talents were equally conspicuous. His oratory was striking, manly, and impressive. The engaging frankness of a soldier was recommended by the advantage of person, and the gracefulness of demeanour. The part he took in discussion was not circumscribed by the strict limits of party feeling. He occasionally differed from his political friends, and stated those differences with candour. His efforts were most vigorous on questions without the pale of party, and in measures calculated to diminish the sum of those evils which oppress humanity. His earnest endeavours in favour of the bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, in 1787, 1788, 1793, were not successful until he was himself in office in the year 1806. In favour of his distressed countrymen, as well as in behalf of the Catholics, his exertions were strenuous; and on the discussion respecting the Slave Trade, in 1792, he boldly professed himself a friend to *immediate* abolition, "as his mind would not allow him to compound with iniquity." During the stormy debate regarding the late King's illness in 1788, Lord Rawdon, amidst a conflict of the most embarrassing kind, evinced a steady attachment to his Sovereign, and a sincere devotion to the Prince with whose friendship he was honoured. He was an advocate for unanimity; he deprecated the agitation of the question of rights, so injudiciously raised by certain friends of his Royal Highness; he resolutely opposed the restrictions upon the Regent, and (Dec. 26) moved that the Prince of Wales should take upon himself the administration of the executive government in the King's name, during

* Parl. Hist. xxiv. 176.

† It was about this period that Lord R. was second to the Duke of York, in a duel between his Royal Highness and Colonel Lennox.

* Deb. on the Convention with Spain, Dec. 15, 1790.

his Majesty's indisposition, and no longer.

In 1793, his Lordship's parliamentary career was interrupted by a summons to professional exertions of a less peaceful kind. In June, he succeeded to the title of an Irish Earl, by the death of his father;* and in December he was dispatched to the coast of Brittany with an armament prepared in order to succour the French Royalists in La Vendée; but on his arrival, finding no preparations made to assist him, he prudently returned without landing his forces.

The Earl of Moira sailed in June of the following year, in command of a force of ten thousand men to Ostend, to protect that place against the revolutionary army of France, and to create a diversion in favour of the allied forces in the Netherlands. Upon his reaching that place, a series of rapid successes on the part of the enemy had placed the Duke of York, who commanded the British army in Flanders, in a perilous situation. It was accordingly judged expedient to withdraw and embark the garrison of Ostend (which was scarcely effected before the French appeared), and proceed to the relief of his Royal Highness. The enemy made an attempt to intercept the communication between Lord Moira and the allied forces, but

his Lordship succeeded in securing his junction with the army under the Austrian General Clairfait.

The Duke of York, still pressed by the French, drew gradually near to Antwerp, where the junction was to take place between his army and Lord Moira. This prudent and indefatigable commander, after a most tedious and difficult march, had reached the town of Alost. Such had been the sufferings of his men (most of whom had not long since left a cheerful summer camp in Hampshire, under his Lordship's command) that from the time of their quitting Ostend to their present position, they were without tents and baggage, exposed all the way to the inclemency of the weather. The French, presuming on their depressed condition, attacked them immediately after their arrival, and forced an entrance into the town, but were obliged to abandon it after a sharp dispute, wherein they sustained a much more considerable loss than the British troops. Two days after this action, Lord Moira joined the Duke. They posted their forces along the canal, but were not permitted to remain. The French attacked them in great strength on the 12th July, and they were compelled to take shelter in Mechlin, closely pressed by the enemy, who were however driven in turn by a reinforcement brought forward by the Earl of Moira, and fell back with considerable loss. In spite of this check, the attack was renewed three days after. The French assailed the posts in front of Mechlin, towards the canal, dislodged the allies from a dyke after an obstinate resistance, and forced them to retire into Mechlin.

Reverses now followed in quick succession. Fortresses fell one after another into the power of the French; the Austrian army in the Netherlands was totally defeated; and the beginning of the year 1795 crowned with complete success the invaders of Holland.

In the year 1800, the important

* In the *Memoirs of Lord Charlemont*, is recorded the following character of the late Lord Moira: he was a scholar, well versed in ancient as well as modern literature, possessed of much and truly useful information, which he communicated with peculiar agreeableness, for his diction was remarkable for its facility and purity, and his conceptions were clear and unembarrassed. He was very conversant in the polite arts, and his library, to which every one had access, was a noble collection. In politics, he was a whig of true revolution principles, that is, attached to monarchy, and the people. In the earlier part of his life, he had lived much abroad, or in England, in the best company of the older part of the court of George the Second; and to his last hour retained the agreeable and polished manners of that society. Lord Charlemont used often to say, that he was one of the best bred men of his age. Lord Moira had certainly one advantage above most men, for he had every assistance that true magnificence, the nobleness of manners peculiar to exalted birth, and talents or society the most cultivated, could give him, in his illustrious Countess.

question of the Irish union was debated in the British Parliament; and Lord Moira, who supported the measure, which he had before opposed (by proxy) in the Irish house, justified himself very satisfactorily from the charge of inconsistency, by stating that the ground of his previous opposition was, that the opinion of the people had not been collected at county meetings. In voting for the payment of the arrears of the Civil List, in 1802, his Lordship manifested striking evidence of good sense as well as loyalty. His answer to those who complained of the charges of a monarchy is deserving of record, as it explodes a popular, but most pernicious, misapprehension. "He would tell the most enthusiastic of those demagogues," he said, "that the establishment of a monarchy was as economical as that which belonged to any republic whatever. He would appeal to the examples of history, in all ages and in all countries, and ask whether the most galling and vexatious democracy that ever existed could conduct the affairs of its government with more economy than a monarchy? The annals of all nations, and the universal experience of mankind, warranted him in saying that a democracy was the most lavish and extravagant of all governments. Milton said that the trappings of a king would support the whole expense of a republic. That great man must certainly have been blinded with enthusiasm, or guilty of gross adulation: for no government in this country was ever more expensive than the commonwealth under which he lived."* His Lordship's independence and public spirit induced him to manifest the same liberality of sentiment on the question respecting military preparations in 1803. In the course of an animated speech against the French ruler and his despicable taunts, he dissuaded the ministers from using complimentary language any longer with that "Modern Hannibal."

* *Parl. Hist.* xxxvi. 479.

In the year 1803,* the Earl of Moira, (who had attained the full rank of general) though opposed to ministers, was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland. Discontent and faction were at this period no where more prevalent than in that part of the kingdom, especially at Edinburgh. Of the loyalty and public spirit which the Earl soon infused into the Scottish people, and of the estimation in which his amiable qualities were held by them, we have many proofs. A declaration made by the Earl, at a splendid dinner given to him by the Highland Society, March 16, 1804, is a strong indication of the former. His Lordship stated that the spirit of the people was so perfect, and their hearts so disposed, that he had felt it to be his duty to state to the Commander-in-chief, that in case the enemy should be daring enough to make a landing in Scotland, he made it a request that not a battalion of his disposable force might be sent there, as the Scots were fully equal to the defence of their own country without reinforcement. This creation of unanimity and loyal feelings, was of infinite importance, at a crisis when Government was compelled to send away not merely all the regular troops, but the fencible regiments, in order to counteract the ambitious designs of the enemy.

The death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, was the signal for the introduction of a new party into ministerial power. A coalition was formed between persons of different political tenets, but the administration was decidedly governed by Whig principles. In this administration, Lord Moira filled the appropriate post of Master-General of the Ordnance. His conduct as a minister was regulated by the same steadiness and consistency, the same just and liberal maxims, as swayed his proceed-

* In August 1803, the Earl, upon being offered the command of a corps of yeomanry in Leicestershire, which he declined, delivered a speech, in which he refers to the correspondence between the Prince and Ministers, respecting the military rank of the former; and observes, that the Prince had required his assurance of attending his side, should the country be in danger.

ings whilst out of office. The first use he made of the additional influence he had acquired as a member of the cabinet, was to accomplish his generous measure, so often and so unsuccessfully pressed, an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

It is scarcely necessary, in this sketch of his Lordship's history, to enter into detail respecting the circumstances which occasioned the change of administration in 1807, through the attempt made to give larger concessions to our fellow subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion. The period is perhaps too little remote to expect pure, impartial statements of a transaction of this delicate and peculiar nature: certain it is, that a very serious imputation was attempted to be fastened upon the ministry; which some of its members were not backward in retaliating, by more than insinuating a species of duplicity on the part of the monarch. In Lord Moira's speech upon the subject, he justified himself from even a suspicion of being "at issue with his Sovereign;" but persisted in the propriety of his refusal to bind himself by a written declaration that the measure should never be renewed. He was "fully sensible," he said, "of the many favours he had received at the hands of his Sovereign, and was grateful for those acts of royal munificence of which he had been the object: he was most sincerely impressed with the conviction that his Majesty had acted as he had done from the most truly conscientious feeling, as to the propriety of the case, when he was graciously pleased to express his disapprobation of the measure; but he must, at the same time, in duty to his colleagues and himself, declare, that he was convinced that they discharged a most important duty to their country and to their sovereign, and to the constitution of the empire, as well as to their own character, when they withheld their names from a paper of such a nature as that which was then the

subject of their Lordships' discussion."

The labours of the Earl in parliament had somewhat relaxed, when the return of the King's malady, in 1810,† recalled him to the house, where he delivered the same characteristically noble sentiments as upon a former similar occasion. His known connexion with the heir apparent, and future Regent, seemed in no degree to influence the rectitude of his constitutional opinions. His Lordship, upon very specious principles, firmly opposed those restrictions which it was thought expedient to impose upon the power of the Regent.

The assassination of the prime minister in 1812, threw the existing administration into disorder, and an attempt was made by the Prince Regent to conciliate the two chief political parties, with the view of creating a joint administration. One of the instruments for effectuating this desirable object was the Earl of Moira: who found, however, that the task was beyond his powers; and he declared in the House of Peers, that his endeavours had been rendered ineffectual by differences which he at first considered to be points of form, and capable of removal. Subsequently, however, these disputes grew so bitter, and began to wear so much the aspect of personal animosities, that his Lordship, whose feelings of regard for both parties were not rightly appreciated by either, resigned his powers as negociator, and, it is understood, advised the Prince Regent to have recourse to his old servants.‡

In June 1812, the Earl, who was already a Knight of the Bath, was created a Knight of the Most Noble

* Cobbett's Parl. Deb. ix. 654.

† His Lordship's mother died 10th April 1809, in consequence of which event, the ancient baronies of the family of Huntingdon devolved to him.—See *Genl. Mag.*, vol. lxxvii, p. 120; lxxviii, pp. 126, 608; and lxxxi, p. 433.

‡ His Lordship thereby provoked, as might be expected, the violent resentment of the Whigs; and accordingly he fell under the lash of certain reviewers, in an article written with great bitterness of spirit.

Order of the Garter; and in December he was appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-chief of the British Territories in India.

The delay of his Lordship's departure from England fortunately afforded him an opportunity of repelling some serious accusations alleged against his behaviour in regard to the Princess of Wales. That unhappy topic having been again brought before the public in March 1813, Lord Moira, who, with other friends of the Prince, had some years back promptly inquired into the nature of certain reports very generally current respecting the conduct of the Princess, was charged with covertly collecting evidence against that personage, with secretly tampering with witnesses, and even with being in the habit of sending anonymous paragraphs to a newspaper, for the purpose of calumniating an illustrious and unfortunate female. The whole of these charges his Lordship distinctly and completely refuted; declaring, moreover, in the House of Peers, that if he were base enough to condescend to such practices, he well knew how much the bare suspicion of them must have injured his character in that quarter where it was supposed he wished by that means to recommend himself.

Not satisfied with this purgation of his character, and perhaps deeming that his privilege as a Peer of Parliament might be supposed to deter individuals from

contradicting his statements, his Lordship published in the newspapers (27th March) a letter to a Member of the Grand Lodge of Free-Masons, explanatory of the transaction respecting the examination of Lord Eardley's servants. He therein took occasion to comment upon the fact of her Royal Highness's advisers forbearing to notice the subject until the death of Kenny, the chief evidence. Mr. Whitbread, the advocate of the Princess in the House of Commons, whose feeling toward Lord Moira must naturally have changed since the negotiation of the preceding year, took up the subject of this letter, and claimed, as an act of justice to the Princess, an investigation, seeing that "every thing which came from Lord Moira would be received by the country with that degree of weight to which his Lordship's opinions and remarks were entitled."* He accordingly moved, that a message be sent to the Lords, requesting their Lordships to grant permission to the Earl of Moira to attend at the bar of the House of Commons, for the purpose of being examined as to his knowledge of certain circumstances connected with the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. A general disinclination to entertain this motion induced Mr. Whitbread to withdraw it.

(To be continued.)

* *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* xxy. pp. 463, 464.

AN ESSAY ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE ASIATIC HISTORIANS.

By M. JULIUS KLAPROTH,

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(Concluded from page 216.)

CHINESE.

At the time when the Chinese nation originated, whose first founders appear to have consisted of only about a hundred families (for there were formerly no more different family names in China), the art of writing appears to have been in use. At least, inscrip-

tions of the eighth century before the birth of Christ, have descended to our time without mentioning the monument of Yu, which is much older, but is probably only the copy of a still older inscription that was defaced or lost. Where the art of writing is ancient history, which cannot exist

without it, is ancient also. From the earliest times the Governors of China had all the memorable events which occurred under their government, and all the speeches they addressed to the grandees, or which their councillors delivered to them, recorded. Laws, rules of the religious bodies, customs of the court, old poems, &c. were also collected. These collections were so much increased by the sixth century before the Christian era, that Confucius then considered it necessary to abridge them, and at the same time to render them more methodical. He compiled a history of China from the Emperor Yao, who lived 2357 *ante Christum* to his time; and entitled it *Shu King*. He likewise selected the best of the ancient odes, arranged them chronologically, and united them in a collection that received the name *Shi King*, or *Book of Odes*. Besides this, he compiled a work on ceremonies and customs, which was named *Li Ke*; and another on music, named *Yo King*. He also furnished the whole and broken mystical lines of *Fu-hi*, and their earlier and equally mystical and extravagant explanations, with a commentary; and named the whole *Y King*, or the *Book of Changes*.

Confucius was born in the land of Lu, the present province of Shantung, and we are indebted to him for a meagre chronicle of the occurrences of his small father-land, which is known under the name *Tchun-tsiu*, that is, Spring and Autumn, and extends from 723 to 479 before the birth of Christ.

The two first dynasties which ruled China, from 2203 to 1122 *ante Christum*, were purely monarchical, and the whole extent of the empire, without exception, was in a state of subjection to the Emperor. The unworthy conduct of the last ruler of the second dynasty occasioned his subjects to revolt, and Wu-wang, a fortunate conqueror, drove him from the throne, and founded the third

dynasty, Dcheu, which continued till the middle of the third century before the Christian era. Wu-wang altered the earlier constitution of the state, by destroying its purely monarchical form, and changing it into a feudal system, for he divided the land among his captains, and retained for his family a disproportionably small part of the whole. While his descendants were powerful enough to keep the petty, but almost independent kings in subjection, so long a kind of unity existed in the government, but from the eighth century the power of the Emperors kept continually diminishing, being gradually undermined by a score of petty princes. Through these princes carrying on continual war with each other, China was made to resemble France under the princes and counts, who, although the king's vassals, were often his greatest enemies. But the power of these petty kings was at last destroyed by the princes of the house of Tsin, who had already conquered several of their neighbours, and whose power kept increasing until it was able to destroy the dynasty of Dcheu, and assume the Imperial title, after it had reduced the remainder of the petty kingdoms and principalities, and united the whole empire under its sceptre. These petty kingdoms had their own histories and chronicles, which together furnished sufficient materials for a history of the empire.

Shi-huang-ti, of the new dynasty Tsin, one of the greatest and most able of the Emperors of China (although his character is even now misunderstood), who possessed the empire almost in its present extent, had to contend constantly with the obstinacy of the grandees, who would gladly have seen the kingdom partitioned again, and sought to restore the old feudal system of the Dcheu dynasty without intermission, in which they supported themselves on the ancient books and the histories of the empire. Incensed by their continually bringing forward disagreeable passages and principles out

of these works, he at last commanded that all the old historical works should be burnt, particularly the *Shu King* and *Shi King* of Confucius; and his command was executed with the greatest severity. But it is almost unprecedented that, in a country where the art of writing is generally extended, all the copies of universally esteemed works should be destroyed in this manner without exception, especially as the materials on which people wrote at that time were very durable, the characters being cut with a style on bamboo tablets, or traced on them with dark varnish. Soon after Shi-huang-ti's death (about 200 years before the birth of Christ), the dynasty Tsin was supplanted by the equally powerful dynasty Han, whose Emperor, after he had conquered all the petty princes who wished to make themselves independent, introduced another form of government, which was principally founded on the ancient customs of the three first dynasties, but yet preserved the Imperial supremacy unimpaired, according to the example of the Tsin family.

The lapse of time had, after several generations, thrown the old feudal system of the Dcheu dynasty into oblivion, and the Emperor of the Han might safely order search to be made for the ancient books, which appeared so dangerous to the Tsin dynasty. The most exact search in all China was ordered, and they were so fortunate as to discover considerable fragments of the works above-mentioned, which had been compiled by Confucius. Even to the present time, it is common in China for those who make pretensions to literature, to commit these works to memory in whole or in part. An old man who was born in the time of the Tsin, knew the whole of the *Shu King* or annals of the empire, and it was written from his dictation, and completed from earlier or later discovered manuscripts, and thus the *Shu King* was obtained in the state in which we now possess

it. The remaining works also (with the commentaries on some) were discovered in whole or in part, the history of the house of Tsin having remained uninjured, as well as the histories of several other small kingdoms existing in the time of the Dcheu dynasty. All these materials appeared to be sufficient for composing an ancient history of China. For the better accomplishment of this object, the Emperor Wu-ti (about 100 years before Christ) ordered rewards to be publicly offered every where for ancient manuscripts; these were carefully authenticated, and given to a scholar named Sse-ma-tan, to form into one body. Death, however, overtook him before he could complete the work, and the honour of restoring the history of his father-land was left to his son, Sse-ma-tsian.

The Chinese reckon by Sexagenarian cycles, the first year of the first of which corresponds with the year 2637 before the birth of Christ, and is the sixty-first of the reign of the ancient Emperor Huang-ti. Sse-ma-tsian began his work, which is entitled *Sse-ki*, at this period, and continued it to the beginning of the Han dynasty. Although he could avail himself of all the then existing materials, yet the history of China remained in a very incomplete and unconnected state to the ninth century before the birth of Christ. The authorities at his command often had but little agreement among themselves, and it was not till a century after the compilation of his work that the chronology was rendered uniform and invariable. I therefore place the beginning of the doubtful history of China in the first year of the first cycle, 2637 years before the Christian era; and the beginning of the authentic history of China, 782 years before the Christian era. Each dynasty which has reigned in China, has had the history continued since the time of Sse-ma-tsian, and it is the custom for the annals of each dynasty not to appear till the

family is extinct, apparently to preserve their impartiality. This collection of histories of dynasties comprises twenty-two, which not only contain the history of the Emperor and Princes, but also geography, political economy, statistics, laws, and the biography of eminent persons. No nation in the world has any thing similar to compare to it. It consists commonly of sixty very thick volumes, and is continued to the middle of the seventeenth century of our era, or to the commencement of the Mandchu dynasty, which now governs China.

Besides what Sse-ma-tsian received as incontestably proved, he also introduced some accounts and traditions of old governors who are said to have reigned before Huang-ti, to whom the Chinese attribute nearly all the discoveries which would be useful to people in a state of nature, as agriculture, medicine, the manufacture of silk, writing, &c. Later historians have collected these old traditions, and have thus endeavoured to carry back the Chinese history to above 3000 years before Christ. But even this high antiquity does not appear high enough for their proud descendants; and in the first century of our era they began to fabricate a mythological history, divided into ten Ki or periods, which sometimes are stated to have lasted 2,276,000, sometimes 3,276,000 years. This nonsense was reduced to a formal system in the eleventh century of our era, and prefixed to the Chinese annals under the title *Wai-ki*. This title alone shews what value the Chinese attach to it, as it means what is *excluded from history*, also *not historical*.

It is easily seen that, with such materials, it is impossible to establish a new system of Chronology, or to use them for opposing the Chronology of the Mosaical books, and that of the Babylonians, and of other ancient nations, when even these cannot be reconciled to each other.

JAPANESE.

To the east of China lies the insular kingdom of Japan, which is inhabited by a different race of men, who have been civilized by the Chinese, but have not lost their ancient energy in this civilization, and now excel their teachers in character and ingenuity. The history of Japan begins in the year 660 *ante Christum*, which is the fifty-eighth of the thirty-third Sexagenarian cycle, with the founder of the dynasty of the Dairis. Before this epoch the historians of this nation place the catalogue of the Emperors of the three first Chinese dynasties, and the earlier ones from Fu-hi. To this historical catalogue is prefixed a mythology, quite as senseless as that of the Chinese. It is divided into two dynasties, the first consisting of seven celestial spirits, whose duration is not given,—the second, of five terrestrial spirits, is stated to have reigned 2,342,367 years.

CENTRAL ASIATICS.

Inner or Central Asia has, from the most ancient times, been inhabited by keepers of cattle and hunters, who made frequent attacks on China on the east, and Persia on the west. The vicinity of these two cultivated nations has often extended cultivation to them, particularly when as conquerors they separated provinces from or entirely conquered them; as nearly in every case the rude victors assumed the manners and laws of the cultivated people whom they vanquished. Among the people of middle Asia, the Turks, Tunguses, and Mongols have been most conspicuous; all three have established monarchies, which in the end were overthrown by their own greatness, and whose founders returned into the Steppes of Asia, forgot all their acquired culture with incredible celerity, and again assumed their old Nomadic habits. These people, before they became great and powerful, had neither writing nor connected traditions,

and, after the decline of their monarchies, almost always lost their culture so entirely, that they scarcely preserved the most recent part of their history (although it contained the most brilliant period of the annals of their nation), either in their mother-tongue, or in Chinese or Persian. This part of their history also forms an integral part of the histories of China and Persia. An example of this ignorance of their history is given by the Mandchu, who established a new dynasty in China in 1644, but can relate nothing but fables of the origin of their nation before the sixteenth century of our era. The history of the Mongols, also, who founded their monarchy at the beginning of the thirteenth century, does not ascend 200 years higher.

ARMENIANS.

Surrounded by mountains, the Armenians preserved their independence, more or less, for a long time. At an early period they possessed a written character peculiar to themselves, and a literature. The Armenians translated Greek, Chaldean, and Persian works, and thus preserved part of the ancient history of Western Asia. Their own history ascends to the year 2,107 before Christ, and ends in the year 1,080 of the Christian era, when the Armenians ceased to exist as a nation, as since that time they have not formed a distinct state, but have been partly scattered over Europe and Asia, where commerce is their only occupation.

Unfortunately, we know yet but little of the literature of the Armenians; it may, however, be considered almost certain, that in the cloisters of their father-land many valuable manuscripts yet lie unused and concealed, which would shed a great light on the history of Hither Asia. Russia, which now borders on Armenia, and even possesses provinces which formerly belonged to it, might perform a real service to history by searching for these monuments; but for this pur-

pose, the discovered materials must be committed to scholars possessed of critical acumen, and not to senseless scholars or pseudo-scholars, whose incapacity is often greater than that of the ignorant.

GEORGIANS.

Like Armenia, Georgia maintained its independence for a long period; and, with the exception of some interruptions, it has been governed by one dynasty longer than any kingdom in the world, as the Bagrations have reigned from 574 to 1800 of our era. The Georgians possess several historical books, of which the most valuable is that which King Wachtang the Fifth had removed from the archives of the monastery Mzcheta and Gelati, at the beginning of the preceding century. The authentic history of the Georgians ascends to the third century before Christ, and the uncertain history ascends 1,500 years higher than the Christian era, and connects itself with the Armenian and Mosaic traditions.

The following table shews at a glance the respective ages of the native histories of the nations therein-named; which, however, often admit of completion from that of their neighbours. The present essay is almost entirely limited to an investigation of the value of the native histories of these nations, and is not intended for a general examination of historical monuments. It shews, as I believe, that the expectation of deriving more materials for the ancient history of mankind than we find in the Mosaic books, or among the Babylonians, Egyptians, or Greeks, is very much over-reached; and that in China principally some materials for the ancient history of Eastern Asia are to be expected; but that for the history of the three centuries before Christ, and the following time down to the present period, much may certainly be found among the Asiatics; and the history of the migrations of nations,

and even of the middle ages, will, without their assistance, remain very obscure and incomplete.

Beginning of the native authentic history of the

Arabians in the 5th	} century of the Christian era.
Persians in the 3d	
Turks in the 14th	
Mongols in the 12th	
Hindus in the 12th	
Tibetians in the 1st	

Chinese in the 9th	} century before the birth of Christ.
Japanese in the 7th	
Armenian in the 2d	
Georgian in the 3d	

The doubtful history of the most ancient people ascends only to a little more than 3,000 years before our era, or to the great flood which inundated the greatest part of the old world, and which we are accustomed to calling Noah's.

THE SACRED EDICT, OF THE EMPEROR KANG-HE.

(Continued from page 335.)

Commandment VII.

Ch'uh	點	Deprimito.
é	異	aberrantia.
twān	端	dogmata.
é	以	ut.
tsūng	崇	veneretur.
ching	正	rectam.
h'eo	學	sapientiam.

The character é being given by the Chinese philologists, as opposite to *Tung*, which means *alike, equal, &c.*, I do not see why we should not translate it here by some word implying *diversity, deviation, and the like*, since such interpretation seems perfectly suitable to the context.

It would be useless to follow here our paraphrast through a heap of absurdities, directed to destroy the equally absurd and superstitious systems of the sects of *Fuh* and *Taou*. The single paragraph of this section which claims

our attention, is that which plainly alludes to the Christian missions, both in the *Amplification* and the *Paraphrase*. I shall quote them both, as translated by SIA GEORGE STAUNTON, the Rev. Mr. MILNE, and Mr. DAVIS.

According to Mr. MILNE, the paragraph of the *Paraphrase* runs thus: "Even the sect of *Teen-chu*,* who "talk about heaven, and chat about "earth, and of things without shadow "and without substance: this religion is also *unsound and corrupt*." Now it is worth observing, that for the words *unsound and corrupt*, the text has nothing more than these two

characters 經不 *P'ih-king*.

The same two characters recur in that part of the *Amplification* which alludes to the Christian missions, and which Mr. MILNE translated as follows: "The "sect of the Western Ocean which "honours *Teen-choo* * ranks also "among those that are *corrupt*." Here the characters *P'ih-king* are translated by the single word *corrupt*.

The same is thus translated by SIA GEORGE STAUNTON, in his *Miscellaneous Notices* (1822, II. Edit., p. 40), "Thus it is also with the European "sect, which honors the *Master of*

* *Lord, or Master of Heaven*, is the appellation given to the true God by the Catholic missionaries.

"Heaven." It has no place, any more than the rest, in the sacred volumes.

The same passage, accompanied with the original Chinese text, is thus translated by Mr. DAVIS, in his *Observations* prefixed to his *Chinese Novels*, (London, 1822), p. 6: "The religion of the Western Ocean, which reverences the *Tien-chu*,* or Lord of Heaven, also appertains to the number of those not to be found in the ancient books."

Sacred volumes or ancient books are perfectly synonymous expressions in translating Chinese, since, by either of them, the books of the Confucian school are meant.

Therefore, Sir G. STAUNTON and Mr. DAVIS, at different periods of time, and in different countries, both coincided in translating the two characters *Pûh-king* by the predicate not in the Confucian books, which is by no means so prejudicial to Christianity as that of Mr. MILNE, *unsound and corrupt*, which is besides much more difficult to be combated than the former, when one has to do with Pagans.

I feel the justness of Mr. MILNE's interrogation introduced in his *Preface* (p. xii), "What has the Gospel to fear from a system of principles, which conveys no idea of God, of the soul, or of eternity?"

The missions, however, being instituted, not to defend the eternal truths of the Gospel, but to teach them to the pagans and to induce them to believe the same, I am clearly of opinion, that after the highly meritorious and useful task of having translated the Scriptures into the Chinese tongue, nothing could prove more conducive to the success of the missions than the utmost exertions to demonstrate, that, far from the Confucian volumes proving contrary to the Christian religion, they contain many prophetic passages, in which that very Messiah we adore, is announced to future generations. It is besides

very remarkable, that these Confucian volumes were written in China, precisely at that period of time in which Daniel and other minor Prophets wrote their sacred pages.

A Christian missionary, therefore, in translating any Chinese book (those that professedly treat of Pagan superstitions must, of course, be rejected), ought to endeavour to profit by any expression that might possibly be interpreted as allusive to the Christian religion.

Thus St. Paul at Athens knew how to turn the worship of the UNKNOWN GOD to that of the revealed DIVINE BEING.

Thus, some of the early Christian missionaries succeeded in giving an innocent interpretation to certain Chinese rites and ceremonies, respecting their sacrifices offered to heaven, and their annual honours paid to the memory of Confucius and many of their forefathers; and their interpretation obtained the Imperial sanction of Kang-he, the most learned of all the Emperors of China.*

St. Augustine† declared that he had found the first chapter of St. John's Gospel in the volumes of the Platonic philosophers; and Lactantius, after having strengthened every argument in favour of the Christian religion with quotations from Pagan authors, concluded with saying, "*Totam igitur veritatem et omne divine religionis arcanum philosophi tetigere.*"

THE SACRED EDICT may be looked upon as one of the Confucian volumes; and if it does not contain any passage in favour of our religion, we must exert ourselves to the utmost of our power to prove to the Chinese that it does not contain a syllable expressly and positively against it.

By translating, for instance, the characters *Pûh-king* of the passage above

* See the whole account of this Transaction in Sir GEORGE STAUNTON's *Miscellaneous Notices*, from p. 73 to 77.

† See *Couplet's Confucius Sinarum Philosophis*, in the Preface.

* See Note in preceding page.

quoted, not in the Confucian books; we might tell the Chinese: both your *Amplificator* and *Paraphrast* are wrong in supposing that the enlightened Emperor Kang-he, in this commandment *Chûh-e-twan Deprimto aberrantia dogmata*, alluded to the principles of the Christian religion. He did not honour the missionaries, as you say, merely because they were skilled in mathematics, but because he was convinced that they preached the purest doctrines of Confucius, rectified and illustrated by revelation.

Go to the gate of Pekin, called *Trun-shing-mun*, and you will find, not far from it, either a Christian temple or the vestiges of it, for the erection of which, in 1705, Kang-he contributed ten thousand ounces of silver; and on the 24th of April 1711, being the seventh day of the third moon of the fiftieth year of his reign, he wrote, with his own hand, three inscriptions for the two pillars and pediment of the said temple. The inscription of the pediment was composed of four characters, each about two feet and a-half high, and their meaning was:

To the true principle of all things.

Either of the two inscriptions on the two pillars consisted of eleven characters, about one foot high each. The Inscription to the right said:

He is infinitely good and infinitely just; he enlighteneth, supporteth, and governeth all with sovereign power and justice.

The other, to the left, said:

*He hath no commencement and no end; He created all things in the beginning, and governeth them as the true Lord.**

Independently of this, how could both the *Amplifier* and the *Paraphrast* of this seventh commandment say,

* The Chinese characters of these three inscriptions may be seen in a plate inserted in the *Lettres Édifiantes X, Recueil*, p. 58, after the particulars of this memorable transaction.

that the dogmas of the *Teên-chu* are not in the books of Confucius? Is it possible to apply whatever is said of

the *Teên* 天 in those volumes to

the material heavens, whose apparent existence is only effected by the confined power of the human eye, which beholds the celestial bodies as fixed upon a concave ceiling called the Heavens, although scattered by the Almighty Creator at immense distances from each other?

What we read in those volumes respecting the 人聖 *Shing-jin*,

or HOLY MAN to come (had not your heathen interpreters wrested the true meaning of the text to the support of their idolatrous notions), would be quite sufficient to prove, that the MESSIAH we preach, and who came into this world more than five centuries after those books were written, is the only true *Shing-jin* so often alluded to in your canonical volumes.

Therefore, let the learned missionaries make a serious study of the bare text of the books of Confucius, and they will find, I am sure, copious passages in favour of our religion, which, interwoven with their religious principles, will enable them to compile pamphlets highly calculated to multiply the number of their Neophytes.

I am too little conversant in the language of China to undertake such a glorious task: but to persuade my readers of the truth of what I have here advanced, I shall extract two singular passages from that book, which is the second of those entitled, by way of eminence, the four books, and written partly by Confucius and partly by his disciples. This se-

cond book is inscribed

中庸

Chung-yung, and is principally intended as an illustration of that celebrated

adage, *Ne quid nimis*: beautifully paraphrased by Horace:

Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum.

Professor REMUSAT's Latin and

French versions shall be my principal guide, occasionally consulting Dr. MORRISON's Dictionary.

The following is the text of the beginning of chapter XXVII.

待	<i>tac</i> expectan- dus est	大	<i>ta</i> magna	發	<i>fā</i> product	大	<i>Ta</i> magna
其	<i>ke</i> ille	哉	<i>tae !</i> proh !	育	<i>yuh</i> alitique	哉	<i>tae !</i> proh !
人	<i>jin</i> vir.	禮	<i>le</i> rituum	萬	<i>wan</i> omnes	聖	<i>shing</i> SANCTI
而	<i>uhr</i> et	儀	<i>ceremo-</i> niae	物	<i>whh</i> res.	人	<i>jin</i> VIRI
後	<i>how</i> postea	三	<i>san</i> ter	峻	<i>tseun</i> eminens	之	<i>che</i> (not. genit.)
行	<i>hing</i> perfi- cientur.	百	<i>centum</i> <i>poh</i>	極	<i>kēh</i> pertingit	道	<i>taou !</i> virtus- agens !
		威	<i>wei</i> urbanitatis officia	于	<i>yu</i> ad	洋	<i>yang</i> in immen- sum dif- fusa
		儀	<i>ceremo-</i> niae	天	<i>teēn</i> coelum.	洋	<i>yang</i>
		三	<i>san</i> ter	優	<i>yeu</i> superabun- dans li- beralitas	乎	<i>hoo !</i> oh !
		千	<i>taēn</i> mille.	優	<i>yew</i>		

" Oh ! how great is the agent power of the HOLY MAN ! Oh ! how widely extended ! It begetteth and nourisheth all things. It is so eminent that it reacheth up into Heaven. Oh ! how great and liberally superabundant in the three hundred sacred ceremonies and the three thousand officious duties ! Such a HOLY man must be expected, and then they will be all accomplished ;" (namely, they will be done away by the new law, which will supersede the necessity of the formalities of the old one.) Were we to count the religious

injunctions and rites prescribed to the Hebrews in the *Leviticus*, we should not find them fall much short of three hundred : and as to the duties and compliments of civil society, we may allow to the Chinese any number they chuse to enumerate in their canonical

book *Le-king* 經禮 alluded to in the above passage.

No less striking is the following passage from *chap. XXIX*, sec. 4, of the same book.

不 <i>pīh</i> non	百 <i>pīh</i> centum	而 <i>uhr</i> et.	君 <i>keun</i> perfectus
惑 <i>hwe</i> perturbatur.	世 <i>she</i> generatio- nibus	無 <i>woo</i> non	子 <i>tze</i> vir
(*) <i>che</i> cognoscit	以 <i>e</i> dum	疑 <i>e</i> dubitat.	質 <i>chih</i> testimonium perhibet
人 <i>jin</i> hominem	俟 <i>sze</i> expectat	知 <i>che</i> cognoscit	諸 <i>choo</i> de
也 <i>yay</i> (explet.)	聖 <i>shing</i> SANCTUM	天 <i>teen</i> cælum	鬼 <i>kwei</i> spiritibus,
	人 <i>jin</i> VIRUM,	也 <i>yay</i> (explet.)	神 <i>shin</i>

"The Sage beareth witness of spirits, and doubteth not; he knoweth heaven; while he waiteth for the HOLY MAN during a hundred generations, he is not uneasy, he knoweth man."

Respecting this striking passage, let us first observe that we cannot suppose that the Chinese, by SHING-JIN, mean only a common man virtuous in the highest degree: for it appears from this passage, that such a perfect human being is styled *Keun-tze*.

In the second place, though the translators turn the two characters *Kwei* and *Shin*, taken together by *spiritus* in plural, Dr. MORRISON observes, that *Kwei* alludes to *evil spirits*, and *shin* to the good ones; so that these two characters might be equally well translated by *devils* and *angels*.

Thirdly, since the character *she* denotes a period of thirty years, it cannot possibly be translated by *seculum*; the word *generation* suits better by far.

Some respectable European interpreters endeavour to demonstrate that the Chinese are wont to say *Pih-she*, a hundred generations, for any indefinite large number of them; but if

by taking this expression literally, we can demonstrate that the SHING-JIN, or HOLY MAN, came into the world exactly *one hundred she* or generations, namely, three thousand years after the foundation of the Chinese empire, will not this be a striking proof that the above passage is a prophecy as explicit as any to be found in our prophets?

Whoever has paid any attention to the Chronology of the Scriptures, will readily grant, without my adding a folio volume to the many already published on the subject, that unless we were to adopt the chronology of the Septuagint, particularly with respect to the age of Patriarchs, the history of many eastern nations would remain irreconcilable with the historical part of the Pentateuch.

Now, according to the Septuagint, from the deluge to the birth of Christ we have 3312 years; from which period, deducting the years elapsed from the deluge to the defeat of the insane projects of Nimrod on the plains of Shinaar (this memorable event took place about 148 years after the deluge), there remains a period of 3164, which is more than sufficient for Chinese Chronology, if we reject the reign of those fabulous Emperors,

(*) The character wanting here, will be found numbered 483 in Morrison's Alphabetical Chinese Dictionary.

which was looked upon as inadmissible, even by the historical Imperial Board of China.*

Fuh-he is given in the Annals of the Empire as the first regular monarch. The beginning of his reign corresponds with the year 2953 before Christ; so that supposing the descendants of Noah to have penetrated into China only forty-seven years before they chose a regular monarch, we shall exactly have the period of one hundred *she*, or 3000 years, from the

time when China was first inhabited down to the birth of Christ.

The annals, truly, mention two other Chiefs as predecessors to *Fuh-he*, but are silent respecting the beginning and duration of their government.

Were the Chinese to ask of the missionaries in what part of the world the *Shing-jin* was born, let the missionaries procure those Chinese books in which it is recorded that Confucius used to say,

人 JIN (+) SHING 有 yew 方 fang 西 se
HOMINEM SANCTUM habebunt regiones Occidentales.

"The regions of the west shall have the HOLY MAN."

Couplet, and other missionaries, could not have invented the following wonderful tradition respecting the above Confucian saying, and the introduction of idolatry into China.

The Emperor *Ming-te*, towards the latter end of his reign, in the sixty-fifth year after the birth of Christ, saw in his sleep the figure of a very venerable man, which put him in mind of the HOLY MAN of the West, often alluded to by Confucius. Presuming, therefore, that his prophecy was accomplished, he sent a caravan towards the west in search of the HOLY MAN and his holy law. The imperial messengers went as far as an island near the Red-Sea, where finding the inhabitants worshipping a certain *Fuh*, who had lived about five centuries be-

fore Confucius, they carried to China this idol and its detestable superstition. Happy they! and happy the Chinese! exclaims *Couplet*, if, instead of that baneful idolatry, they had introduced into their country the pure doctrine of Christ, which St. Thomas was preaching in India about the same time!

The Chinese pride themselves in remote antiquity; therefore, let the missionaries remind them of the religious principles of their most ancient monarchs *Hwang-te*, *Yaou*, and others. They will find that they only sacrificed

to the *Shang-te* 帝上 or the

Supreme Lord of heaven, and that no idolatry was known before the importation of the above-mentioned idol *Fuh*.

* The Rev. Dr. MORRISON, in his *View of China*, carries back the foundation of the Chinese Empire for three centuries and upwards above the Chinese annals, by admitting the reign of seven Emperors between *Shin-nung* and *Hwang-he*, who are passed unnoticed by the Imperial Chronologists; if we may give credit to *Maille*, who published a French translation of the Annals, which, however, is rather supposed to be an epitome than a complete version of them.

(+) The character wanting here, will be found numbered 9307 in Morrison's Alphabetical Chinese Dictionary.

The philosopher *Laou-tze* 老子 the antagonist of Confucius,

who was his contemporary, but above forty years older, distinguished himself by austerity and retirement, as much as Confucius by public show and popularity. He is supposed to be the founder of a very idolatrous and superstitious sect; and certainly the

Taou-tze 士道, who acknowledge *Laou-tze* for their institutor, are extremely so. But if we are to judge of their master by various passages in his book *Taou-tih-king*

經德道 we must certainly lay the fault of the idolatry of his disciples rather on his successors, or the interpreters and interpolators of his work, than on the author of the *Taou-tih-king*.

MATHEW RAFFER, Esq., F.R.S., presented a manuscript to the library of the Royal Society, containing singular extracts verbally translated into Latin, with the Chinese text, and numerous annotations, from which it appears that *Laou-tze* gave a clear idea of a Supreme Being, whom he distinguished by the name of TAOU.

DR. MORRISON, in his *Horæ Sinicæ*, p. 63, has favoured us with the translation of a truly sublime hymn in praise of TAOU, as left to posterity

by the Emperor Jin-tsung* 宗
仁 several centuries ago. The following extract will give a sufficient idea of this admirable composition :

- " How great is the supreme *Taou* !
- " Not made, yet existing,
- " The end of creations and annihilations and then beginning,
- " Before the earth, and before the heavens.
- " Light and glory unite around him,
- " A hundred kings have kept his laws ;

* In Dr. Morrison's *View of China*, I find two Emperors of this name, one who reigned in the year 1068, and the other in 1328 after Christ. In his *Horæ Sinicæ* he does not specify which of these two Emperors was the author of this celebrated hymn.

- " The holy perfect men have received his instructions ;
- " The first of all religions ;
- " Marvellous is it—passing marvellous !"

If *Laou-tze*, so many centuries after, could inspire one of his adepts with such sublime ideas of a Supreme Being, who will ever impute to him the gross and superstitious practices of the present *Taou-tze* ? If his book is now defiled with absurdities, shall we hesitate to acknowledge that they are only to be attributed to the interpolations or interpretations of crafty bonzes ?

The very character *Taou*, as F. Premari* observes, is not unlike in its sound to the Greek name of God, and its composition is a very sublime definition of Him ; for its external form is the Radical 162, which represents motion, and the internal is the Radical 185, and means a head, chief, or principal, so that *Taou* aptly represents the PRIME MOVER, the author of the universe.

But what is astonishing beyond belief is, that many of the extracts from the *Taou-tih-king*, in Mr. RAFFER's manuscript, allude to the ineffable mystery of the Trinity of God in the most unequivocal manner.

DR. MORRISON, in his dictionary, † has given the text and verbal translation of the most trite one ; that is, "*Taou* produced one, one produced two, two produced three, and three produced all things." The illustration of this passage, as translated from Chinese commentators by Dr. Morrison, would not certainly allow us to see any thing divine in this triad ; but let us meditate on the following explanation given of it by *Laou-tze* himself at chap. XIV. of his book, and which is found copied and translated at p. 27 of Mr. RAFFER's manuscript.

* See *Lettres Edifiantes* ; Recueil XIX, à Paris 1729, p. 487.

† See Part I, p. 12, col. 2.

其	ke illius	者	chay quæ sit	名	ming nomen	視	she Inspicientia
下	hea inferius	不	pūh non	曰	yŭe dicitur	之	che (not. genit.)
不	pūh nihil	可	ko oportet	希	HE HE.	不	pūh non
昧	mei tenebrosus.	致	che penitus	搏	po tangētis.	見	kēen visibilis entis
繩	shing invicem continuata	詰	keth scrutari.*	之	che (not. genit.)	名	ming nomen
繩	concatenatio shing	其	Ke Illius	不	pūh non	曰	yue dicitur
今	he! proh!	上	shang superius	得	eth tangibilis entis	夷	E E.
不	pūh	不	pūh nihil	名	ming nomen	聽	ting audientis
可	ko prorsus ineffabilis!	斂	keou luminosum,	曰	yŭe dicitur	之	che (not. genit.)
名	ming.			微	WEI WEI.	不	pūh non
				此	Tze Istam	聞	wān auscultati entis
				三	San Triadem		

"He who seeth and is not to be seen is called E; he who heareth and is not heard is called HE; he who toucheth and is not to be felt, is called WEI. What this Triad be must not be deeply investigated.* Above it there is nothing luminous; beneath it, nothing obscure. O! reciprocally uninterrupted concatenation! It is absolutely ineffable!"

* A striking instance of interpolation occurs between the fourth and fifth sentences of the above text. It consists of five characters, and alludes to the fabulous chaos, without having the least connection either with the preceding or the following sentences. I have omitted it, although retained by the translator.

The missionary had translated the beginning of this extraordinary passage, by repeating twice the same passive verb in each sentence; thus: He who is seen and is not seen; he who is heard and is not heard; he who is felt and is not felt, &c.: but the Chinese text having a different character for each, I have tried to diversify their signification as much as possible, perfectly agreeing with Mr MILNE, that completely synonymous Chinese characters are scarcely to be met with. The application, however, of the above passage to our theological notions of the deity will be obvious either way, if we advert to the meaning of the three characters E, HE, and WEI.

The learned translator observes, that by E, we are taught to understand *Magnus Ordo*, the Supreme Ordainer; by HE, *expectatus*, the then expected (*Messiah*); and by WEI, *subtilissimum reconditum*, the most subtle and invisible (*spirit*).

The translator (after having transcribed and verbally translated a considerable number of passages from the *Taou-tih-king*, each exceeding the former in interest, on account of the manifest allusions to divine revelation) concludes with saying, that he forbears translating other texts and commentaries, lest he should offend those who opine, that the mysteries of our religion were quite unknown to the world in all ages previous to the evangelical revelation. Here follow his very words: "Paraphrasim si velim
"subjicere et de Deo incarnato textum explicare, vereor ne offendatur animi majoris partis Europæorum; sic enim statuerunt apud se
"Dominicæ incarnationis mysterium ita sæculo absconditum fuisse, ut
"apud gentes prorsus ignotum fuerit usque ad Evangelii prædicationem."

But who will ever read the Old Testament and not acknowledge, that the New is only an illustration of the Old, and that the Trinity of God is no less understood by the attentive perusal of the Pentateuch and the Prophets, than by the Gospel? Is not God the son promised to the world in every page of *Isaiah*, *Ezekiel*, and other sacred books? Is not God the Holy Ghost alluded to in the *Spirit of God*, mentioned from the 2d verse of the Old Testament down to chap. VII, v. 12, of *Zeechariah*, more than fifty times? Why, to waste our mental faculties to find metaphysical distinctions between the Holy Ghost and the Spirit of God? If the *Ecclesiastes* assures us, that "no man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end" (chap. III. v. 11), shall we ever attempt subtle discussions on the divine essence of the

Maker himself? Let us say, therefore, with *Laou-tze*, *Istam Triadem quæ sit non oportet penitus scrutari*.

I own that, instead of analyzing the *Paraphrase* of the VIIIth Commandment of the Sacred Edict, I have written an isagogical sermon for missionaries. Too happy, if I have proved, that in the most ancient canonical books of the Chinese there is a spark of true religion, which is left to the zealous missionaries to cherish into a blaze.

Their literary productions on religion, besides the Herculean labour of having translated the Bible, deserve the highest commendation, and are very numerous, as may be seen in the Rev. Mr. MILNE's *Retrospect*; but, if I mistake not, there is none amongst them directed to point out to the Chinese the striking vestiges of our revealed doctrines in their canonical books, particularly in those of the school of Confucius.

In my usual moving in summer from Dresden to Töplitz, and in autumn from Töplitz to Dresden, my extracts from the remaining nine commandments of the *Sacred Edict* were mislaid; and my engraver gives me so much business to improve him in the art of cutting the characters still wanting to complete my Chinese Typography, that I cannot go over that labour again. Let the curious provide himself with a copy of Mr. MILNE's excellent translation, and he will never regret the purchase.

Since the Chinese characters for the remaining nine commandments were engraven long ago, I shall only publish them with a verbal Latin translation, and the two English versions by SIR GEORGE STAUNTON* and the Rev. Mr. MILNE.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* Miscellaneous Notices, from p. 43 to 56.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE LIEUT.COL. LAMBTON.

THE labours of Colonel Lambton are well known to all readers of the Asiatic Researches; and their general utility, as far as the geography of India is concerned, has been too universally felt to need any illustration. We may be permitted, however, cursorily to notice those parts of his works which are justly denominated scientific, and as such, have made the Dekhan and central parts of India, objects of classic interest throughout the civilized world.

The original object of the Marquis Wellesley in establishing the Trigonometrical Survey, was to unite the East and West coasts of the Peninsula, so as to connect the latter with the Government Observatory at Madras, upon precisely the same principles as those which had been adopted by the French and English philosophers in connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris. The noble Marquis's choice fell on Lieut. William Lambton, then on the personal staff of Major-General Baird; and it appears that the powers of discrimination which characterized the whole of that great man's administration, were here exerted with their wonted effect; for the mild, easy, and affable demeanour of Lieut. Lambton, did not conceal from the piercing eye of his Lordship the great and grasping intellect, the high powers of reflection, and the uncontrolled perseverance, which never viewed a difficulty or embarrassment, but with a steady determination to surmount it.

In the progress of his labours, the late Lieut.-Colonel found that a noble field was laid open for adding to the scientific data respecting the figure of the earth, by carrying a series of triangles down that meridian which passes through the southern promontory of India; for, as the extent of the same meridian was limited on the Northern side, by the boundary of the British territories only, there was obviously an opportunity of measuring a meridional arc of nearly 26° in amplitude, which would be almost thrice as great as that which had occupied the great French philosophers Mechain and De Lambre, between the Balearic Isles and Dunkirk. Such a boon to science could

not escape the notice of our philosopher; the difficulties, however, of attaining it were such as would, perhaps, have appalled any man of moderate capacity, though with him they seemed merely to enhance the value of the prize; and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projector. Already had the meridional series been brought to Ellichpoor, which gave an amplitude of more than 12° of latitude; and in spite of his advanced age, the active mind of the philosopher still contemplated the extension of it to the northern limits of the British dominions; for the completion of which alone he wished his life to be preserved. With a degree of vigour and fire which would have done credit even to his earlier years, he embarked for the continuation of his arduous career from Hyderabad, in the middle of January; but Providence willed it otherwise. On his arrival at Hinghan Ghat, on the 26th of January, he fell a victim to a catarrh which had long threatened his existence, and which being ultimately attended with fever, put a period to his life.

Thus in an obscure village of central India, has died, at the age it is believed of seventy-five, one of the most highly endowed philosophers and mathematicians that ever trod on her shores; a man whose name will ever be dear to science; one of the sacred few who have tended to raise the fame of England, in the intellectual scale with the civilized world. He died not ingloriously:—long after the blazoned deeds of war and gallantry shall have been committed to oblivion; long after the greatest feats of diplomacy shall be known merely on reference to musty documents; long after the most splendid victories shall cease to be the subjects of discussion, will the labours of Colonel Lambton be viewed with interest by the votaries of science; and it will hereafter be one of the proudest boasts of the Power which rules this country, that it has been the beneficent patron and steady protector of an undertaking, which confers more practical benefit in the solution of the grand question of the figure of the earth, than the efforts of all the world besides.—[Cal. Gov. Gaz.]

THETA'S REJOINDER TO IOTA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The magisterial tone of reply chosen by your correspondent Iota, and a certain indication of wounded consequence, induce me to think that my slender philological essay, occasioned by a paper inserted in your Journal for May 1823, has been honoured by the criticism of M. Julius Von Klaproth himself.

If that gentleman supposes that my communication was indicative of a want of respect for his literary character, or a doubt of the accuracy of his theory, he does me injustice. I am too well acquainted with M. Klaproth's diligence and proficiency as an oriental scholar to think meanly of him; and I am fully satisfied that traces of a primitive tongue exist not only in the Chinese, but in every known language, from perusing several elaborate works published in this country; in particular Mr. Townsend's *Character of Moses established for veracity as an historian*. In this work, the object of which is to show that, at a period subsequent to the deluge, one language existed throughout the earth, a remarkable resemblance is pointed out between the Mongolian tongue (a knowledge of which, I believe, M. Klaproth comprehends among his acquisitions) and that of the ancient Irish.*

My design was to mark what appeared to me weakness and defect in the evidence, whereby the cause might be injured instead of being supported. I acknowledged the extent of my competency for the undertaking, which was not characterized by presumption, as the flippancy of some of Iota's remarks would seem to imply.

What is the result? There are five answers of Iota to as many objections of mine. The sixth is, I suppose, ad-

mitted by him. In one instance, it appears an error of the English printer led to (and of course justified) my remark. In another, the point in dispute is left as matter of doubt to the determination of the reader, accompanied with a pleasant digression respecting the comparative importance of *heads* and *tails*.* In a third, my objection as to the want of corresponding meaning between the English, and *lui* French, is changed into a denial that the English, and *ille* Latin are analogous in signification! As to the word *Fong*, the analogy is worth little. The coincidence between *wā* and *vase*, which it would seem that Iota has so satisfactorily explained, I shall advert to presently.

But one of my remarks is still left unnoticed. I questioned the fairness of instituting comparisons where the examples selected were corrupt modern derivatives from other languages. Suppose, merely by way of illustration, that a coincidence in sound should be discovered between some Chinese term of analogous import, and the French *évêque*, or the English *bishop*. Would such coincidence deserve to be considered as any thing but accidental, when it is evident that both words, however remote their apparent relation, have in fact been gradually corrupted† from the Greek *ἐπισκοπος*, so unlike either? Or if it should have happened that the Chinese called a temple *tchoo-tehce*, bearing some affinity to our *church*, is the author of another *Hic ET UNIQUE* to yoke the ill-assorted pair, and snarl at a writer who ventures to ask whether the Eng-

* I still contend that the word *song* is worthier of comparison with the Chinese than is the French *chanter*, because the former is of Teutonic origin, whereas the latter is evidently corrupted from the Latin *Ca-na*.

† As will be more evident, when we call to mind that the former was once spelt *ecclésiare*, and the latter *bishop*.—See this fact established in Dr. Watts' *Treatise on Logic*, part I. ch. iv. sec. 1.

* General Vallancey had previously discovered many coincidences between the Irish tongue and the Mongolian, as exhibited in Strahlenburg's Vocabulary of that language.

lish word may not be a corruption of two Greek ones (*κύρις δίκης*), little resembling it in sound?

Upon a similar principle, I demur to the explanation respecting *wā* and *vase*. The reason, it appears, why the Chinese word was not compared with the Latin, is, because the French word, since its adoption, has acquired a sense not belonging to its primitive. But this fact destroys its virtue as an example. Assuming that *vas* is the original word, and that it has no community of meaning with *wā*, it betrays poverty of evidence to resort to a modern sense given to its corrupted form. It is not, therefore, immaterial (as Iota asserts) whether the points compared be chosen in Italy or France.

It would not be difficult for a person who had access to the *Idea dell' Universo* of Hervas, or even the *Mithridates* of Professor Adelung, or who chose to wade through vocabularies and lexicons,

From fruitful *A* to unproductive *Zed*, to produce a multitude of analogies between any given language and all the other tongues of the known world; but without employing a method somewhat more philosophical (and which Mr. Klaproth is fully capable of), ex-

amining the different parts of the process of composition, developing the primitive words, and determining their earliest forms by comparison of the principal dialects with one another, by illustrating such as are refined and corrupted by those that are rude, simple, and regular,* the writer would establish no fact but this, namely, that he had expended his labour to very little purpose.

In regard to the omitted example of an analogy between *ego* and *ngo*, Iota says, that where the acknowledged number of coincidences is so great, he cannot perceive the *vast importance* of an instance more or less. In return, I ask whether it be not important, if the coincidences are worth publishing at all, that the examples selected should be the most decisive that can be adduced? It is not the exclusion of one instance of which I complain, but the omission of an unexceptionable example, whilst many exceptionable ones are retained.

Your humble servant,

THETA.

* Preface to a posthumous work on the Philosophical History of European Languages, by the late Dr. Alexander Murray.

RIGHTS OF HINDOO FEMALES.

Brief Remarks regarding Modern Encroachments on the Ancient Rights of Females, according to the Hindoo Law of Inheritance. By RAMMOHUN ROY. Calcutta: Printed at the Unitarian Press, 1822.

WITH a view to enable the public to form an idea of the state of civilization throughout the greater part of the empire of Hindoostan in ancient days,* and of

the subsequent gradual degradation introduced into its social and political constitu-

could have no share in the actual government of the state, or in managing the revenue of the country, under any pretence; while the second tribe should exercise the executive authority. The consequence was, that India enjoyed peace and harmony for a great many centuries. The Brahmins having no expectation of holding an office, or of partaking of any kind of political promotion, devoted their time to scientific pursuits and religious austerity, and lived in poverty. Freely associating with all the other tribes, they were thus able to know their sentiments and to appreciate the justness of their complaints, and thereby to lay down such rules as were required, which often induced them to rectify the abuses that were practised by the second tribe. But, after the expiration of more than two thousand years, an absolute form of government came gradually again to prevail. The first class having been induced to accept employments in political departments, became entirely dependent on the second tribe, and so unimportant in themselves,

* At an early stage of civilization, when the division into castes was first introduced among the inhabitants of India, the second tribe, who were appointed to defend and rule the country, having adopted arbitrary and despotic practices, the others revolted against them; and, under the personal command of the celebrated Purusooram, defeated the Royalists in several battles, and put cruelly to death almost all the males of that tribe. It was at last resolved that the legislative authority should be confined to the first class, who

tion by arbitrary authorities, I am induced to give as an instance, the interest and care which our ancient legislators took in the promotion of the comfort of the female part of the community; and to compare the laws of female inheritance which they enacted, and which afforded that sex the opportunity of enjoyment of life, with that which moderns and our contemporaries have gradually introduced and established, to their complete privation, directly or indirectly, of most of those objects that render life agreeable.

All the ancient lawgivers unanimously award to a mother an equal share with her son in the property left by her deceased husband, in order that she may spend her remaining days independently of her children, as is evident from the following passages:

Yagnavalky.

"After the death of a father, let a mother also inherit an equal share with her sons in the division of the property left by their father."

Katyayana.

"The father being dead, the mother should inherit an equal share with the son."

Narada.

"After the death of a husband, a mother should receive a share equal to that of each of his sons."

Vishnu, the Legislator.

"Mothers should be receivers of shares according to the portion allowed to the sons."

that they were obliged to explain away the laws enacted by their forefathers, and to institute new rules according to the dictates of their contemporary princes. They were considered as merely nominal legislators, and the whole power, whether legislative or executive, was in fact, exercised by the Rajpoots. This tribe exercised tyranny and oppression for a period of about a thousand years, when Mussulmans from Ghuznee and Ghor invaded the country, and finding it divided among hundreds of petty princes detested by their respective subjects, conquered them all successively, and introduced their own tyrannical system of government; destroying temples, universities, and all other sacred and literary establishments. At present the whole empire (with the exception of a few provinces) has been placed under the British power; and some advantages have already been derived from the prudent management of its rulers, from whose general character a hope of future quiet and happiness is justly entertained. The succeeding generation will however be more adequate to pronounce on the real advantages of this government.

Vishnu.

"After his (the father's) death, a mother, the parent of his sons, should be entitled to an equal share with his sons; their step-mother also to equal shares; but daughters to a fourth part of the shares of the sons."

Vyas.

"The wives of a father, by whom he has no male issue, are considered as entitled to equal shares with his sons, and all the grandmothers (including the mothers and step-mothers of the father), are said to be entitled as mothers."

This Mooni seems to have made this express declaration of the rights of step-mothers, omitting those of mothers, under the idea that the latter were already sufficiently established by the direct authority of preceding lawgivers.

We come to the moderns.

The author of the Dayabhaga and the writer of the Dayututu, the modern expounders of Hindoo law (whose opinions are considered by the natives of Bengal as standard authority in the division of property among heirs) have thus limited the rights allowed to widows by the above ancient legislators. When a person is willing to divide his property among his heirs during his life-time, he should entitle only those wives by whom he has no issue to an equal share with his sons; but if he omit such a division, those wives can have no claim to the property he leaves. These two modern expounders lay stress upon a passage of Yagnavalky, which requires a father to allot equal shares to his wives, in case he divides his property during his life; whereby they connect the term "of a father," in the above-quoted passage of Vyas, viz. "the wives of a father," &c. with the term "division" understood; that is, the wives by whom he has no son are considered in the division made by a father, as entitled to equal shares with his sons; and that when sons may divide property among themselves after the demise of their father, they should give an equal share to their mother only, neglecting step-mothers in the division. Here the expounders did not take into their consideration any proper provision for step-mothers, who have naturally less hope of support from their step-sons than mothers can expect from their own children.

In the opinion of these expounders, even a mother of a single son should not be entitled to any share. The whole property should, in that case, devolve on the son; and in case that son should die after his succession to the property, his son or wife should inherit it. The mother in that case should be left totally dependent on her son or on her son's wife. Besides, according to the opinion of these expounders, if more than one son should survive, they can deprive their mother of her little, by continuing to live as a joint family (which has been often the case): as the right of a mother depends, as they say, on division, which depends on the will of the sons.

Some of our contemporaries (whose opinion is received as a verdict by Judicial Courts) have still further reduced the right of a mother to almost nothing; declaring, as I understand, that if a person die, leaving a widow and a son or sons, and also one or more grand-sons whose father is not alive, the property so left is to be divided among his sons and his grand-sons, his widow in this case being entitled to no share in the property; though she might have claimed an equal share, had a division taken place among those surviving sons and the father of the grand-son while he was alive.* They are said to have founded their opinion on the above passage, entitling a widow to a share when property is to be divided among sons.

In short, a widow according to the expositions of the law, can receive nothing when her husband has no issue by her; and in case he dies leaving only one son by his wife, or having had more sons, one of whom has happened to die leaving issue, she shall in these cases also have no claim to the property; and again, should any one leave more than one surviving son, and they, being unwilling to allow a share to the widow, keep the property undivided, the mother can claim nothing in this instance also. But when a person dies, leaving two or more sons, and all of them survive and be inclined to allot a share to their mother, her right is in this case only valid. Under these expositions, and with

such limitations, both step-mothers and mothers have in reality been left destitute in the division of their husband's property, and the right of a widow exists in theory only among the learned, but unknown to the populace.

The consequence is, that a woman who is looked up to as the sole mistress by the rest of a family, one day, on the next becomes dependent on her sons, and subject to the slights of her daughters-in-law. She is not authorized to expend the most trifling sum, or dispose of an article of the least value, without the consent of her son or daughter-in-law, who were all subject to her authority but the day before. Cruel sons often wound the feelings of their dependent mothers, deciding in favour of their own wives, when family disputes take place between their mothers and wives. Step-mothers, who often are numerous on account of polygamy being allowed in these countries, are still more shamefully neglected in general by their step-sons, and sometimes dreadfully treated by their sisters-in-law, who have fortunately a son or sons by their husband.

It is not from religious prejudices, and early impressions only, that Hindoo widows burn themselves on the piles of their deceased husbands; but also from their witnessing the distress in which widows of the same rank in life are involved, and the insults and slights to which they are daily subjected, that they become in a great measure regardless of existence after the death of their husbands: and this indifference, accompanied with the hope of future reward held out to them, leads them to the horrible act of suicide. These restraints on female inheritance, encourage, in a great degree, polygamy, a frequent source of the greatest misery in Native families; a grand object of Hindoos being to secure a provision for their male offspring, the law which relieves them from the necessity of giving an equal portion to their wives, removes a principal restraint on the indulgence of their inclinations in respect to the number they marry. Some of them, especially Brahmuns of higher birth, marry ten, twenty, or thirty women,*

* This exposition has been (I am told) set aside by the Supreme Court, in consequence of the Judges having prudently applied for the opinions of other Pandits, which turned out to be at variance with those of the majority of the regular advisers of the Courts in points of Hindoo Law.

* The horror of this practice is so painful to the natural feelings of man, that even Madhuv Singh, the late Rajah of Tirhoot (though a Brahman himself) through compassion, took upon himself (I am told), within the last half century, to limit the Brahmuns of his estate to four wives only.

either for some small consideration, or merely to gratify their brutal inclinations, leaving a great many of them both during their life-time and after death, to the mercy of their own paternal relations. The evil consequences arising from such polygamy the public may easily guess, from the nature of the fact itself, without my being reduced to the mortification of particularizing those which are known by the Native public to be of daily occurrence.

To these women there are left only three modes of conduct to pursue after the death of their husbands. 1st. To live a miserable life as entire slaves to others, without indulging any hope of support from another husband. 2dly. To walk in the paths of unrighteousness for their maintenance and independence. 3dly. To die on the funeral pile of their husbands, loaded with the applause and honour of their neighbours. It cannot pass unnoticed, by those who are acquainted with the state of society in India, that the number of female suicides in the single province of Bengal, when compared with those of any other British provinces, is almost ten to one: we may safely attribute this disproportion chiefly to the greater frequency of a plurality of wives among the natives of Bengal, and to their total neglect in providing for the maintenance of their females.

This horrible polygamy among Brahmans is directly contrary to the law given by ancient authors: for Yagnuvalkyu authorizes second marriages while the first wife is alive, only under eight circumstances.—1st. The vice of drinking spirituous liquors. 2dly. Incurable sickness. 3dly. Deception. 4thly. Barrenness. 5thly. Extravagance. 6thly. The frequent use of offensive language. 7thly. Producing only female offspring. Or, 8thly. Manifestation of hatred towards her husband.

Munoo, chap. 9th, v. 80th. "A wife who drinks any spirituous liquors, who acts immorally, who shows hatred to her lord, who is incurably diseased, who is mischievous, who wastes his property, may at all times be superseded by another wife."

81st. "A barren wife may be superseded by another in the eighth year; she whose children are all dead, in the tenth; she, who brings forth only daughters, in the eleventh; she, who is accustomed to speak unkindly, without delay."

82d. "But she who, though afflicted

with illness, is beloved and virtuous, must never be disgraced, though she may be superseded by another wife with her own consent."

Had a magistrate or other public officer been authorized by the rulers of the empire to receive applications for his sanction to a second marriage during the life of a first wife, and to grant his consent only on such accusations as the foregoing being substantiated, the above law might have been rendered effectual, and the distress of the female sex in Bengal, and the number of suicides, would have been necessarily very much reduced.

According to the following ancient authorities a daughter is entitled to one-fourth part of the portion which a son can inherit.

Vrihasputi.

"The daughters should have the fourth part of the portion to which the sons are entitled."

Vishnoo.

"The right of unmarried daughters shall be proportioned according to the shares allotted to the sons."

Munoo, ch. ix, v. 118.

"To the unmarried daughters let their brothers give portions out of their own allotments respectively. Let each give a fourth part of his own distinct share, and they who feel disinclined to give this shall be condemned."

Yagnavalkyu.

"Let such brothers as are already purified by the essential rites of life purify by the performance of those rites the brothers that are left by their late father unpurified; let them also purify the sisters by giving them a fourth part of their own portion."

Katyaynu.

"A fourth part is declared to be the share of unmarried daughters, and three-fourths of the son; if the fourth part of the property is so small as to be inadequate to defray the expenses attending their marriage, the sons have an exclusive right to the property, but shall defray the marriage ceremony of the sisters. But the commentator on the Dayabhagu sets aside the right of the daughter's declaring that they are not entitled to any share in the property left by their fathers, but that the expenses attending their marriage should be defrayed by the brothers. He founds his opinion

on the foregoing passage of Munoo and that of Wagnuvulkyu, which, as he thinks, implies mere donation on the part of the brothers from their own portions for the discharge of the expenses of marriage.

In the practice of our contemporaries, a daughter or a sister is often a source of emolument to the Brahmuns of less respectable caste, (who are most numerous in Bengal), and to the Kayusths of high caste. These, so far from spending money on the marriage of their daughters or sisters, receive frequently considerable sums, and generally bestow them in marriage on those who can pay most.* Such Brahmuns and Kayusths, I regret to say, frequently marry their female relations to men having natural defects, or worn out by old age or disease, merely from pecuniary considerations: whereby they either bring widowhood upon them soon after marriage, or render their lives miserable. They not only degrade themselves by such cruel and unmanly conduct, but violate entirely the express authorities of Munoo and all other ancient lawgivers, a few of which I here quote.

Munoo, ch. 3d. v. 51.

"Let no father, who knows the law, receive a gratuity, however small, for giving his daughter in marriage; since the man who, through avarice, takes a gratuity for that purpose, is a seller of his offspring."

Ch. 9th. v. 98.

"But even a man of the servile class ought not to receive a gratuity when he gives his daughter in marriage: since a father who takes a fee on that occasion, tacitly sells his daughter."

v. 100.

"Nor, even in former births, have we heard the virtuous approve the tacit sale of a daughter for a price, under the name of nuptial gratuity."

Kashyapui.

"Those who, infatuated by avarice, give their own daughters in marriage, for the sake of a gratuity, are the sellers of their daughters, the images of sin, and the perpetrators of a heinous iniquity."

Both common sense and the law of the land designate such a practice as an actual sale of females; and the humane and liberal among Hindoos lament its existence, as

* Rajah Kissenchendra, the great grand-father of the present ex-Rajah of Nudca, prevented this cruel practice of the sale of daughters and sisters throughout his estate.

well as the annihilation of female rights in respect of inheritance introduced by modern expounders. They, however, trust that the humane attention of Government will be directed to those evils which are chief sources of vice and misery, and even of suicide among women; and to this they are encouraged to look forward, by what has already been done in modifying, in criminal cases, some parts of the law enacted by Mohammudan legislators, to the happy prevention of many cruel practices formerly established.

How distressing it must be to the female community, and to those who interest themselves in their behalf, to observe daily that several daughters, in a rich family, can prefer no claim to any portion of the property, whether real or personal, left by their deceased father, if a single brother be alive; while they (if belonging to a Koolen family or Brahmun of higher rank) are exposed to be given in marriage to individuals who have already several wives, and have no means of maintaining them.

Should a widow or a daughter wish to secure the right of maintenance, however limited, by having recourse to law, the learned Brahmuns, whether holding public situations in the courts or not, generally divide into two parties, one advocating the cause of those females, and the other that of their adversaries. Sometimes, in these or other matters respecting the law, if the object contended for be important, the whole community seems to be agitated by the exertions of the parties and of their respective friends in claiming the verdict of the law against each other. In general, however, a consideration of the difficulties attending a law-suit, which a Native woman, particularly a widow, is hardly capable of surmounting, induces her to forego her right; and if she continue virtuous, she is obliged to live in a miserable state of dependence, destitute of all the comforts of life. It too often happens, however, that she is driven by constant unhappiness to seek refuge in vice.

At the time of the decennial settlement, in the year 1793, there were among European gentlemen so very few acquainted with Sanscrit and Hindoo Law, that it would have been hardly possible to have formed a Committee of European oriental scholars and learned Brahmuns capable of deciding on points of Hindoo Law. It was therefore highly judicious in Govern-

ment to appoint Pundits in the different Zillah Courts and Courts of Appeal, to facilitate the proceedings of Judges in regard to such subjects. But as we can now fortunately find many European gentlemen capable of investigating legal questions, with but little assistance from learned Natives, how happy would it be for the Hindoo community, both male and female, were they to enjoy the benefits of the opinions of such gentlemen, when disputes arise, particularly on matters of inheritance.

Lest any one should infer, from what I have stated, that I mean to impeach, uni-

versally, the character of the great body of learned Hindoos, I declare, positively, that this is far from my intention: I only maintain, that the Native community place greater confidence in the honest judgment of the generality of European gentlemen, than in that of their own countrymen. But should the Natives receive the same advantages of education that Europeans generally enjoy, and be brought up in the same notions of honour, they will, I trust, be found, equally with Europeans, worthy of the confidence of their countrymen and the respect of all men.

TOUR THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS OF NEPAUL.

Journal of a Passage over the Mountains of Nepaul, from the plains of Tirhoot to the valley of Katmandoo.

December 3, 1817.—I have now left behind me the pleasant plains of Tirhoot, and have entered the Turraee within the Nepalese territory, the boundary of which is now marked by a succession of pillars, and other precautions, which must henceforth remove all such ground of dispute as originated in the late war. The Turraee herabouts is an uninteresting tract, flat and bare of trees; rice, the principal produce, which denotes the nature of the land, and herds of kine, scattered over the country, indicate more pasturage than tillage. The villages are wretched grass huts, and their inhabitants a wretched race, three-fourths of whom are disfigured with unseemly goitres. It is a fine country for sport in the hot months, but at present there is none: the game, which is driven from it by the rains, not thinking it yet dry enough to return. Such is the region to the edge of the forest, from whence the wild elephants now issue out at night to plunder the ripe rice fields in the neighbourhood; returning into the deep cover again before the morning.

The above picture of the Turraee is not certainly of pleasing features: but one has only to look to the north to behold a noble sight. There, as one stands upon the plain, a barrier of mountains presents itself, unequalled probably in loftiness by any on the face of the earth, and which, had we not the lights of knowledge to instruct us otherwise, fancy might suggest to be the bound of our terrestrial habitation: such a

bound as Milton describes to have limited Paradise. Somewhat above the level of the Turraee the great forest fringes the base of the mountains, a dark gloomy border, and no unworthy contrast to the snowy heights of the scene. This forest the Nepalese often denominate their veil, which once infringed upon by rough intruders, their mountain jealousy receives a deep wound, and their security is no longer reckoned inviolable. Above the forest rise the Cherriaghaty Hills, whose name expresses their comparative insignificance; yet they are as high as the generality of hills on the surface of India. The appearance of these is craggy, precipitous, and broken, exhibiting in themselves a striking variety of light and shade, caused by the woods which in part cover them, and the white cliffs which in part shine from the midst. The Cherriaghaties are succeeded by the second order in this scale of mountains, which comprize those in the sphere of Nepaul, and which would be thought stupendous, if they were not humiliated by the supereminent Himalayahs. From the plains they bear a dark, indistinct appearance. The whole mountain scene is superbly surmounted by the Himalayah ridge, which rears its lofty summits in the pure sublimity of snow-white brightness. Two or three of their peaks stand prominently striking for their enormous bulk. The general scene is best observed between dawn and sun-rise, for misty exhalations hide it during the heat of the day. The sun gilds the white tops of snowy mountains some time before it is visible to the inhabitants of the plains,

and still lights them up at the close of day, when darkness pervades the nether region. To a traveller, bound to this assemblage of mountains, who is not already acquainted with their peculiarities from experience, the sight has an appalling appearance, acting as an incentive to exertion on an enterprising spirit, and deterring the slothful or timid character.

Dec. 4.—I have been making to-day a long march of twenty-two miles, the latter twelve through the Great Forest. At its entrance the tracks of wild elephants were very frequent, and some also in more advanced parts of it. The grass on each side of the road is higher than an elephant, and in its depths the largest monsters in nature may dwell concealed; indeed, the largest and most terrible beasts have their haunts there, as the elephant, rhinoceros, goury-gye, buffalo, tiger, bear, &c. &c. Its productions afford a fine field for botanical research, but its principal tree is the tall straight saul, a noble timber: there is little underwood. The passage of this forest has a tendency to affect one's spirits with a sort of melancholy, for here Old Silence holds his solemn reign undisturbed, except perhaps by the monotonous note of the wood-pecker, or by the passing breeze, or when echo gives back the sound of the passenger's voice; add to this the sensation experienced from the knowledge of being in the neighbourhood of wild beasts. The forest is stony ground, and essentially different from the proximate soil of the Turraee.

On emerging from the forest, the Cheriaghatty Hills open upon the view in an irregular assemblage, clothed with verdant woods down to the broad white bed of the Bechiakoh torrent, into which we now enter. On an elevated bank above this bed stand a few huts composing the miserable village of Bechiakoh, with a substantial Dhurumsalah, which is an eleemosynary building for the accommodation of travellers, and which continue at successive stages the whole way to Nepaul. The scenery from the Dhurumsalah would be reckoned highly picturesque and striking by any one direct from the plains, and unacquainted with that further in advance. The inhabitants of this village exhibit in their features the first specimen of the hill character.

Dec. 5.—Bechiakoh being the entrance of the hills, I began there the laudable

practice pursued by the mountaineers of never stirring without a breakfast; after this important precaution they travel the whole day without suffering. To-day the way led me up the stony bed of the Bechiakoh Kolah (torrent), and over the Cheriaghatty Pass. The ascent is grand, and the scenery the whole way up wild and picturesque; irregular hills well wooded rise on each side, and sometimes a high precipitous bank stands forth prominently bold, threatening to detach its loose earthy fragments, loaded with trees, upon the passenger underneath. To compare great things with small, these broken irregular hills assume much the same forms as the ravines of the Jumna, Chumbul, &c. In some parts tall erect firs grow on their sides and heights, along with small saul-trees. Near the top of the Pass are seen the remains of the stockaded fort taken up by the Goorkahs, and which Gen. Ochterlony turned in such a masterly manner by a route which none but an enterprising mind would have attempted. The top of the Pass, or rather the Pass itself, is very high, and wild, and narrow, just such a place as one would suppose a tiger would choose to pounce upon a solitary traveller in. In this part no labour is expended on the formation of roads, and two successive rains have washed away all traces of our pioneers' labours. The effect of the scenery at the Pass was not a little heightened by our finding a traveller's body lying across it, so that one must needs step over it to pass at all. After a short descent on the northern-side of the Pass, the road continues tolerably level through a forest of fine saul timber-trees to Hetounrah. Hetounrah is a miserable village with a good Dhurumsalah, situated on the Raptee, a stream flowing over a rocky bottom at the foot of high mountains. Hitherto, but no further, the way is practicable to carriage cattle; beyond, every thing must be transported by men. As provisions are often not procurable after crossing over this boundary, one is subjected to the inconvenience of carrying a stock for several days' consumption in case of accidents.

Dec. 6.—What a misfortune I found it this morning at Hetounrah to be travelling with an equipage, although on the most diminished scale, and without even tents. To make sure of carriage one way or the other, I wrote to Katmandoo for hill car-

riers, and I engaged the bearers with me from the plains to proceed the whole way to Nepal. But the former, tired of awaiting my arrival two days, walked off to Nepal; and the latter were so sick of the small specimen of the hills which they experienced in merely crossing the Cheriaghaty, where they groaned and declared it would be the death of them, that they took themselves off this morning; if they thought that road killing, they were certainly wise enough to shrink from the one in advance, which is ten times worse.

At length I was fortunate enough, by paying handsomely, to procure carriage sufficient to move forward; and I must do the hill-carriers the justice to say, that when they are engaged, they work capitally, each carrying at his back what it would take two or three plain bearers to transport, and labouring over the severest roads the whole day with admirable patience and perseverance. They are a compact-bodied muscular race.

The Raptee above Hetounrah pursues its course in a contracted channel between diverging mountains, high and steep, rude with rocky precipices, shagged on their sides with woods, and at their bases choked with vegetation. It descends with violence over a bed strewn with large stones and rocks, and with a roaring sound that drowns the loudest voice; its water over such a bed, where it does not foam, is of sparkling clearness. Among such depths of woods and mountains up the bed of such a torrent, ascends the way to Bheemfed, situated at the foot of the Cheesapany mountain, a distance of fourteen miles. This bottom knows scarcely more than half of the sun's diurnal course, and long after it has set, to a passenger therein, on looking up, where a little opening may afford him an opportunity, he sees it shining bright on the tops of the mountains. The only way here is no other than what nature has left it, or what the frequent track of men has made. Wherever the stream encounters on either hand a bold projection of the hills, it is necessary to cross the water to turn it, and this cross work occurs twenty-three times; the rough nature of the bottom, and the coldness of the water above knee-deep, rendering it a very harassing task. This route, execrable at all times, is especially so during the rains, as I experienced on my way down to the plains, when we had to ford each time up

to our middles, the rapidity, force, and roar of the torrent bearing a proportion with its increased depth; add to this the prevalence of the Owl-fever in that confined bottom at that season, when it is reckoned little short of certain death to pass the night there; night however overtook us before we could reach Hetounrah, and we were compelled to pass it on a stony spot, just clear of the jungle and torrent, wet up to the middle by fording all day, and above the middle by the rain, without shelter, without firing, without meal, in total darkness, the water roaring dreadfully hoarse at our feet, while the thunder rolled and lightning played overhead; yet I never passed a better night, and toil and fatigue acted as effectually in composing us to sleep on such an uncouth bed, as the most inviting downy couch could have done. To-day, I did not reach Bheemfed till some time after dark, although I left Hetounrah after breakfast, and the greater portion of my people will have to bivouac in the jungle for the night.

Dec. 7.—A halting day, to admit of the junction of the rear stragglers. The sun did not shine upon Bheemfed till several hours after daybreak, in consequence of the height of the intervening mountains; mountains indeed rise on all sides, adorned with woods, and from this elevated situation, although it is only at their feet, a noble scene presents itself as one looks down the course of the Raptee to the lower hills, and beyond them one catches a glimpse of the distant plains; the setting sun greatly heightened the effect of the scenery.

Imagine the pleasure of a frequented Dhurmaalah, as this is, and which may be compared to a hotel or caravansary. During the day it is tranquil enough; for travellers to whom it is common, are then employed on their journeys, but towards evening they flock in to pass the night, when the place is crowded. These buildings are generally in the form of a square of four sides enclosing a court, and consist of two stories, the lower one an open verandah on pillars, the upper like a four-sided gallery, which affords the best accommodations. Above and below there is a strange and numerous collection of the people, consisting generally of porters with their loads, of pilgrims, of traders between the hills and plains, and of miscellaneous characters, such as myself, passing to and fro. From this motley assem-

blage arises a perfect Babel of noises and tongues, from hill dialects to the Bakha of the Southern Hindoo, and the Oordoo of the Mussulman. Here too the only water, after being conducted down the neighbouring mountain, issues out of a dragon's mouth in the interior court; and as it unfortunately flows but sparingly, and all this multitude together with the villagers have to seek their water there, a crowd of impatient expectants are collected about it, quarrelling for the next turn, and raising an uproar in the place, the women's sharp voices as usual predominating over the baser notes of the men. Then as they are all hungry after their journeys, particularly from the keen air of the mountains, they all fall to cooking, and light as many fires as there are people, so that the whole building is enveloped in smoke, nearly suffocating one, and causing such an acute smarting to the eyes as makes one involuntarily shed tears. After a certain time, they all address themselves to rest, and then one enjoys a respite from the evils of smoke and noise, except that now and then, perhaps, a wretched fellow keeps groaning the whole night long, from cold, in a half state between sleeping and waking. The Jemadarnee, the head lady of the village, has just been to pay me a visit, bringing a pot of milk and some eggs in one hand, and the other holding some lighted pine-sticks for a candle; she left me highly pleased by the complimentary observations I addressed to her; in return for which I shall get a fowl and kid for dinner to-morrow.

Dec. 8. From Bheemfed the way leads up the Cheesapany (cold water) mountain, a steep ascent of about 4,000 feet. Being experienced in mountain pedestrianism, I make no difficulty of this climbing task, which reminds me always of the fable of the hare and tortoise, the briskest and fastest in the outset being usually surpassed in the issue, by the gradual progress of the more deliberate traveller. Cheesapany indeed is a severe trial of pedestrian bottom, and makes even the mountaineer pause repeatedly in his ascent, and whistle for breath.

On the sides of Cheesapany grow stately pines, bearing their cones, and knotted oaks, scattering the ground with acorns, and rhododendra delighting in mountain tops: more humble aspirants I omit. At an elevated site stands the fort

of Cheesagurhee, of more fame than importance, and erected at greater labour and expense than it deserved, for no general, of any intelligence, would penetrate to Nepal, by the route of the Raptée, which may be better perhaps than others for single travellers, who have the natural obstacles alone to surmount; but is otherwise for an army which could never force its way up against the additional opposition of an active enemy, and when once turned, Cheesagurhee would fall without difficulty. The road leads through this fort by a heavy gate, studded and strengthened with massy iron knobs, so that no one passes up or down without being subject to the inspection of the guards, and the customs are here levied upon all the trade passing to and fro. After receiving the civilities of the governor of the castle, I passed through, and ascending, came to the spring of the cold crystal well, from which the mountain derives its name; soon after I reached the summit of the ascent. From hence, as the sky is usually unclouded at this season, I enjoyed a superb prospect. To the northward, I looked down upon the narrow landing place of Bheemfed, the gloomy depths of the Raptée, the heights on either hand of it, and onward even to the distant plains; some of the woody summits were cheered by the early rays of the sun, others from their situation were still in shade, while the genial purple tint of morning suffused the whole scenery. To the north, I saw beneath me a smiling dell marked by a torrent's course, then mountain beyond mountain, a grand succession; some bare, of various hue, brown, black or green; others adorned with woods; above them rose majestic a glorious range of snow-clad peaks, brightly conspicuous. That person must be cold indeed, cold as the Himalayah snows themselves, who could contemplate this grand scene with tame sensations.

Having paused some time to survey this prospect, which breaks upon the sight all at once as one reaches the summit of Cheesapany, I descended a long steep and rough descent to the opposite foot of the mountain. Here among huge rocks, the ruinous fragments of the adjacent mountains, a torrent forces its rushing waters, and tumbles with roaring sound from fall to fall; and here, in the rains, at a ford above one of these falls, two of my horses were swept away to instant destruction; but

now I crossed it with ease over a blank-bridge. Ascending the bed of the Kolah, one comes to the hill Ekdunta, and climbing to its top, the narrow pathway goes coasting along the edge of a precipice of fearful and dizzy ken. From henceat a little distance a beautiful cascade is seen falling from a high ledge of rock into the dell below.

The pleasing valley of Chitlong then opens to view, with its brick-built villages in the centre, and different hamlets scattered about the circumjacent mountains. Hereabouts one is pleased at discovering signs of a better inhabited country, villages, hamlets, and cottages, fertile vallies and levelled plots of cultivation rising in succession up the sides of mountains, and cattle grazing on their grassy brows. The scene is doubly smiling after traversing for several days a region of perfect wilderness, cast in Nature's roughest mould, in which she seems to have set her seal of separation between the plains of India and the inhabitants of the North; so that one is inclined to wonder more, how transgressing these marked boundaries their interests should ever clash, than at the possibility of their remaining in ignorance of each other. Is it the mountaineer who first shews an inclination to the plains, or the lowlander to the mountains? The question generally, and here particularly, may be answered in the former case; for there is nothing to attempt the cupidity of the lowlander to encroach on the mountaineer's province, whereas the plains offer to the latter a rich temptation. It may I think be laid down as a conclusive case, that the mountaineer provokes the lowland power to invade his fastnesses by his restless spirit, and previous aggressions; confiding in the strength of his native retreats, he imagines that he may offend with impunity; but the lowland power, at length roused to exertion, resolves to chastise or subdue the constant offender. The task is difficult, but the superior means of the former generally prevail finally in the contest, and the mountains then become annexed to the dominion of the plains. Such I could venture to prophecy will be the fate of these mountains.

From Bheemfid to Chitlong is sixteen miles, and such a march over such a ground, of which there is not any where a level spot of fifty yards, occupies the best part of the day. I walked the whole distance without particular fatigue, which

will give you some idea of the vigour derived from our mountain climate, and some of you may think it a feat not unworthy an inhabitant of the Isle of Sky or Rassy. More lazy, or less able travellers, may come up at their ease in hammocks, if they can afford such superior carriage; if not, they may hire a hill carrier and ride in the pannier at his back, as my servants' ladies did,—and if there are children, two of them may be very easily disposed of above the lower contents of a pannier. I was much amused at seeing one poor patient carrier groaning and sweating under a great fat Mussulman woman of my party.

Dec. 9. This morning when I rose at daybreak, the ground was covered with a white hoar frost, and the thermometer stood at 33. The valley of Chitlong stands higher than most of those near, and it freezes there when it wants several degrees of that point in the valley of Nepal, from which it is only separated by a mountain. This mountain, called Chandrageery (the mountain of the Moon), I now ascend; the task is as laborious as it is at Cheesapany. From its high summit, on one side appear the valley and heights of Chitlong, to the Cheesapany heights. To the northward, if it is clear, one looks down into the extensive valley of Nepal, with all the objects scattered over it, as towns, villages, and hamlets, winding streams, verdant groves, &c. &c. within an enclosure of mountains; a pleasant sight, viewed from that elevation, like a bird's-eye prospect. But the whole valley now enveloped in a cloud was concealed from view; the mountains however rose above it, and I again enjoyed such a scene as I have described at the top of Cheesapany. At this season a thick mist, the collected vapour of the night, very frequently lies upon the valley, until the power of the sun raises the veil above the mountains.

The descent of Chandrageery into the valley is extremely rough and steep, and rendered now peculiarly disagreeable by a greasy thaw; it is scarce fit for the passage of man or goat, nevertheless my Tanghun descended without accident, and it is curious to observe with what circumspection this mountaineer steed goes up and down such dangerous places. At the bottom I found an elephant awaiting me, and a ride of seven miles through the valley, which is all banks and hollows, brought me safe to Katmandoc.—[*Cal. Annual Register.*

HINDOO LITERARY SOCIETY.

In the Literary and Philosophical Intelligence of our last number, we inserted a short Prospectus of a native Society lately established in Calcutta, for literary, scientific, and moral objects. We have since received, through the medium of the Indian newspapers, a short report of the proceedings of the meeting that was convened for the formation of this Society; and we request our readers' perusal of it previous to the remarks we are about to offer. It appeared originally in a Native newspaper, the *Samachar Chandrika* of March 3, 1823.

HINDOO COLLEGE MEETING.

Held at Calcutta on Sunday the 6th of Falgun.—[Feb. 16, 1823.]

On Sunday, the 6th of Falgun, a meeting was held at the Hindoo College, at eight o'clock, P.M., of which the following is an account:—With a view that a Society be formed concerning the Learning and Improvements of the Natives of this Country, several of the intelligent and respectable inhabitants of this city were invited to attend, and the names of those who appeared at the appointed time, and the conversation that passed among them, are given as follows:

[Present] Shreezoot Ramjoy Turkalunkar, Shreezoot Oomanundun Thakoor, Shreezoot Chundru Coomar Thakoor, Shreezoot Dwarakanath Thakoor, Shreezoot Radhamadhub Bundopadhyay, Shreezoot Prusunno Coomar Thakoor, Shreezoot Caushee Kaunt Ghosaul, Shreezoot Causeenoth Turkupunchanun, Shreezoot Gourmohun Vidyalunkar, Shreezoot Lukbeenarin Mookhopadhyay, Shreezoot Sheeruthurn Thakoor, Shreezoot Visshunoth Mutteelall, Shreezoot Tarachand Chuckrobatty, Shreezoot Bhavaneechurn Bundopadhyay, Shreezoot Ramdoolall Day, Shreezoot Radhacaunt Deb, Shreezoot Kalachand Bose, Shreezoot Ramchundru Ghose, Shreezoot Ramcomul Sein, Shreezoot Causeenoth Mullick, Shreezoot Veerhur Mullick, Shreezoot Russomoy Dutt, and many other learned persons.

After they had taken seats, Radhacaunt Deb moved, that Ramcomul Sein will act as a Chairman of this meeting. Oomanundun Thakoor seconded the motion. Ramcomul Sein thus addressed the meeting.—“Sir, an address has been prepared showing the disadvantages under which we labour for want of a Society, and the benefits that may be derived from an institution of it. Should it be permitted, the

above address may be read.” This being unanimously agreed, Gourmohun Vidyalunkar Bhuttacharyu read the introductory address to the meeting. After attending to it, almost every person expressed their opinion that it would be beneficial to our country, if a Society should be formed, and, it being a commendable object, proposed to give his consent to it. Shreezoot Radhamadhub Bundopadhyay asked what was the original cause of our not having had a society for so long a time? To which several persons gave different answers. Shreezoot Russomoy Dutt said, “if it be the object of the meeting to introduce improvements in the way of literature, I would interest myself in it; but should the meeting have any political views, or offer any defence to an abusive exposure of our religion, I would have nothing to do with the Society.” Shreezoot Causeenoth Ghosaul was of the same opinion. Oomanundun Thakoor said, that should any one publish any work abusing our religion, a defence must be offered thereto. Radhacaunt Deb seconded this expression. Shreezoot Ramdoolall Deb offered his opinion, that the introductory address of the meeting be printed and circulated every where, that every person may offer their opinion after a consideration. Shreezoot Bhavaneechurn Bundopadhyay said, “it ought to be considered how prosperous it would be when this Society shall have been fully instituted; even to-day we felt very happy from meeting together and conversing with each other.” Ramjoy Turkalunkar and Causeenoth Mullick approved of this expression. After all the discourse was over, Ramcomul Sein asked who was to be appointed Secretary to the Committee. Radhacaunt Deb said, that Ramcomul Sein be appointed Secretary. Oomanundun Thakoor supported this opinion. Ramcomul Sein then observed, that it was his intention that Prusunno Coomar Thakoor should be nominated Secretary. It was afterwards resolved, that they both should hold the Secretaryship. Resolved, that the Introductory Address, which was read, be printed and published with an account of this day's meeting, in the form of a pamphlet; and another meeting should be held on Sunday next, and rules for managing the affairs in view should be laid down.

Although, in our strictures upon the late publication of the Abbé Dubois, we particularly referred to the formation of this Society, we cannot abstain from offering, in this place, a few additional remarks; for there is too much of European style and cha-

racter, and too much that is hopeful, in every sense of the expression, in the proceedings of the native meeting above reported, to admit of our passing it entirely over in silence.

In the first place, let it be noticed, that those who attended the meeting were Hindoos of the highest castes, and the principal native inhabitants of Calcutta both in rank and influence. Secondly, it is evident that the business of the meeting was conducted in the European form, and apparently with European decorum. Thirdly, the professed objects of the Society are, the general diffusion of knowledge, the overthrow of prejudice, and the advancement of moral feeling. And lastly, discussion is invited on all subjects, not even excluding the tenets of their religion.

We might have searched in vain, some ten years past, for a single European, acquainted with the general character of the natives of India, sufficiently sanguine to anticipate so speedy and hopeful a change from intercourse between that people and their European masters. But here is a large body of the most respectable and leading natives,—inhabitants of the principal city in India—publicly renouncing the principle, that knowledge is exclusively the birthright of the higher castes, manifesting an energy which can only be attributed to a laudable emulation of European superiority, thirsting after European literature, and copying European customs. But this is not all; it is proposed by the founders of this Society (*vide* our last number) “to comment on the immorality and inconsistency of the customs of the present day; to point out habits and conduct more conducive to the well-being and happiness of mankind;” and to circulate small tracts in English and Bengalee, for the furtherance of these objects. How opposite are such views to that utter depravation of moral feeling which has always been ascribed to the Brahminical order! an order which the

Abbé Dubois does not scruple to designate as a class of “moral monsters.” But even the Brahminical order, vicious and self-interested as it generally is, contains individuals who are men of liberality as well as learning, and whose efforts have not been wanting to expose the gross corruptions which, in the course of centuries, have been gradually introduced into their religious system. We are convinced that the influence of such men has been greatly efficacious in softening down the prejudices of their countrymen, and in pointing out the numerous advantages to be derived from European science and European intelligence. We are rather disposed, however, to attribute the rapid improvement in the native character, which is certainly in progress, to the effect of general intercourse. The native inhabitants of Calcutta have been latterly breathing an atmosphere which never before existed; they have now been living for years in close and intimate connection with a numerous and increasing community of Europeans, principally composed of individuals of liberal education,—men, for the most part, of considerable intelligence, if not of energy and talent. Moreover, the liberal feeling of this European community exhibits so striking a contrast with the intolerant spirit of the former conquerors of India, that it was next to impossible that it should not produce, in the course of years, a great and manifest change.

There is one feature in the foregoing report which, in our view, is peculiarly striking.

It would appear, from the fear that was expressed by several who attended the meeting—lest any work should be published by some member of the Society to the prejudice of their religion, that the members themselves were not united in their religious views. Indeed, it is fair to argue that such must have been the case from the admitted fact, that the religion of Brahma is by no means a uniform system, but,

in common with every other general creed, is embraced in various forms by numerous sects and parties. But the point we are anxious to notice is the *argument* by which the fears, to which we have just alluded, appear to have been allayed. "Oomanundun Thakoor said, 'that should any one publish any work abusing our religion, a defence must be offered thereto.'" The admission of such a principle as freedom of discussion not only indicates an absence of bigotry, but greatly encourages us to hope that the Hindoos are commencing with their own hands to undermine the fabric of their idolatry. The more they are disposed to contend amongst themselves on the importance of this cus-

tom, or the validity of that tenet,—the more they compare their sacred books and scrutinize their respective authenticity,—the more, in short, they contest on points of doctrine, the sooner will their eyes be opened to the absurdity of the general system, and the sooner may we hope to receive them into the bosom of the Christian church.

We trust we may congratulate the present age, that an *impetus* has been given to the native character in our Eastern empire which must and will continue.—In the character of Christians as well as philanthropists, as we have gladly marked its beginning, we shall anxiously watch its progress.

NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

(From the *East-India Military Calendar*.)

BENGAL ARMY.

THE native cavalry of Bengal, consisting of eight regiments, forms a most efficient and distinguished branch of the army to which they belong. The men are rather shorter than those in the same corps at Madras. The latter are almost all Mahomedans, and three-fourths of the Bengal cavalry are of the same race. The fact is, that, with the exception of the Mahratta tribe, the Hindoos are not, generally speaking, so much disposed as Mahomedans to the duties of a trooper; and though the Mahomedans may be more dissipated and less moral in their private conduct than the Hindoos, they are zealous and high-spirited soldiers, and it is excellent policy to have a considerable portion of them in the service, to which experience has shewn they often become very warmly attached.

In the Native Infantry of Bengal the Hindoos are in the full proportion of three-fourths to the Mahomedans. They consist chiefly of Rajpoots, who are a distinguished race among the Khithree, or military tribe. The standard, below which no recruit is taken, is five feet six inches: the great proportion of the grenadiers is six feet and upwards. The Rajpoot is born a soldier: the mother speaks of nothing to her infant but deeds of arms, and every

sentiment and action of the future man is marked by the first impressions that he has received. If he tills the ground (which is the common occupation of this class), his sword and shield are placed near the furrow, and moved as his labour advances. The frame of the Rajpoot is almost always improved (even if his pursuits are those of civil life) by martial exercises. He is from habit temperate in his diet, of a generous though warm temper, and of good moral conduct. He is, when well treated, obedient, zealous, and faithful. Neither the Hindoo nor the Mahomedan soldier of India can be termed revengeful, though both are prone to extreme violence in points where they deem their honour, of which they have a very nice sense, to be slighted or insulted. The Rajpoot sometimes wants energy, but seldom, if ever, courage. It is remarkable in this class, that even when their animal spirits have been subdued so as to cause a cessation of exertion, they shew no fear of death, which they meet in every form it can present itself with surprising fortitude and resignation. Such is the general character of a race of men, whose numbers in the Bengal army amount to between thirty and forty thousand, and of whom we can recruit in our own provinces to any amount. But this instru-

ment of power must be managed with care and wisdom, or that which is our strength may become our danger.

MADRAS ARMY.

There cannot be men more suited, from their frame and disposition, for the duty of light cavalry, than those of which the Madras corps is composed. They are, generally speaking, from five feet five to five feet ten inches in height, of light but active make. Their strength is preserved and improved by moderation in their diet, and by exercises common to the military tribe, and which are calculated to increase the muscular force.

The Native Infantry of Madras is generally composed of Mahomedans and Hindoos of good caste. At its first establishment none were enlisted but men of high military tribes. In the progress of time a considerable change took place, and natives of every description were enrolled in the service. Though some corps, that were almost entirely formed of the lowest and most despicable race of men, obtained considerable reputation, it was feared that encouragement might produce disgust, and particularly when they gained, as they frequently did, the rank of officers. Orders were in consequence given to recruit from none but the most respectable classes of society; and many consider the regular and orderly behaviour of these men as one of the benefits which have resulted from the system.

The infantry Sepoy of Madras is rather a small man, but he is of an active make, and capable of undergoing great fatigue upon a very slender diet. We find no man arrive at greater precision in all his military exercises; his moderation, his sobriety, his patience, give him a steadiness that is almost unknown to Europeans; but although there exists in this body of men a fitness to attain mechanical perfection as soldiers, there are no men whose mind it is of more consequence to study. The most marked general feature of the character of the natives of India, is a proneness to obedience, accompanied by a great susceptibility of good or bad usage: and there are few in that country who are more embued with these feelings than the Madras Sepoy.

BOMBAY ARMY.

It was at Bombay that the first Native Corps were disciplined by the English. Of the exact date we are ignorant, but regular Sepoys are noticed in the account of the transactions of that part of India some time before they were embodied in either Madras or Bengal. A corps of 100 Sepoys from Bombay, and 400 from Telli-cherry, is mentioned as having joined the army at Madras in 1747; and a company of Bombay Sepoys, which had gone with troops from Madras to Bengal, were present at the victory of Plassey. The men of the infantry of Bombay are of a standard very near that of Madras. The lowest size taken is five feet three inches, and the average is five feet five; but they are robust and hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue upon very slender diet.

This army has, from its origin to the present day, been indiscriminately composed of all classes—Mahomedans, Hindoos, Jews, and some few Christians. Among the Hindoos, those of the lowest tribes of Mahrattas, and the Purwarrie, Soortee, and Frost sects, are much more numerous than the Rajpoots and higher castes. Jews have always been favourite soldiers in this army, and great numbers of them attain the rank of commissioned officers. It is probably owing to the peculiar composition, and to the local situation of the territories in which they are employed, that the Sepoys at Bombay have at all periods been found ready to embark on foreign service. They are, in fact, familiar to the sea; and only a small proportion of them are incommoded in a voyage by those privations, to which others are subject from prejudice of caste. But this is only one of the merits of the Bombay Native soldier; he is patient, faithful, and brave, and attached in a remarkable degree to his European officers. There cannot be a class of men more cheerful under privation and difficulties, and though desertion is very frequent among the recruits of this army, who, from the local situation of Bombay, can, on the first feeling of disgust at discipline, always in a few hours escape to the Mahratta territories, where they are safe from pursuit, there are no men, after they become soldiers, more attached to their colours.

TOUR THROUGH THE RAJ MUHAL HILLS.

A Journey from Bhaugulpoor through the Raj Muhal Hills, in the months of December and January 1820-1. By LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

MY presence being required at the Eastern Invalid Thannah this season, I resolved to proceed thither by way of the Raj Muhal Hills. In two marches we reached Colgong, and on the 8th December 1820, moved to Budloo Gunj in a S.E. direction, through a country abounding in beautiful scenery, having the chain of Southern Hills in our front. Distance from Bhaugulpoor to Budloo Gunj twenty-seven miles.

From the Hills of Badair (which is on the heights above Colgong) we procured some good specimens of granite and sandstone.

Halted the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Dec. to transact the business of the Thannas of Peecalapoor, &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 13. Being aware that our route through hills could only be accomplished with a small set of tents, we this day sent off our hill equipage to Dighee, consisting of two *Routees*, two *Shouldaries* for servants, and one *Bechara*, carried on an elephant and twelve bullocks; these with twenty bearers, ten bangywallas, and twenty dhangurus, besides our domestic servants, formed a party of about 100 persons in all.

Dec. 14. Moved a little before sunrise—road through beautiful cultivation—the range of hills in front affording delightful and romantic scenery. At 8 A.M. reached the village of Dighee, estimated distance five miles, course nearly East, the Terriagully pass about seven miles hence.

Dec. 15. Moved a little before sunrise—road through a thick jungle—the Beliah range of hills appearing in front. Pass some cultivation of rice and other grain. Cross the Jhamreah Nulla, with little water in it. Pass the village of Taundah, large and populous. Pass the village of Mewarah on the left. At half past eight A.M. reached and encamped at the village of Moordeaha.

Dec. 16. Moved at sunrise—road through rice fields—crossed the Choudah Nulla, and shortly after the Coomba, banks very steep, with little water in it, the earth black mould intermixed with sand. Enter a low thick forest, road bad and impassable

for carts; forest begins to thin. Pass two watercourses and the Dhoulah Nulla, the bed of which as well as the soil of the country consisting of rich black mould, and no doubt capable of producing sugar-cane.

The Dooleah and other streams that we crossed over this morning are all branches of the Coah Nulla, which discharges itself into the Ganges near Colgong—open upon some cultivated land, interspersed with small villages at the foot of the hills. Pass the village of Ghat Rustian. Pass the village of Ghooska and Bishimpoor, at the foot of the Ghat of the same name. Pass the shoulder of the Nara Dumneah Hill, half way up which is a hut belonging to a hill-man, with fields of Junerah adjoining, the appearance of which from the road was pleasing indeed: wind round the foot of the Nara Dumneah Hill through a low forest, the ground gradually ascending. Pass the village of Purtabpoor on the right; from an opening in the forest it appears we have gained a considerable elevation; proceed through a thick forest, and at a quarter past ten A.M. reached the village of Bulleah, pleasantly situated at the foot of the Bulleah Hills. Distance this morning about eleven miles.

Dec. 17. The Bulleah Ghat being noted for the hill produce being brought down by, I halted this day and ascended it by a winding direction, the hills on each side well clothed with verdure—proceeded on to the summit of the Boisum Hill, from whence I took the following bearing and estimated distances.

Jutsunda, highest hill, S.W. twelve miles.

Do. range of hills, S.W. by W. nine do.

Barcoup Hill, S.S.W. twelve do.

Nooreah Ghat, S.E. one do.

Nooreah Dumneah Ghat, N. two do.

From this place is a pleasing view of part of the Jungle Terry. At Nooneah Ghat there is a little cultivation, and the country beyond it is a complete forest. At that place during the Jungle Terry warfare, the hill people took refuge, and it was a matter of some difficulty to dislodge them; for besides the difficult access to the Ghat, the country below affords very little water: they were however brought to terms at last, by the united exertions of Mr. Cleaveland and Captain Browne.

Dec. 18. Halted.

Dec. 19. Moved at sun-rise, road winding round the Bulleah Hills, and covered with jungle. Enter on some cultivated rice fields. Pass the village of Dewry, close to a Ghat of the same name, alternate forest and cultivation. At eight A.M. reached Maghawun, which is parallel with the high Putsunda Hill, the range bearing S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Moorleah Hill. N. E. distance of this march, five miles.

Dec. 20. Moved at sun-rise—road good, through cultivated fields. Enter a low jungle, open upon some cultivation, and pass the village of Curloo, the Putsunda Hills East, presenting a rugged aspect, though seeming clothed with verdure to the summit—one exhibits a singular tabular rock on its apex, and induces me to conjecture that the hill is composed of Basaltic pillars, or perhaps slabs protruding in a vertical position. Enter a thick forest, but the trees rather stunted. Pass the village of Amdeeah, which is situated in the midst of the woods, with good cultivation around—the inhabitants of this village all came out on our approach, and presented in their countenances a strong characteristic of the native Highlanders of this country; they were of a middling size, some with thick lips and frizzled hair, others with long ordinary black hair, tied up in a bunch behind; the women partook of the same features as the males, and their appearance on the whole reminded me of the islanders in the South Seas, as described by Cook, Clark, and other voyagers. Pass the village of Gomera on the left, large and well peopled, with good cultivation around it—road continues through the forest, the trees getting larger and loftier as we advance. This forest produces kut, tupur, honey, dammer and lac. Cross the bed of Sandra River, a considerable stream in the rainy season, but now dry, and water is procured by digging pits in the sand, as in the Chundun or Erannabous, frequently mentioned in my journey up that river. The course at the place we crossed is from E. to W.; it is said to take its rise in the Southern hills, and to unite with the Teer Mahone in the vicinity of Colgong; in the bed we found some small silicious crystals, and various stones peculiar to the mountain streams. Proceeded on through the forest, and at nine A.M. encamped at the village

of Putgawun, the Barcoup Hills bearing W.; distance of this day's journey seven miles. In the forest we have passed through is a species of hard apple called Pundareah, which when green and tender is eaten as potatoes; but arrived at maturity, it is so bitter as to become useless. There is likewise a tree called Mowlee, the pod of which bearing a small grain, about the size of a pea, is parched and eaten by the natives; both of these articles are used in times of scarcity as food.

Dec. 21. Halted for the purpose of visiting Barcoup Hills; they are five in number, and occupy a space of about one square mile, and at the foot of them is the village, large and well-peopled; they are composed of granite, irregularly interspersed with beautiful verdure from their bases to their summits; the centre one of the group is an exact epitome of the hill of Mundar, which is one mass of granite composed of quartz, felspar and mica; the granite here has short, instead of mica, which gives it a darker appearance.

The ascent from the western face is an inclined plane over bare rock; the apex is surmounted by an enormous, overhanging block of granite; from the top to the centre hill you have a commanding view of the surrounding country to a considerable extent. The Putsunda range of hills bears N. and S. Boesa Hill S.W., Bhora, a detached hill, N., Mundar W. by S. distant about twenty miles, Bonpular S.W. six miles.

The great scarcity of water at the village of Barcoup is a sad drawback to the comfort of the inhabitants, though the benefit derived by the periodical rains obviates in some degree the dread of actual want, and the few rivers that obtain (though dry the greatest part of the year), from being able to procure water by digging in the sands, in some measure supply this most essential of all wants, yet not sufficient for irrigation.

Dec. 22. Moved at sun-rise—road through the forest. Pass the Sapin river; its bed dry, large blocks of granite imbedded in the soil on the right—forest continues thick—pass some rocks of granite on the left, also some fields of mustard. The forest becomes thicker—saw the dung of wild elephants, and at a narrow passage of the forest found a number of people (sent by the Raja of Barcoup), with drums and trumpets to frighten away the wild

animals; we did not however see any come out of the forest: opened upon rice fields—crossed a water-course, and at eight a.m. reached the village of Dhumsane, large and populous, with good cultivation, but surrounded with thick forest, no doubt the abode of wild beasts. Distance five miles to-day.

Dec. 24. Moved at sun-rise, road over cultivated and waste land, which alternates—crossed the Borest Nulla—large groves of Mowah and other trees—clear the forest, and open a view of the western face of the Raj Muhl Hills, running N.E. and S.W.—crossed the Herna Nulla, with little water in it, the bed hard sand. At eight a.m. reached the village of Curharyah, large, populous—six miles this day's stage.

Dec. 27. Proceed towards the Ghat of Jeeta Coondy, which forms the entrance into the western range of the Raj Muhl Hills—road through a forest of high straight tall trees, interspersed with good cultivation—quit the forest of high trees and enter one of lower. Encamp in a valley near some sweet water, procured by digging pits in the sand. Distance four miles this day. The range of hills under which we are encamped extends from N.E. to S.W.; many of them are covered with verdure, while others are destitute and present a bare surface. Crystallized quartz and agate abound in nodules here, but no granite to be found: from which I conclude this range of hills to be of a secondary nature, and the detached hills we passed to the westward of this place to be primitive. Our servants fearing the wild animals, and not having any faith in the hill guides, requested us not to move hereafter till after breakfast; this arrangement we came into, though attended with more fatigue to ourselves.

Dec. 28. At half past eleven o'clock a.m. began to ascend the pass of Jeeta Coondy, and after proceeding some distance, descend a little and cross a small water-course; the road again ascends, and from an opening in the hills, have a fine view of the country we passed over, being now arrived at a good elevation; at intervals the tops of the hills appear cultivated with junerah and boota (the principal food of the inhabitants); each plantation has a hut adjoining, which renders the scene interesting and rural; each hut close to the field contains one family, for the purpose

of watching the crops at night against the incursions of wild hogs and deer. Passed a Jhurna or hill water-course—ascend continues till we reached the highest part of this range, and at one a.m. arrived at the village of Jeeta Coondy, situated at the head of the pass. The fine westerly wind which prevailed this morning operated like a cordial on our spirits whilst traversing the rugged pass, and at mid-day the air is so keen as to make great coats comfortable. Our encampment at this elevated spot is highly interesting, and commands an extensive view of verdant scenery. The village of Jeeta Coondy does not contain more than twenty or twenty-five houses, built in a manner peculiar to this part of the country; the sides, instead of mud or stone, are made of a hill reed, which is well worked into a mat, and is durable; instead of twine the bark of a particular tree is cut into slips, the fibres separated, dried in the sun, and then twisted; with this they tie the different parts of the framework, as well as the thatch. The general height of a hut is about nine feet, thirteen feet in length, and nine feet broad; the front is supported on wooden posts, with four high doors; the transverse beams that support the roof are usually lined with bunches of junerah, suspended in rows, for the sake of being smoked, which preserves the grain against insects; for in one corner of the hut all the victuals are cooked. The houses are certainly very clean and comfortable, and far superior to those of the lowlanders. An enclosure of wattle-work near each house keeps the hogs, goats and fowls—drinking water is brought from the Jhurna we passed this morning, and this labour devolves on the females of each family.

The hill-women have no covering on their heads: a few yards of cloth tied round them serves as a petticoat; another small piece round the neck, and tied behind, leaving the arms bare; they are passionately fond of red beads, and have strings of them suspended to their necks, besides a collar which fits close to the neck; their hair is long, tied in a bunch behind, decorated with tassels of white cockspur, which abounds in the hills. Their complexion is black; while young, their features are pleasing; but when old, the hair is neither tied nor oiled, and becomes bushy, which, added to their wrinkles, makes them

very ugly; in their conduct they are timid, and respectful to strangers. The men seem very tenacious of their women, and exhibit symptoms of jealousy if a lowlander accosts them. The Ghatwal brought his mother, wife and daughter to pay their respects to us; we presented them with some red beads, with which attention they seemed highly gratified.

Dec. 26. At half past eleven o'clock began our journey, by ascending a steep pass; this brought us on the ridge of this range of hills, along which the road continued some distance undulating, through trees of various sizes on the left; passed a village with fields of junerah, many hill-people of both sexes working in the fields. The road now leads us unto a dell of luxuriant verdure, and the hills are on each side well covered with trees; passed another village of five or six huts only, on the side of a hill, and the village of Terrie Kooreah, beautifully situated in the valley, where the hills gradually swell on each side; after passing through the valley, the road again leads us up a rough pass, on the right of which is a village, with numerous black cattle feeding on the brow of the hill. Continued to ascend over undulating ground, and at half-past one o'clock reached the hill of Poophundah, situated near a small waterfall. At this place we found some nodules of iron stone, and from the general appearance of the hill conclude abundance of ore might be procured.

Dec. 30. Moved at eleven o'clock A.M., road up a steep pass and thick forest; on reaching the summit, the view embraced a complete circuit of hills—continued our route on the table-land through trees of various sizes—our way now down a steep declivity—in the valley we found iron ore, the soil deep red. The hills now assume a more rounded appearance than those we have passed, and not so elevated, giving a softer aspect and most beautiful scenery, again descending into another valley, the sides of the hills cultivated, and in the low ground large trees of sukooa and ossin; the former makes good beams and the wood is durable; the latter is a softer wood, and generally cut into planks: but the very great difficulty in extracting timber from these recesses, renders them of little use to mankind; the soil continues red, and abundance of iron ore scattered over the

surface, some with a glossy surface, others rough. At one P.M. crossed the Kurwaree Nulla, which issuing from the side of a hill, crosses the valley over a rocky bed, with a clear running stream. Encamped on its bank near the village of Muwas.

Dec. 31. Moved at eleven A.M.—road leading through a forest of sukooa and ossin trees, in a winding direction—crossed the Kurwaree Nulla again, and the village of Muwas, which is seen pleasingly situated at the bottom of the Kuttul Puhar: ascend the hill and proceed along a table-land for a considerable distance—road tolerably good, through a forest—we can see the Southern Hills to advantage from this position; they seem high, and three distinct ranges, extending from N.E. to S.W. Pass the village of Coutraman, and shortly after commence a descent of Sibreeah, very steep and difficult, owing to the innumerable fragments of stones. Several of our cattle were unable to carry their loads, the path became rugged near the bottom, and caused great delay before our people could bring the baggage clear of the pass. After proceeding along the valley a short way, we reached the village of Paree, at two P.M., situated on the banks of the Chalakae Paree Nulla, which is filled with slabs of trap.

Jan. 1. 1821. Moved at eleven o'clock—road winding round the base of a hill—forest pretty thick of stunted trees. Pass a defile between two hills, a descent into the level below—a range of hills appears to the Eastward, running from N.E. to S.W., one of them conical, and forms a very prominent feature in the picture; also a hill bearing strong resemblance to the barrow of Æsyetes on the plain of Troy, being an inverted cone, bare at the base and centre, but covered on its level summit with tufts of small trees; continue our route through a forest of stunted trees, but latterly through large sukooa and ossin, from forty to fifty feet high. Pass the Sundee Nulla: a road undulates and forest thickens so as to impede our progress—fortunately the Ghatwalls had considerably sent a number of their people with hatches to cut a road for us, and drums to frighten the wild animals, which doubtless infest this forest; for we saw the dung of elephants on the road this morning. At five P.M. we reached the village of Babpoor Cherwa, on the banks of the Jumnee Nulla.

Jan. 3. We began to move at eleven o'clock to-day, having to cross the Mudaree Nulla, and which we accomplished with difficulty; the banks were steep, the bed soft mud, and water deep: the aid of the Ghatwalls enabled us to cross, and without their help it would have been impossible. After proceeding some way through the forest, we reached Kuharwah Ghaut, the hills on each side cultivated with junerah, interspersed with small villages. On reaching the top of this Ghat, we had a fine view of the country. Passed over the hills, presenting smooth and rounded tops diversified by various tints of green herbage. On the N.W. appears a range called Idrapoor, about nine miles' distance, over which is seen the extensive plains in the jungleterry below, like one entire forest: with great difficulty ascended another acclivity nearly perpendicular, the path covered with boulder stones, principally of striped flint, and many of them containing drusy cavities. This brought us to a considerable elevation, and above the adjoining hills; came to the village of Kukurah in the middle of the table land, surrounded with trees; the water we found here was not good, and little of it, consequently our people could not quench their thirst, though nearly exhausted. From the fatigue of ascending the last pass, our followers would fain have rested here, but after a fruitless search for water, they had no alternative but to proceed. After gradually descending, we had to encounter another neck-breaking pass called Kukurah; this, from the fatigue already undergone, became harassing. On the ridge saw some ripe crops of junerah, and the hill-people busy gathering it in—continued some distance ascending and descending over a red soil, though generally gaining in descent: occasionally pass clumps of hill-bamboos and fields of junerah. At half-past three o'clock reached the east side of the range of hills, and saw the plain below; continue to descend gradually round the shoulders of hills, and at half-past four P.M. reached the village of Dumphow. Water is procured from a perennial spring a short distance from the village, but not in great quantity, the basin into which it collects being emptied by the cattle at one draught; however, the servants waited patiently till it was replenished.

Jan. 5. Moved at half-past ten o'clock—road through the valley ascending and descending alternately; from an opening in the hills we gained a fine view of the plains below, and the majestic course of the Ganges in the distance—road continues descending (generally) through forests, with occasional patches of cultivation, and small cottages, presenting very picturesque and agreeable views. After considerable troubles reached the plain at twelve o'clock, the whole of our route this month being over a series of hills, and in one continued descent. At half-past one o'clock passed the detached hills called Teen Puharee, and at two P.M. encamped at Kat Gola, which completed one of the most interesting journeys (through hills) I ever performed.

Jan. 6. Moved at eleven A.M.—road over rice fields and grass jungle which alternates, Teen Puharee to the W. the hills and nulla at S.E. After crossing the well cultivated plains of Raj-Mihal and village of Nautpoor, reached Nugusea Bagh, about two miles from the city of Raj Mihal.

The hills we have crossed over consist of three distinct ranges: the extremes on either side are very steep and difficult of access, forming ridges, while the intervening range and hills connected are lower, with flat and rounded summits; they seem to be mostly composed of trap, and some in various stages of decomposition. The roads were in many places strewed with crystallized fragments of chalcedony and flint, some with crystals of quartz superimposed on the surface; others with drusy cavities, and many boulders with rough coats but stripped internally.

Generally speaking, the hills are well clothed with trees, some from the foot to the top, and the vallies all appeared fertile, the soil rich and deep, well supplied with water, but no where cultivated; the scenery throughout our journey was various, picturesque, and splendid; this in a great measure tended to lessen the fatigue and privations to which we were necessarily exposed amongst the miserable race of inhabitants.

After remaining several days in the vicinity of Raj Mihal, during which I inspected the invalid Jageer-dar Thannas at Sungumpoor, Oude, Mulla, &c. and found them in a flourishing condition, the

invalids contented and happy, we returned to Bhagulpoor by the high-road, and on the 23d January 1821, reached home in safety.

N.B. The extent of our route from Jeeta Coondy Ghat to Kat Gola, I estimate to be about thirty-six miles in a direct line, but not having a perambulator, I could not ascertain the road distance; our course was from S.W. to N.E. generally.

REMARKS.

In a rapid excursion through these hills, it cannot be expected that the most perfect information is to be procured, the more especially as none of our party were acquainted with the Highlanders' language, which seems peculiar to themselves; yet by means of the Hindoostanee spoken by some of the hill chiefs who accompanied us, I obtained the following memoranda of their customs, &c. which may perhaps supply the want of a more regular and connected series of facts.

Many imagine that these Highlanders are the aborigines of Bengal, while others think they are the outcasts of Hindoos who have formed themselves into an independent community. Without offering any opinion at present on this point, I will briefly observe, that they have no written language; nor could I discern any monument of worship, or other token of their origin, during my short intercourse with them.

Savage life is said by our illustrious countryman Gibbon, to approach nearer to the condition of animals than any thing else. This observation, however, may perhaps apply more to the Scythian tribes of whom he is speaking, and to the inhabitants of the boundless wastes of Tartary, than to those of the isolated hilly regions of Hindoostan.

The hardy tribe of mountaineers occupying the hills of Raj-Mahal generally remain stationary in them, with the exception of those few who are necessitated to visit occasionally the low-lands, or the banks of the Ganges, to procure for their families such articles of food and raiment as are not procurable within their own fortresses, and those who are enlisted as soldiers in the corps of hill rangers at Bhagulpoor.

Polytheism obtains throughout Asia: these hill people have in all probability

engrafted a very small portion of Hindoo worship, intermixed with the popular superstitions of their ancestors, and all is of the rudest kind.

The principal Dewtah or Deities worshipped by them are as follows; viz. first Dhirnee, second Leelah, third Tookwaree, fourth Rukshi Devi, fifth Bundree. To these they perform Poojah or sacrifice in the following order: to Dhirnee boiled grain is offered and a buffalo slain: to Leelah boiled grain, kids, cocks, and liquor, called puchwaree; to Tookwaree, hogs, cocks, and grain; and the same to Rukshi, Devi, and Bundree. In the month of November the Poojahs of the three first are observed, and of the others in the following successive months.

The Poojah which we witnessed was performed in the following manner:

They clear a small space of ground and sprinkle it with water; they then strew some grain on the spot, all facing the sun (whom they consider as the supreme creator of the world), and repeat prayers aloud with uplifted hands. The animal destined for sacrifice is then brought forward, and held by one the party by the hind legs: the Ghatwall then takes water or liquor, or sometimes both, and washes the animal's face and throat, repeating prayers at the time, and at one stroke of his sword severs the head from the body; he then holds the victim by the hinder feet, and allows the blood to flow on the place where the grain was strewed; after cleaning his sword, he cuts off the animal's tail and places it at a distance, having previously sprinkled more water and grain. Finally the head of the victim is smeared over with "Sindoor" (red lead), and the Ghatwalls all joining together, with uplifted hands perform their reverence to the sun, and solicit pardon for the sins of themselves and their kindred. Thus ends the primitive ceremony, and reflecting on the combined circumstances attendant on it, we might perhaps be justified in pointing out a striking resemblance to the ceremonies observed in the Jewish ritual, by the sacrifice of the scape goat for the sins of the people.*

Like all other pagans, they eat the sacrifice, after devoting a small portion to their Dewtahs, which they place under

* See Jennings's Antiquities.

trees by the road side with some grain ready dressed. During our journey, we saw several of the parcels both on the high ridges and in the vallies below. The superstitious veneration they have for the Dewtahs is inconceivable, imagining that they watch over actions; and often when the ferocity of a savage disposition would naturally incline them to deeds of blood and cruelty, they are restrained by superstitious motives alone, and the dread of punishment by the offended Deity prevents the commission of the intended crime.

In taking an oath the scene is impressive. Salt is put upon a naked sword, and being then mixed with a little water, it is drunk off with avidity by the person who swears. This is deemed the most binding of all obligations, and is seldom if ever violated: it was by this oath that the excellent Cleaveland (when he first reconciled these rude and ignorant mountaineers to our Government) bound them, and which nothing in my humble opinion can sever, while under the mild and paternal protection of British justice.

Poojah extends to all the purposes of agriculture; 1st, when the land is cleared, which act is called *korawah*: 2d, when the crop is reaped: and lastly, on the first consumption of the grain as food.

A singular custom obtains amongst these semi-barbarians on an eclipse of the sun or moon, which sufficiently indicates the terrors occasioned by superstition in the minds of an uncouth and ignorant race: on such occasions the whole of the villagers assemble, and the men putting on their warlike apparel, suspend their swords, bows and arrows round their necks, and looking upwards to the planet eclipsed, with folded hands, they ask pardon for their sins in loud and dissonant screams: when the eclipse is over they beat the *dhul* or alarm drum, and for a continued period make a most tremendous noise, perfectly assured that their sins have been forgiven them.

In order to conciliate the attention of these mountaineers, and to pacify the minds of our followers, we found it advisable to grant the means of performing their poojah, at the several ghats or passes in the hills, and at the boundaries of the different tuppas or divisions, being well aware that no Lowlander would venture into the hills or adjacent forest without it:

for the manjees or chiefs take care to impress all strangers with the idea, that unless the Dewtahs are gratified with a poojah, there is no safety in travelling within their regions; we therefore cheerfully complied with the requisition, and such was the effect of these superstitious notions, that during our progress through the hills not a man was ever sick.

The air is by no means salubrious to Lowlanders, and I have reason to think that our having marched during the day, contributed essentially to the health of our party: for had we travelled early in the morning, before the heat of the sun rarified the damp air rising from the thickets, I fancy all the poojahs that could have been bestowed would not have shielded our servants from fevers, &c.

None of our followers ventured to approach the dwellings of the mountaineers; they were overawed by a superstitious dread of the vengeance of the Dewtah or Deities overtaking them; nor did any of them (as is too common a practice among the camp followers in India) attempt to touch the smallest article of cultivation on the road, for which we gained credit amongst the mountaineers, but which was acquired more from fear than principle.

These Highlanders do not intermarry with their own kindred, but being all of one tribe, they select their wives from a neighbouring family: when a marriage is agreed on, the bridegroom's father presents a rupee to the father of the intended bride, and then the parties may marry when they please. On the day of marriage, the bridegroom's father gives a further present of four rupees, four pieces of cloth, and two or four turbans, as a commencing stock for the young couple at their emancipation from their respective families. The union is simple:—the father of the bride takes his daughter by the hand, gives her to the bridegroom, and thus the match is concluded: the party assembled sit down to a rude feast, in which a plentiful supply of liquor is not forgotten, and like all savage tribes, they are used to drink to excess on these occasions.

When children are born they make no particular rejoicing; but a funeral feast is always well attended, and like the wakes in Ireland, generally ends in a scene of universal uproar and intoxication:

They are very attentive to their children,

and call them by endearing appellations. When a boy receives his name the sun is invoked; for a girl the moon, calling them after the two planets *Sooruj* and *Chundra*, which it may be remarked are names purely Sanscrit.

At an early age the boys have the bow and arrow put into their hands, and when they have attained a proficiency in the art of archery from the instructions of their parents, they are permitted to go out hunting, or to destroy wild animals. In the use of this weapon the hill-men are uncommonly skilful and alert; they draw the bow with a grace, and send the arrow with force and precision.

For the destruction of tigers, poisoned arrows are used; the preparation is from some vegetable substance, but of what species I could not learn, as they considered it a secret not to be disclosed.

The greatest share of labour falls to the lot of the women, amongst these mountaineers: they attend to the live stock, bring water, pound the grain into flour and cook it, besides taking most affectionate care of their children; they are passionately fond of red and white beads, which they constantly wear on their head and neck: these with a few brass ornaments compose the toilette of a Raj-Muhl highland lady; they never (like the women in the plains below) cover their faces on the approach of strangers, but walk about with freedom, without a thought of concealing their faces, and in their manners they are timid and modest; a singular contrast, and may be viewed by the philosopher as an indication of primitive innocence and purity of mind.

The vice of intoxication is general amongst barbarians, and these mountaineers are by no means inferior to their neighbours in the lowlands in the practice of this favourite vice: the liquor they are most fond of is called *puchwey*, and is made thus:

The grain is first dried in the sun for several days, and then boiled in water till tender; it is then spread out again in the sun to dry, after which jars are filled in the proportion of two thirds of water to one third of the prepared grain; a species of small grain called *Bakhun* is added, which causes a brisk fermentation, and to aid which the mouths of the jars are well closed with leaves of trees, and placed in

the sun for a few days, when the liquor becomes fit for use; the intoxication from this fermented preparation is said to be dreadful.

Agriculture is at a very low state, and the use of the plough is totally unknown in these hills. After the ground has been cleared of shrubs, &c. a hole is made with a pointed bamboo, into which a grain of *junerah*, *boota* or *boora* is put, and in this manner they patiently cultivate very considerable spaces of land on the tops and sides of the hills. I apprehend the rich black mould which forms the soil in many parts of these hills, proceeds principally from the decomposition of trap-rock, and which abounds throughout them.

No land rent is paid to Government, and the easy labour required to cultivate in the manner just mentioned, may be truly said to suit that indolent habit so manifest in the disposition of the mountaineers: while the homely fare the crops afford, satisfies and encourages that innate love of independence they evidently enjoy in the midst of their fastnesses; for such are many of the places we passed during our late journey.

Junerah, *boota*, and *boora* comprize the whole variety of grain cultivated in these hills: there can be no doubt but the vales would produce good crops of rice, sugarcane, wheat, barley, &c. were the inhabitants instructed and encouraged to undertake the labour.

With the above-mentioned grain, a wholesome and palatable food called *gutta* is thus made. It is first pounded in an *orkeoly*, or wooden mortar (for they have no hand-mills), which requires great labour; the flour is then boiled in water to the consistency of hasty-pudding, and eaten with salt, or any roots or fruits which grow wild in the forest; this forms the most material part of their food: its colour is beautifully white, and a small quantity suffices for a daily meal. When they have a journey to perform, they tie parcels of it in leaves of trees, which they hang to the end of a stick and carry it over their shoulders, a practice which will remind the reader of the curdled hard milk balls, the constant food of the Nagay Tartars, as described by that intelligent traveller, Baron de Tott.*

* See the Memoirs of Baron De Tott, vol. i.

In the different *tuppar* or divisions through which we passed, were numerous herds of black cattle of a small breed, and mostly reared in the vallies; these afford an ample supply of milk. Round the villages are a vast number of hogs, which constitute the principal food of the hill-people.

The dhol or alarm-drum is common amongst these people; at its first sound (which is heard at a very great distance) the inhabitants assemble in great numbers, ready to obey their respective Ghatwalls, and to follow them in any enterprize of difficulty or danger; we more than once witnessed this sort of gathering, when a strong party was requisite to deter the approach of wild beasts on our route through thick forests.

Of the produce of these hills may be reckoned the finest honey perhaps in India; dammer, kut, the Tussur, from which is manufactured the well known Bhagulpoor bastas, small timber, bamboos and saba: these articles are also common in other parts of the extended district of Jungleterry.

The mangoe and jack fruits are scarce, but tamarinds in abundance, and of the best quality: we observed a small red chilly of exquisite pungency, which grows wild, and resembles the pepper-pod of the West-Indies.

The intercourse between the hill-men and the lowlanders is very confined, and extends only to bartering with the hill produce for salt, tobacco, cloth, and other necessities; consequently coin is seldom

to be seen amongst them, and so deplorable is their condition, that they have to depend on the lowlanders even for pottery; nor is there a mechanic of any description amongst the whole tribe. I should imagine the state of ignorance does not proceed from any dislike the hill-men have to be instructed in any business, but I would rather ascribe it to that insurmountable barrier "caste;" for the meanest Hindoo would consider himself polluted were a hill-man to sit down on the same mat with him, and this invidious distinction may in a great measure render so numerous a tribe desirous to retain a secluded possession of the hills.

These mountaineers are loyally and zealously attached to the British Government, and never perhaps on any occasion was a more wise and liberal policy exerted than that by which they were originally bound to us, in the brilliant and dignified administration of the venerable Warren Hastings; to which may be added, the exertions of Mr. Augustus Cleaveland, who by a singular good fortune was selected to carry into effect the views of Government on this occasion: he made a liberal arrangement by granting a salary to each manjee or head of each village, and provided that one man from each village should be enrolled to serve in the corps of hill-rangers, which was raised for the protection and defence of the province of Bhagulpoor. From this arrangement the tranquillity of the province has been secured uninterruptedly to the present day.

PRESENT STATE OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.

SINCE the appearance of our last number, the Government of Fort William has enabled us to record two additional documents on the subject of the Indian Press, which, in our view, are as remarkable for liberality of spirit, as they are indicative of dignity, firmness, and promptness of execution.

The first of these documents is a public notification, on the part of Government, of the terms on which it consents to license newspapers and other periodical works.

The second is a Regulation forbidding the establishment of Printing

Presses without license; and authorizing the Government to prohibit, at any time, the circulation "of any particular newspaper, or printed book, or paper of any description, whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta, or elsewhere."*

As we have frequently explained our views, in former numbers of our Journal,† on the dangers that must necessarily attend the existence of a

* The word "elsewhere" appears, by the general tenour of the Regulations, to refer only to our Oriental Territories.

† Vide Asiatic Journal, vol. xiii, p. 473; vol. xiv, p. 136; vol. xvi, p. 131, 317.

Free Press in our Oriental dominions, and as we may shortly have occasion to advert to numerous exemplifications, we shall content ourselves in the present instance with offering a few brief remarks on the state of the Indian Press, as lately modified by the Government of Fort William.

The more we consider the subject, the more firmly are we persuaded that the Government has struck out the happy medium between certain danger on the one side, and an illiberal degree of surveillance on the other.

When every paragraph that is written is to pass under the eye of a censor, not only does such censor possess the power of suppressing whatever sentiment does not exactly square with his own peculiar views, but the spirit of the writer must be greatly damped by the anticipation of its being exercised. What can be more discouraging to an ardent and liberal mind, than the constant apprehension of being thwarted at every step by the opposite views or caprice of an individual? But the check which is now imposed is one of a milder character. It is true that the printer, publisher, and proprietor of every work issuing from the press, within the limits of the Bengal Presidency, must be licensed by Government, and that, consequently, they must all be men of respectable characters. But as this by no means implies that they must be always at the beck of Government, previously engaging to forward its views, so neither does it follow, that they must tremble or hesitate at every step, lest something offensive should be inadvertently published. A liberal Government, and especially a British Government, is always disposed rather to regard the spirit and intention than the isolated crime itself. Any Government, moreover, would consider it beneath its dignity to take frequent cognizance of petty errors; and even in regard to faults of a less venial description, it is not to be supposed that they would be visited with

much severity in the first instance. An admonitory letter addressed to the writer or editor by the Secretary to Government would doubtless be considered sufficient, unless the offence committed were of a flagrant nature, or had been often repeated. No individual, therefore, of moderate principles, would be exposed to the slightest risk of forfeiting his license.

In the case which is now before us, the Bengal Government are deservedly entitled to the praise of having taken the most liberal views. We appeal to their own language.

"The foregoing rules," they observe, "impose no irksome restraints on the publication and discussion of any matters of general interest relating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper and decorum, which the Government has a right to expect from those living under its protection; neither do they preclude individuals from offering in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the public newspapers, or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the interests of the community."

What a field is thus left open to those who have *really* and deeply at heart the general interests of India! They may plead them in fact by every means the Press can possibly afford. But when we hear of individuals who labour to persuade the public, that such desirable objects cannot possibly be gained without libelling the public functionaries, and irritating private feeling, without scattering discontent throughout our Indian army, and assuring our Indian subjects that they are infamously governed;—when such are to be the means employed for the improvement of British India, we cannot too much admire the wisdom and liberality of that Government, which can vigorously impose a bar against the inroad of such dangerous principles, and leave open, at the same time, the wholesome and abundant streams

of intelligent and philanthropic feeling.

We have frequently argued, in former numbers, that the state of Society in our Eastern Empire is by no means efficient to resist the evils of a licentious press. In England the case is otherwise: but even in England we have too frequently had cause to tremble for the good order and morals of the people. What is the *Public* in India,—and where are we to look for the requisite influence to counteract the evils of so powerful an engine? No one, surely, will advance the claims of the Hindoo population. We must look then to the British community,—a community in the proportion of one to fifty thousand natives under the Presidency of Bengal. And how is this community composed? Chiefly of the servants of that very Government, whose acts, on the principle supposed, it is to form a controuling and supporting power to resist and to defend. Could any thing be more absurd than such a system? It is far from our wish to undervalue the wholesome check imposed by a regard for character in the eyes even of our servants; but when these servants are pompously advanced to the station of a body-politic, we naturally dispute their right, and probably dismiss them.—The question will not bear discussion.

We do not argue for a *well-regulated Press*, for the expression has been latterly abused; but we cordially rejoice in that wholesome check to unbridled licentiousness, which the prudence of an enlightened and liberal Government has so happily imposed. And if ever it was the secret intention of disturbers of the public peace to elevate the half-caste population to the dignity of a powerful faction, we congratulate the Indian community that the weapon has been wrested from their hands, that the angry and unnatural glare has departed from the political horizon, and that the fairest prospect of settled harmony, of sober,

chastened, yet rich and luxuriant scenery, is extending on every side and abundantly spread before them.

Fort William, April 5, 1823.

The Governor-General in Council, with reference to the by-law passed on the 14th ult., and registered in the Supreme Court on the 4th inst., deems it proper to notify to the proprietors and editors of newspapers and other periodical works, as specified in the aforesaid by-law, that the publication in any such paper or periodical work, of matter coming under any of the following heads, will subject them to be deprived of the license under which such paper or periodical work may be conducted:—

1. Defamatory or contumelious reflections against the King or any of the members of the Royal Family.

2. Observations or statements touching the character, constitution, measures, or orders of the Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England connected with the government of India; or the character, constitution, measures or orders of the Indian Governments; impugning the motives and designs of such authorities or governments, or in any way intending to bring them into hatred or contempt, to excite resistance to their orders, or to weaken their authority.

3. Observations or statements of the above description, relative to allied or friendly native powers, their ministers, or representatives.

4. Defamatory or contumelious remarks or offensive insinuations levelled against the Governor-General, the Governors or Commanders-in-chief, the Members of Council, or the Judges of his Majesty's Courts at any of the Presidencies, or the Bishop of Calcutta; and publications of any description tending to expose them to hatred, obloquy, or contempt; also libellous or abusive reflections and insinuations against the public officers of Government.

5. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of any intended official interference with their religious opinions and observances, and irritating and insulting remarks on their peculiar usages and modes of thinking on religious subjects.

6. The republication from English or other papers of passages coming under the foregoing heads.

7. Defamatory publications tending to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society.

8. Anonymous appeals to the public relative to grievances of a professional or official nature, alleged to have been sustained by public officers in the service of his Majesty or the Hon. Company.

The foregoing rules impose no irksome restraints on the publication and discussion

of any matters of general interest relating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper and decorum which the Government has a right to expect from those living under its protection; neither do they preclude individuals from offering, in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the public newspapers or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the interests of the community.

It will be the duty of the Chief Secretary to the Government, and that officer is hereby enjoined to bring to the notice of Government, without delay, any infringement of the foregoing rules by the conductors of newspapers or other periodical works published in the English language; and the same duty is assigned to the Persian Secretary to the Government, with relation to newspapers and other periodical publications in the language of the country.

The editors of the newspapers, or other periodical works in the English language, are required to lodge one copy of every newspaper, regular or extra, and of every other periodical work published by them respectively, in the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government; and the editors of newspapers or other periodical works in the languages of the country, are in like manner required to lodge one copy of every newspaper or other periodical work published by them in the office of the Persian Secretary to the Government. For these copies they will receive payment at the usual rate paid by regular subscribers to each publication respectively.

Published by order of the Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Gov.

It is hereby notified that individuals wishing to apply for licenses under the provisions of the by-law, will be furnished with forms of the necessary affidavits, on application to the magistrates at the police office.

A.D. 1823. REGULATION III.

A Regulation for preventing the establishment of Printing Presses without License, and for restraining, under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed Books and Papers; passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 5th April 1823, corresponding with the 24th Chytr 1229, Bengal era; the 10th Chytr 1230 Fuzly; the 25th Chytr 1230 Wilyaty; the 9th Chytr 1230 Sambut; and the 22d Rujab 1238 Higerre.

Preamble. Whereas it is deemed expedient to prohibit, within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, the future establishment of printing presses, and the use of any such presses, or of types or other ma-

terials for printing, except with the previous sanction and license of Government, under suitable provisions to guard against abuse; and whereas it may be judged proper to prohibit the circulation, within the territories aforesaid, of particular newspapers, printed books, or papers of any description, whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta or elsewhere; the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William.

II. No person shall print any book or paper, or shall keep or use any printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, without having obtained the previous sanction and license of the Governor-General in Council for that purpose; and any person who shall print any book or paper, or shall keep or use any printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, without having obtained such license, shall be liable, on conviction before the magistrate or joint magistrate of the jurisdiction in which such offence may be committed, to a pecuniary fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment without labour, for a period not exceeding six months.

III. The magistrates and joint magistrates are further authorized and directed to seize and attack all printing presses and types, and other materials or articles for printing, which may be kept or used within their respective jurisdictions without the permission and license of Government, and to retain the same (together with any printed books or papers found on the premises) under attachment, to be confiscated, or otherwise disposed of, as the Governor-General in Council (to whom an immediate report shall be made in all such cases) may direct; and if any magistrate or joint magistrate shall, on credible evidence, or circumstances of strong presumption, have reason to believe that such unlicensed printing presses or types, or other materials or articles for printing, are kept or used in any house, building or other place, he is authorized to issue his warrant to the police officers to search for the same, in the mode prescribed in the rules for the entry and search of dwelling-houses, contained in clauses fifth, sixth, and seventh, section xvi, Regulation xx. 1817.

IV. Whenever any person or persons shall be desirous of keeping or using any printing press, or types, or other materials or articles for printing, he or they shall state the same by a written application to the magistrate or joint magistrate of the jurisdiction, in which it may be proposed to establish such printing press. The application shall specify the real and true

name and profession, caste, or religion, age, and place of abode of every person or persons who are (or are intended to be) the printers and publishers, and the proprietors of such printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, and the place where such printing press is to be established; and the facts so stated in the application shall be verified on oath, or on solemn obligation, by the persons therein named as the printers, publishers or proprietors, or by such of them as the magistrate or joint magistrate may think it expedient to select for that purpose.

V. The magistrate or joint magistrate shall then forward a copy of such application (with a translation, if it be not in the English language) to the Governor-General in Council, who, after calling for any further information which may be deemed necessary, will grant or withhold the license at his discretion.

VI. If the license shall be granted, the magistrate or joint magistrate will deliver the same to the parties concerned, and will apprise them, both verbally and in writing, of the conditions which government may in each instance think proper to attach to such license.

VII. The Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the full power of recalling and resuming any such license, whenever he may see fit to do so. Such recall will be communicated by the magistrate or joint magistrate, by a written notice, to be delivered at the house, office, or place named in the application, as that at which the printing press was to be established, or at any other house, office, or place to which such printing press may, with the previous knowledge and written sanction of the magistrate or joint magistrate, have been intermediately removed.

VIII. Any person or persons who, after such notice being duly served, shall use, or cause or allow to be used, such printing presses or types, or other materials or articles for printing, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section ii. of this Regulation, and the printing presses, types, and other materials or articles for printing (together with all printed books and papers found on the premises) shall be seized, attached and disposed of, in the manner prescribed in section iii. of this Regulation.

IX. All books and papers which may be printed at a press duly licensed by Government, shall contain on the first and last pages, in legible characters, in the same language and character as that in which such book or paper is printed, the name of the printer, and of the city, town, or place at which the book or paper may be printed; and of every book and paper printed at such licensed press, one copy shall be immediately forwarded to the local magistrate or joint magistrate, who

will pay for such books or papers the same prices as are paid by other purchasers: all such books and papers, if printed in the English or other European language, shall be forwarded by the magistrate or joint magistrate to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government; and if printed in any Asiatic language, to the office of the Secretary to Government in the Persian department.

X. If the Governor-General in Council shall at any time deem it expedient to prohibit the circulation, within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, of any particular newspaper, or printed book, or paper of any description (whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta or elsewhere), immediate notice of such prohibition will be given in the Government Gazette, in the English, Persian, and Bengalee languages. The officers of Government, both civil and military, will also be officially apprized of such prohibition, and will be directed to give due publicity to the same, within the range of their official influence and authority.

XI. Any persons subject to the authority of the zillah and city courts, who, after notice of such prohibition, shall knowingly and wilfully circulate, or cause to be circulated, sell, or cause to be sold, or deliver out or distribute, or in any manner cause to be distributed, at any place within the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, any newspaper, or any printed book or paper of any description so prohibited, shall, on conviction before the magistrate or joint magistrate of the jurisdiction in which the offence may be committed, be subject for the first offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment without labour for a period not exceeding two months; and for the second, and each and every subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable to imprisonment without hard labour, for a period not exceeding four months.

XII. If the person who may commit the offence described in the preceding section shall not be amenable to the authority of the local magistrate or joint magistrate, the Governor-General in Council will adopt such measures for enforcing the prohibition notified in pursuance of section x, as may appear just and necessary.

XIII. All judgments for fines given by the magistrate and joint magistrate under this Regulation, shall be immediately reported (with a copy and abstract translation of the proceedings held in each case), for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council, who reserves to himself a discretion of remitting or reducing the fine, in any instance in which he may judge it proper to do so.

Review of Books.

A Memoir of Central India, including Malwa and adjoining Provinces, with the History and copious Illustrations of the past and present Condition of that Country. By Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. K.L.S. 2 vols. London: 1823.

As this work, under the title of a Report on Central India, has already passed under our review, previous to publication, it is unnecessary for us to devote any considerable space to a further analysis of it. The alterations since made in it chiefly concern its form and arrangement.

Sir John, in the preface, states that as the Report, when printed at Calcutta by order of Government, contained some imperfections occasioned by the hurry in which it was prepared, during ill-health and amidst other duties, and as copious extracts found their way into periodical works, he solicited permission of the Court of Directors to publish it.

Extracts from that Report, we can pretty confidently assert, found their way into no periodical publication besides this Journal; and therefore we take the merit to ourselves of having been in so great a degree instrumental in bringing a work of such real value and importance into the world. The extracts referred to, accompanied by occasional remarks, will be found in this Journal, vols. XIV. pp. 21, 526; XV. pp. 9, 121.

In the history of Malwa, which forms the first chapter of this work, the author inserts some interesting notices respecting the Rajpoots (though their history is made the subject of a subsequent chapter), some of which we shall quote, at the same time denying that the work is so "unattractive to general readers," as he apprehends.

Many of the Rajpoot tribes of Malwa are called the children of the Sun, by virtue of the descent they claim from the celestial Ramchunder. Others

trace their origin to Pooravisee, and esteem themselves, consequently, children of the Moon. Some writers, however, deny the title of both, even to the Cshatriya or military caste; that race, according to them, being extinct. Whatever be their origin, the Rajpoots appear to have been a very resolute race of Hindoos. They maintained not only their religion, but a sort of independence, even under the Mahomedan monarchs of Malwa, the bravest and wisest of whom seem to have pursued the policy of the Emperors of Delhi, in regard to this brave race, and were content with their nominal submission.

The chief cause of the defection of this powerful tribe from the house of Timur, to which they seemed to be much attached, was a departure from that moderation, on the part of the reigning prince, in regard to religion, which had characterized the predecessors of Aurengzebe; "a prince whose attainment and exercise of power present perhaps as many lessons as the life of any monarch that ever reigned." The result of his efforts against the faith of the Hindoos is thus related:

"Irritation at the successful depredations of the Mahrattas; the suspicion of these freebooters enjoying the good wishes, if not the secret aid, of others; or a spirit of bigotry, perhaps sincere, but more probably assumed, to revive the attachment of the Mahomedans, led him to attempt, by the most unjustifiable means, the conversion of the whole of his Hindoo subjects. Few yielded to his persuasion or threats; but the remainder were visited, as a punishment for their obstinacy, with the extortion of heavy taxes and fines. The produce of these impositions was expected to be immense. The public revenue had greatly decayed in the reign of Aurengzebe; and the mean motive of desiring to fill his treasury, has been imputed to

this sovereign, as the ground of a measure, which, even unsuccessful as it was (for it could not be carried into full effect), lost him the temper and attachment of a great majority of his subjects. The chief historical record that has been preserved, connected with this transaction, is the bold and animated appeal made by Jeswunt Singh, Raja of Joudpoor, in his letter to the Emperor.* After recalling to his memory the opposite conduct of Akber, Jehangire, and his father Shah Jehan, and reprobating the attempt to collect a revenue upon the consciences of men, or to vex the devotee and anchorite with a tax upon his unbelief, the Hindoo prince observes, "If your Majesty places any faith in those books by distinction called divine, you will there be instructed that God is the God of all mankind, not of Mahomedans alone. The Pagan and Musulman are equal in his presence; distinctions of colour are of his ordination: it is he who gives existence. In your temples, it is in his name that the voice calls to prayer; in the house of images, the bell is shaken; still he is the object of our admiration. To vilify, therefore, the religion or the customs of other men, is to set at nought the pleasure of the Almighty." Pp. 51, 52, vol. I.

In speaking of the progress of the Mahrattas in Malwa, Sir John refers to that singular fact, so often lamented by writers, and so severely animadverted upon by the historian of British India,† the want of historical records among the Hindoos. Among the Mahrattas, especially, no record, even of their victories, is preserved. None of their learned writers seem to have entertained the desire of perpetuating the actions of their heroes, and the fame of the nation, by any historical work, or even of blending that correct series of their rulers' names, which is generally kept, with a clear authentic

account of the principal events of each reign. The only efforts of the pen of common writers, are, "short letters on family affairs, or on public events of the moment, destroyed or forgotten as soon as written." This carelessless is the more inexplicable, because their fiscal records are remarkably exact.

"The history of the Mahrattas, from the time of their great leader Sevajee, to the battle of Paniput, furnished ample ground for the gratification of pride, supposing what occurred to be written in the most plain and unadorned language. Even after their defeat by the Afghans, the actions of Mulhar Row, the first chief of the Holkar family, of Madhjee Sindia, and of Nana Furnavese, merited to be preserved by their countrymen. Their deeds, however, have almost entirely been trusted to tradition, and this by a people who are not only very generally instructed, but who are minute to a degree in all that concerns the management of the large territories which are, or have been, subject to their government. The diaries found amid the archives of Poona, only related to the revenue affairs of the empire. They are complete for the last century, and furnish a most correct record of receipts, disbursements, names of officers employed, and dates of all financial transactions." Pp. 59, 60, vol. I.

In our Journal for December last, p. 531, we gave a succinct account, from Sir John Malcolm's Report, of the Punjayet Courts, so much esteemed by the natives of Malwa. In the Appendix to this work (No. 17, p. 426), is given, "an abstract of the plan on which it was intended to have introduced Punjayets into Central India;" we infer from this mode of speech that the design has been abandoned. The plan, as it respects the officers of the court, is as follows:

"The principal officer of the new system to be a Superintendent of Punjayets, who without either the name

* There are many translations of this letter, of which the original, as well as a very literal translation, will be found in the Asiatic Miscellany.

† Mill's Hist. of British India, vol. I. *passim*.

or exact duties of a judge, would be (under the Lieut. Governor) the representative of Government in its judicial character.

"The Superintendent of Punjayets to have one or more Registers, or assistants, as circumstances required.

"A native establishment, consisting of a Sudder Ameen, learned Shastri, Moollah, and some native writers, to be attached to the Superintendent of Punjayets.

"The local collector of the revenue to exercise the powers of a magistrate, and to be at the head of the police, as under the governments of Madras and Bombay.

"Punjayet courts of arbitration to be encouraged to sit and decide upon petty disputes, without reference to government officers; but in all cases where forms were complete according to local usage, aid to be given to enforce awards.

"A Munsiff, or native judge, to be nominated from among the most respectable inhabitants to each principal town or district, with limited power to determine causes, and to imprison and distrain property of debtors and delinquents. Potails of villages to have a jurisdiction as petty munsiffs, with limited power to hear and judge small cases, and to settle disputes.

"In cities and districts, some of the principal inhabitants (including the Munsiffs) may be distinguished by the name of Mookhs, or heads, and sit as the Presidents of Punjayets.

"The members of Punjayets to be taken from the most respectable men of every class.

"The Canoongoe, or writer, of the district, town or village, to act as Register, and to write a copy of the proceedings.

"Tribes and castes, under the most despotic rulers, name their own heads, who would be, from their condition, eligible members of Punjayets; and it is a duty they owe to their tribe and the public to sit upon them," &c.

The foregoing quotations will shew the style in which the work is written:

this point is the only one respecting which our commendation requires some limit. Laxity, and even carelessness of style, might very well be overlooked in the work, as first seen by us. Since it has been revised by the author, and has also passed through the hands of another gentleman already familiar with the business of publication, defects of this kind are not so excusable. We subjoin an example or two, which are taken at random:

"He was shot dead on the spot by one of Dherma's sepoys, his head cut off, and thrown, like that of a common malefactor, before Jeswunt Row's tent, to which Ghuffoor Khan had hastened in the beginning of the fray, in the hope of saving his friend; but *finding that too late*, he contented himself with intreating," &c. Vol. I, p. 267.

"The excesses of Ameer Khan's Patans at Saugor have been noticed; but *that* was far surpassed at Poona, where he was seized," &c. Vol. I, p. 328.

"—the *main influence* by which Ameer Khan retained his precarious rank as their chief, was *his forming the link* that attached this band of predators to the house of Holkar." Vol. I, p. 329.

We must, it is presumable, lay to the account of the gentleman who "assisted in correcting the press," sundry infractions of that concord which should subsist between the verb and nominative. Among the *errata* to the first volume are seven instances of the use of *is* for *are*, and *was* for *were*, pointed out for correction.

The adjuncts to this work are a map of Central India, by Arrowsmith; a Geological Sketch of Malwa, accompanied by a valuable report; abstracts of treaties and engagements with neighbouring powers; and a Geographical Index, compiled by Mr. Walter Hamilton. — In recommending this work to the notice of the public, we could not employ terms too strong to convey our high opinion of its great interest, value and importance.

The East-India Military Calendar; containing the Services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army. By the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar. London: 1823.

As historian of British India could scarcely wish for a more valuable book of reference than a well compiled and voluminous record of the military services of the principal officers of our Indian army, commencing with the earliest period of our Indian history. But a work of such a character must command respect in a more peculiar manner from its appeal to British feeling. To the heart that is capable of appreciating the services, privations, and anxieties of those who have fought and bled in the cause of their country, a tribute of remembrance, however slight, is always grateful.

Owing to the great distance of our Indian possessions from the parent state, the public at home have always been very inadequately informed of our military transactions in that quarter. It is true, that the most valuable histories have been published from time to time, which have indelibly recorded the most heroic acts of individual valour, and furnished detailed accounts of the most arduous campaigns, conducted by officers of the lowest rank, which in our western hemisphere would doubtless have been entrusted only to general or field officers. But such histories unavoidably appear after a considerable lapse of time, and then appeal to a public, unacquainted even with the names of the actors, and consequently influenced by no previous feeling. In Europe, on the contrary, a campaign can never occur, in which the armies of Great Britain are required to act a conspicuous part, but the newspapers are continually announcing some valorous action, or reviving our grateful recollections of past achievements. What then can be more desirable than a work whose exclusive object is to make known, as widely as possible, the military ser-

vices of a numerous class of British officers, which have remained, for the most part, unknown to the public, though often challenging comparison with the brightest deeds of ancient or modern warfare!

We should have thought that our Indian army would have regarded it as a duty and a privilege to contribute to such a work. It was not without surprise, therefore, that we received the information, that the editor's applications for assistance, which we know to have been extensively made in the most intelligent and proper quarters, were very partially replied to. He naturally expected from India the most valuable biographical memoirs; but most of his solicitations were strangely slighted. Our feeling on this head is by no means altered by the handsome acknowledgments of the Editor, in the preface to the work, for the favours he had actually received, nor by his delicate silence where he had no thanks to return. We know that he was chiefly abandoned to his own industry and resources; and although we have no personal acquaintance with him, and are influenced solely by public feelings, yet we think it is due to him thus briefly to acquaint his readers of the strange indifference of those whom common sense would suppose to be chiefly interested. We trust that no complaints will come from that quarter of incompleteness or discrepancy; and perhaps we may also be allowed to hope, that any dissatisfaction that may possibly be felt on that score will tend to excite some little energy, to assist the compiler in his future labours to complete a work which might thus so easily be rendered one of the most interesting military records in the language.

We shall now direct our attention to the more pleasing office of pointing out those portions of the work which are most valuable; and this is the more satisfactory to ourselves, from the circumstance that several of the longest and most interesting memoirs

appeared originally in our own Journal. There are several, however, of an equal or superior character, to which we can advance no previous claim.

The services of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Cosby, whose name stands first in the volume, are fully detailed in a very interesting sketch of his military life. At the time of his death, in 1822, he was one of the oldest officers of the Company's army. The repeated testimonials of his commanding officer, and the subsequent honours which awaited him in his native country, were richly earned by a long course of arduous and eventful service.

The subject of the second memoir is the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry White; but as the greater portion of this article appeared in a late number of the *Asiatic Journal*, we pass on.

Lieut.-Gen. Robert Mackay is the third officer who claims attention from the place he occupies in the volume before us. During the earlier period of his service in India, he was constantly attached to the field army commanded by Sir Eyre Coote, and subsequently to the death of that great and justly revered officer, alternately served in the Deckan and Ceded Districts.

It would far surpass the limits of a review to furnish an epitome of each memoir contained in this volume; neither would such an analysis be satisfactory to our readers. We must content ourselves, therefore, with pointing out to their attention those only which are chiefly deserving of their notice. Of these, the most remarkable for general interest are the sketches which are given of Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, the late Lieut. Col. J. Kirkpatrick, Col. Patrick Walker,* A. Col. Barton Burr,* Major F. F. Staunton, and Sir David Ochterlony. In regard, however, to the latter officer, the editor must allow us to observe that we think he has scarcely allotted sufficient space for a due relation of his invaluable services.

* *Vide Asiatic Journal.*

The campaigns he conducted in Nepaul, and which ultimately terminated so honourably to the British arms, were of no ordinary kind. It was the duty of General Ochterlony to contend in an uncultivated and pestilential climate for the mountain fastnesses of a bold and hardy race. To tell us simply that his military plans were ably contrived, and promptly and vigorously executed, is speaking tamely. The editor had abundant materials at his command to furnish a detailed account of a most interesting and singular campaign, and we certainly think that he would have acted wisely towards himself as a military historian, and have performed, likewise, a simple act of justice to the subject of his memoir, by availing himself more amply of so fair an opportunity. To revert, however, from the biographer to Sir David himself, we cannot omit to notice the following interesting passage in the address of the Marquess Hastings, when acting as the representative of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in investing this distinguished officer with the Order of the Bath. "You have obliterated," says the Noble Marquess, "a distinction painful for the officers of the Hon. Company; and you have opened the door for your brothers in arms to a reward, which their recent display of exalted spirit and invincible intrepidity proves, could not be more deservedly extended to the officers of any army on earth."

Perhaps we may here be allowed to digress for a few moments, to observe how gratifying it must be to all parties, that the invidious distinctions between King's and Company's officers are gradually wearing away. It was formerly too much the practice to give an undue precedence to the former, in every description of service, whether of honour or responsibility. In opposition to this system, it has been strongly and repeatedly urged, that it was literally inverting the order which common sense as well as justice most naturally dictated. The

long administration, however, of the Noble Marquess, has been marked from its commencement by more equitable views. Alive to the just pretensions of the Company's officers, founded on their long and intimate acquaintance with the habits and prejudices of the native troops, it has ever been his wish and aim to entrust them with duties of equal importance with such as were respectively committed to officers of the same rank belonging to His Majesty's army.—We hope that an equally just and liberal system will be pursued by his successors.

To return, however, to our military memoirs.—One of the most brilliant actions ever recorded in history was performed by a small detachment, consisting of a detail of Madras artillery, and two six-pounders, 1st batt. N.I., about 600, and about 300 auxiliary horse, under the command of Captain (now Major) Staunton. This small force was unexpectedly attacked by the whole of the Peishwa's army, estimated at 20,000 horse, and several thousand infantry. An official account of this affair was published in Divisional Orders, for the general information of the army, and is given in the volume before us, but as a late publication,* apparently from the pen of an individual who visited the spot immediately after the action, supplies us with a few additional particulars, we shall here extract it.

To retreat before such masses of cavalry was impossible. The officers with Captain Staunton were Lieutenant Chisholm and Assistant-Surgeon Wiley of the Madras Artillery, Lieutenant and Adjutant Pattinson, and Lieutenant Conlan second of 1st regiment, and Lieutenant Jones of the 10th Bombay N.I., doing duty with that corps, the Assistant-surgeon in charge of it Mr. Wingate, and Lieutenant Swanston in command of the auxiliary horse. These gentlemen formed a circle on the heights of Koragaum around their commander, and it was debated what course should be pursued for the preservation and honour of the detachment, in the perilous situation in which they found themselves. For such a handful of men to remain in the plain was certain destruction, to retreat was equally dangerous, and only two

alternatives presented the shadow of hope, for the idea of cutting their way to Poonah through the Peishwa's army was out of the question. The village of Koragaum, with several strong houses and inclosures, lay half a mile before them on the left bank of the Beema, while a strong height, difficult of approach for cavalry was a little way on their right, but without water or cover for the men. Captain Staunton moved therefore upon the village with the intention of occupying it, and had scarcely succeeded in reaching it with his detachment, when he was attacked in the most determined manner by three divisions of the Peishwa's best infantry, supported by immense bodies of horse, and the fire of two pieces of artillery. The enemy's troops were animated to the utmost exertions by the presence of the Peishwa on a distant height, attended by all the principal Mahratta chiefs, who flattered his highness with the prospect of witnessing the destruction of this gallant handful of British troops.

Impressed with terror at the intrepidity of the European character, the Peishwa, on seeing Captain Staunton advance down the heights of Koragaum, exclaimed to Gockla, who had offered to cross the river and attack the detachment, "They are coming to attack us!" But on perceiving that the advanced guard was making towards the village, he permitted the Arabs to plunge into the Beema, and endeavour to gain possession of it before the British, and they succeeded in posting themselves in the strongest parts of it, from which it was found impossible to dislodge them, and the contest for the remainder was obstinately continued from noon till nine P.M. During that time almost every pagoda and house had been repeatedly taken and retaken, and one of the guns for several minutes was in possession of the enemy. The detachment was placed in the most trying situation at this period; nearly the whole of the artillerymen and about one-third of the infantry and auxiliary horse were killed or wounded. From the exertions which the European officers had been called upon to make in leading their men to frequent charges with the bayonet, their numbers also were diminished. Lieutenant Chisholm was no more, having fallen under several wounds. Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Wingate was also killed. His right arm was broken in a charge on the Arabs, in which he and Lieutenant Conlan, who was also wounded, were made prisoners, and thrust into a pagoda, of which the enemy had possession. Mr. Wingate there dressed his own arm, but a few moments after Lieutenants Swanston and Pattinson charged the Arabs, and Mr. Wingate having evinced a desire to escape was stabbed in the breast and expired, but Conlan was rescued. The two brave officers who led the

* "Fifteen Years in India."

men on in this desperate attempt were wounded, but Pattinson could not remain inactive while able to wield his sword, and he joined in other charges which cost him his life. Only Captain Staunton, Lieutenant Jones, and Mr. Assistant-surgeon Wiley then remained, nearly exhausted, to direct the efforts of the remaining part of the force, who were almost frantic from the want of water, and the unparalleled exertions they had made throughout the day without any sort of refreshment, after a fatiguing march of twenty-six miles. But under cover of the night they were enabled to procure a supply of water, and at nine P.M. the enemy was forced to abandon the village, after sustaining an immense loss in killed and wounded.

As the editor, if our information is correct, is collecting materials for a second volume, perhaps he will allow us to suggest an addition to what appears to have been his original plan.

We certainly think, as we have already observed, that the East-India Military Calendar ought to be rendered as complete as possible, by commencing with the earliest period of our Indian history. It seems to have been the opinion of the editor, that it would be superfluous to furnish memoirs of those early and celebrated officers, whose invaluable services had already been amply detailed in several admirable histories of our military transactions in India. We must confess, however, that we experienced disappointment on turning over the pages of his volume, that a Clive, a Lawrence, and a bright constellation of other worthies had been excluded from shining forth in this their proper hemisphere. In furnishing the histories of such

men the editor cannot be dependant on any additional intelligence to be received from India; we trust, therefore, that he will hasten to supply the deficiency, and ultimately present to the Indian and British public a series of biographical sketches as complete in number as interesting in character.

The editor of the work before us is likewise the editor of the Royal Military Calendar, and probably thought, that all biographical notices of officers belonging to His Majesty's army would appear in a more appropriate manner in the last-named publication, whatever might have been their services in India. Perhaps he was right in this opinion. Nevertheless, we cannot help regretting, that a work so peculiarly Indian as the East-India Military Calendar should be deprived, for this or any other reason, of the additional lustre it would otherwise have boasted. Sir Eyre Coote, it is true, was an officer in His Majesty's army; but it was in India that he performed those splendid actions which have rendered his name immortal. By the talents and energy of this distinguished officer, India was saved to England at a most critical and eventful period. The services of such a man can scarcely be too strongly or too often eulogized.

It would give us real satisfaction to observe, in one comprehensive view, the whole assemblage of the military founders and supporters of our empire in the Eastern World.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

Abstract of a Report on the Cultivation of Spices at Bencoolen, by J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

In 1798, the first attempt was made to introduce the cultivation of cloves and nutmegs into the Island of Sumatra. The success of the experiment has been detailed, in a very able memoir, by Mr. Lumsdaine, which was published in 1821, in the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Sumatra, and has since been

abridged by the Editor of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. The commencement of the experiment was by no means favourable: out of 66 clove plants, landed in health and vigour in 1798, only four arrived at maturity, one of which flowered in 1803, and the most vigorous of them did not survive the thirteenth year.

The attempt, under the late celebrated botanist Dr. Roxburgh, was more fortunate. In 1803, this gentleman brought

a supply of no less than 22,000 vigorous nutmegs, and 6,000 or 7,000 clove plants, from Amboyna. The mode of culture is simple; and is much the same, however various the soil. It consists in keeping the plants clean with the hoe, and manuring with cow-dung and burnt earth once a year in the rainy season. Mr. Lumsdaine, however, remarks, that the preparation of suitable compost is as yet but imperfectly understood, and the pruning knife too sparingly used. In fixing the soil of a plantation, he gives a decided preference to the alluvial grounds, from their superior fertility, and capacity for retaining moisture. In such grounds the plants thrive healthily, under even a slender pittance of manure. In virgin forest-lands a greater proportion of dung is required: but they are next in rank to the alluvial. In all situations lofty shooting trees, to protect the plantation from the southerly and northerly winds, are indispensably necessary. When trees are not found on soil, otherwise adapted for the culture of the clove and nutmeg, Mr. Lumsdaine recommends belting the plantation with the *Cassuarina Littorea*, and *Cerbera Manghas*; large trees, however, must not be permitted to stand among the plants.

The nuts, selected as ripe as possible, are set at the distance of a foot apart, covering them very lightly with mould. In thirty or sixty days the seedlings appear; and when four feet high, the healthiest are removed, at the commencement of the rains, to the plantation previously prepared; and placed in holes thirty feet from each other. The soil must be as well pulverized as possible, to admit of the roots striking early and firmly. The plough is employed in clearing between the rows, and in sultry weather the plants are watered every other day. Until five years old, they are carefully protected against the sun; after that period, until their fifteenth year, they are liberally supplied with the compost manure. This manure is applied in a circular furrow, in immediate contact with the fibrous roots. Care must be taken to keep the roots covered with mould, as they naturally rise upwards. Suckers and dead branches are to be removed, and the lateral ones alone encouraged. The end of what is called the great annual harvest is the proper time for pruning.

The proportion between male and female plants is a matter of chance, but it is calculated that the number of productive trees may amount to about two-thirds. But the plant is both monœcious and dioecious; and where abundance of the former are found, the fewer the number of male plants to be retained.

The nutmeg begins to bear fruit about the seventh year, and in the fifteenth its productiveness is at the highest: it would

appear to continue prolific longer in some parts of the Eastern Archipelago than others. At the Moluccas, it is said to carry fruit for seventy or eighty years; at Sumatra experience only warrants Mr. L. to speak of twenty-two, but the plants are healthy and thriving. The fruit is ripe about seven months after the first appearance of blossom; and a good bearing tree, of fifteen years old, may produce five pounds of nutmegs, and a pound and a-quarter of mace. They bear all the year round; but the great harvest may be looked for in the months of September, October, November and December. The integuments burst on the ripening of the fruit; and at this period the tree exhibits a very rich and beautiful appearance. The mace is stripped off carefully, and dried in the sun, or in damp weather by the heat of a charcoal fire.

The process of drying the nuts is minutely described by Mr. Lumsdaine. The produce of different months is placed on different stages over the fire, and the temperature is never permitted to exceed 140° of Fah. The nuts are turned every second or third day, and undergo this smoking process for a complete period of two months. Such as rattle freely in the shell are then taken out, by breaking the kernel with a mallet: they are then rubbed over with well sifted dry lime. They are well packed for exportation in light casks, covered with a coating of fresh water and lime. Every means to exclude the air must be adopted. Mr. Lumsdaine is decidedly against the practice in common use, of dipping the nutmegs in salt-water and lime; and prefers rubbing them, as directed, simply with well-sifted dry lime.

The cultivation of cloves is not so well adapted to the soil of Sumatra as of other parts of world, where they are grown in greater abundance; Mr. Lumsdaine does not therefore appear to think their cultivation a matter of so much profit or importance.

In a plantation of 1,000 nutmegs or clove trees, our author estimates that seven Chinese, or active Bengalees, fifty head of cattle, and two ploughs, are sufficient for all the purposes of cultivation. The clove harvest, he says, is tedious, and requires an additional number of hands.

"I have very great satisfaction," he observes, "in affording my individual testimony to the energy and zeal which actuate the great body of the planters, and of the correspondent improvement of their respective plantations. Without mentioning the names of individuals who have been foremost in this race of emulation, suffice it to say, that the plantations generally exhibit tokens of progressive amelioration; and that such of the trees of the importation of 1798 as have been duly

cultured, are in the highest degree of health, vigour, and productiveness.

"It would be unreasonable to expect that such felicitous results could have been realized without proportionate sacrifices. In the first era of the speculation, the cultivators had to contend, on the one hand, with nature, in exploring and eliciting the latent properties of a soil, notable only for its supposed indomitable sterility; while, on the other hand, the problematical success of the undertaking, the extent of capital requisite to conduct it to a prosperous issue, involved considerations of no trivial importance. It is to their industry, spirit, and perseverance, that we owe the naturalization of these valuable exotics; the established reputation of their produce, both in Europe and India; the abolition of the monopoly and exclusive pretensions of the Dutch to this trade; and finally, the assured possession to Great Britain of this promised scene of national and colonial wealth. I consider that I am within bounds in estimating the total amount of European private capital sunk in this speculation at 456,000 dollars, and of native at 35,000 dollars, from the first commencement of the plantations until the trees respectively came into bearing; but of this a considerable portion has been redeemed in produce."

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the medical profession in the King's and Company's services was held at the Asiatic Society's apartments in Chowringhee, on the evening of Saturday last, for the purpose of instituting a medical association, which was accordingly established under the designation of "The Calcutta Medical and Physical Society," the object of which is to collect from all parts of India theoretical and practical information on medical questions, and particularly on diseases incident to the climate. It is proposed that the transactions of the Society shall be published, when the contributions are sufficiently numerous to form a volume. Dr. James Hare was elected President; Dr. Mellis, Vice-President; and Dr. Adam, Secretary. The quarterly subscription to be 12 rupees to members residing in Calcutta, and 12 rupees half-yearly to members in the interior.

We conceive that an institution of this kind, zealously supported, is calculated to be of great advantage in the prosecution of those scientific researches, which tend to increase the boundaries of medical knowledge in a region generally so fatal to the European constitution. There must be unquestionably abundance of interesting and important facts, in the possession of professional men scattered over India, which only require a suitable channel of communication to the public. It is therefore hoped that the establishment of this society will have the effect of eliciting and concentrating a variety of curious and useful knowledge relative to the healing art in this country. — [Cal. Gov. Gaz., March 6.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this interesting and useful association took place at the house of the President Mr. Leycester, in Chowringhee, on Wednesday evening last. Owing to a sudden attack of indisposition, we are sorry to have to notice the absence of Dr. Carey, to whose exertions the Society has hitherto been so greatly indebted. The Rev. Dr. Marshman, being senior member, was called to the chair, and some curious specimens of twine made from the fibres of different species of musk were presented to the meeting by the secretary, Dr. Wallich.

Dr. Tytler submitted specimens of the artificial wax, made into candles, which has lately been invented by Mr. John Tytler, garrison surgeon of Monghyr. This singular substance, already noticed in our paper, is formed from vegetable oils, particularly castor oil, and we are happy to learn is considered by the Agricultural Society as comprehending a very curious discovery, capable of application to several of the most useful domestic purposes.

The same gentleman also brought to the

Abstract Statement of the Public and Private Spice Plantations at and in the vicinity of Fort Marlborough for 1819-20.

	Above 40 years of age.		Between 20-40 years of age.		Between 10-20 years of age.		Total number of years, including nursery plants, not bearing.	Total No. in culture.
	Total No.	Bearing.	Total No.	Bearing.	Total No.	Bearing.		
1819-20	130	113	19,045	12,389	31,024	31,554	43,712	101,911
1818-19	152	135	16,928	10,360	43,418	15,728	48,921	109,429
Increase.	—	—	2,107	1,022	—	—	—	—
Decrease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1819-20	—	—	2,192	3,132	9,832	5,243	12,728	24,692
1818-19	—	—	2,160	2,658	9,200	4,897	14,912	26,372
Increase.	—	—	—	—	632	400	—	—
Decrease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,184	1,680

[Or. Mag.]

notice of the meeting, specimens of the terrible disease affecting the barley of the last harvest, by which a very considerable quantity of that important grain was destroyed in the Upper Provinces, and by means of which we learn that a large quantity of barley is annually ruined, and rendered unfit for food. Dr. T. likewise submitted samples of vitiated rice, and of the poisonous *atta* made from mixtures of the *Kun* or inner rind of this grain with farinaceous substances. The observations of this gentleman, whose exertions in almost every branch of science are so well known to the Indian community, were, we understand, deemed of such importance to their interests, that the society, with a degree of liberality which confers upon them the highest credit, have requested Dr. T. to submit an account of the observations made by him upon the subject of the diseases and vitiation of grain, with the view of their being recorded in the volume of their transactions, which is expected to be laid in print before the world. We are gratified by also learning that this most useful institution is on the increase, and that Mr. Ainslie and several other gentlemen have lately been admitted members.—*[Beng. Hurk., May 17.]*

ROPE BRIDGE ERRECTING AT CALCUTTA.

The ingenious fabric erecting on the Esplanade, immediately opposite the General Post-Office, seems to excite a good deal of speculation. It is however nothing more than a laudable attempt to introduce hempen, or coir rope bridges, on the principle of suspension, with the view of eventually throwing them over some of the mountain torrents, and rapids, which intersect the great north-west road to Benares, and which now check the progress of our public mails from ten to twenty hours during the height of the periodical rains, when no boat or raft can attempt to cross until the waters subside. We have seen the small working model constructed by the Postmaster General; and, as far as we are capable of judging, we believe the plan to be entirely new. If it succeeds, and we heartily wish it may, the advantages, in giving celerity to the public mails at a very inconsiderable expense, are too obvious to need any comment. The model is constructed on a scale of eighty feet only, but the experiment now making is, we are told, one hundred and sixty feet between the standards, which require no pier heads, being placed back at a safe distance from the banks of the nullah over which the bridge is intended to be thrown. It is a particularly dangerous torrent, about eighty miles from Calcutta, and within twenty of Bancoorah, on the Benares road. The treadway, constructed of split bamboo, is eight or nine feet wide, over which foot

passengers and light cattle may pass in safety; and perhaps the scheme may be improved for carriages, especially where the span is within one hundred feet. The whole machinery is so constructed, as to render it easily portable on carts, elephants, &c. It may also be taken down and housed during eight months in the year, while the rapids are dry, which will greatly tend to its durability.

We hope hereafter to give a more satisfactory description of this rope suspension bridge, when the experiment is completed. In the mean time we shall only add, that all the component parts have been prepared, fitted, and put together at the General Post-Office, under the personal direction and inspection of the Postmaster General, who is indefatigable in his exertions to improve the important department under his management and controul.—*[Cal. Gov. Gaz.]*

EARTHQUAKE.

We learn that the earthquake [noticed in our last number] was very strongly felt on board the *Orpheus*, in lat. 1° north, long. 80° east; the boxes in the cabin were put in motion, and the first shock lasted near a minute: they experienced three shocks in all, the first about one, P.M., the second about five minutes after two, and the last and weakest, about five, P.M.—*[Ceylon Gaz., Feb. 22.]*

PRUSSIAN TRAVELLERS.

DRS. Ehrenberg and Hemprich, Prussian naturalists, now travelling in Egypt, are not expected, as some journals have stated, to return immediately to Europe. On the contrary, they were, according to the last accounts from them, about to avail themselves of the assistance afforded by his Majesty for a new expedition. Their plan, as described in a letter, dated Suez, June 8, is as follows: in the first place to proceed along the coast of the Red Sea, making their longest halt at Tor and Akaba. They will afterwards embark for Mecca, whence they will make excursions on the coast of Abyssinia, and in the islands situated near Rab and Nandeb. Hence they mean to proceed to Suakin, and, if circumstances permit, to penetrate again into Nubia and Sennar, to examine those fertile countries with which they had acquired a slight acquaintance on their former journey, but only by skimming the frontiers. They wish to return to Cairo by Cosseyr and Ginch. We have already received from them thirty large packing cases, containing valuable articles collected during their voyage in Nubia, and which furnish most interesting information on countries hitherto very little known. What curiosities they have since collected have been embarked for Trieste, and we expect to receive them before the end of the present year. From

the researches of these zealous and intelligent travellers, we expect important results for the study of natural history and geography.—[*Berlin Paper.*]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Macquarie Island and its Inhabitants, the Sealing Gangs.—Captain Douglas, of the *Mariner*, has been good enough to favour us with a few particulars relative to Macquarie Island, and its present inhabitants, the sealing gangs. As to the island, this gentleman says it is the most wretched place of voluntary and slavish exilium that can possibly be conceived; nothing could warrant any civilized creature living on such a spot, were it not the certainty of industry being handsomely rewarded; thus far, therefore, the poor settler who bids farewell, probably for years, to the comforts of civilized life, enjoys the expectation of insuring an adequate recompense for all his dreary toils. As to the men employed in the gangs, the most appalling account is given. They appear to be the very refuse of the human species, so abandoned and lost to every sense of moral duty. Overseers are necessarily appointed by the merchants and captains of vessels, to superintend the various gangs; but their authority is too often if not invariably contemned, and hence arises the failure of many a well-projected and expensive speculation. The overseer is clothed with no other power than that of a mere command, a compliance with which is quite optional to those under him. We are happy, however, to bear testimony to one fact, which is indeed pretty proverbial, that the native youths of this colony still maintain their character for industry, and exemplary attention to their employers' interest. Some few of these young men are upon this island, and their unceasing industry, combined with their alacrity always to obey, so engaged the attention of Captain Douglas, that this gentleman actually declares he would not take a gang to any of the islands, unless they consisted of the native youths of New South Wales; because, from their assiduity, he should be able to calculate upon the most ample success to any reasonable undertaking. This is a character, we trust, that the Australasians, in every sphere in life, will endeavour to preserve from the very appearance of blemish.—[*Syd. Gaz., Dec. 13.*]

The Culture of the Vine.—There is now growing in a garden, in the town of Parramatta, a vine, three years old, which carries 143 large bunches of grapes. The tree appears in a healthful state, and promises to ripen and bring the fruit to perfection. We record this as an inducement to the vineyard being properly had in regard. It is one of those objects recommended by the Society of Arts not to be lost sight of.—[*Syd. Gaz., Dec. 20.*]

Floating Bridge.—A floating bridge, built by order of His Excellency the Governor, for the Nepean river, was sent from the Dock-yard on Wednesday the 4th instant. It is intended, we understand, for the more immediate purpose of transporting cattle across that river, but may be applied to all the uses of which bridges are capable. The construction is formed by two boats of 20 feet keel each, connected by one deck, surrounded by a balustrade; each boat has a rudder, but one tiller or helm is fitted so as to act on both rudders at the same time, and direct the whole machinery. We are also informed, that the bridge is to be stationed in the middle of the river, with an anchor and cable, to steer across with the helm as required.—[*Syd. Gaz., Dec. 6.*]

Introduction of the Bee into the Settlement.—We congratulate our readers upon the complete establishment of that most valuable insect, the bee, in this territory. During the last three weeks, three swarms of young bees have been produced from two hives, the property of D. Wentworth, Esq. purchased by him from Captain Wallace of the *Isabella*, and placed at his estate at Homebush, near Parramatta. The fragrant shrubs and flowers of Australasia are thus proved to be peculiarly congenial to the increase of this insect; and we trust that, in a few years, we shall be able to add honey and wax to our other numerous productions.—[*Syd. Gaz., Oct. 18.*]

VACCINATION IN CEYLON.

According to an official return published in the Ceylon Gazette, 14,542 persons were vaccinated on that island in the year 1822.

LENGTH OF THE PENDULUM AT THE EQUATOR.

The expedition sent by the Madras Government for the purpose of making the necessary experiments for ascertaining the length of the pendulum at the Equator, returned on the 4th of June last.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

M. Champollion, jun. has made further and most important discoveries in the Phonetic hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. Hitherto his discoveries have enabled him only to decypher inscriptions of the Greek and Roman epochs; but he is now able to ascend higher, to the age of the Pharaohs. The age of all inscriptions bearing royal names, has been determined by him; he has obtained more than forty names of Pharaohs, included between the thirtieth and the fortieth dynasty; and has also fixed the extreme limit of all known Egyptian monuments at the nineteenth century before the Christian era. The same alphabet is applicable to the hieroglyphical inscriptions on the temples of Nubia and Ethiopia, which, it is expected, will con-

firm the royal catalogues of Manetho. The King of France has directed the printing of M. Champollion's work at the royal press, and it will appear in about two months, accompanied by explanatory plates.—[*Revue Encycl.*, Sept. 1823.

M. CAILLIAUD'S COLLECTIONS IN AFRICA.

M. F. Cailliaud is about to send to Paris a well chosen collection of very curious articles, calculated to illustrate the history of the arts and customs of the ancients. They consist of about four hundred pieces in fine preservation, including articles carved in wood, used at the toilet, in manufactures, the arts, and domestic economy; vessels of earth and alabaster; bracelets, rings, and ornaments, from mummies, of very superior workmanship. There is also a collection of manuscript or papyrus, well preserved, some written in hieroglyphics, others in the characters termed hieratical, adorned with pictures, some of which are of such dimensions that one was found enclosed in a *steel étui*. Among the mummies are those of an unknown quadruped, and fishes with gold scales,

perfectly preserved. The human mummies include a negro's head, and also a *Greek mummy*, of which no specimen has hitherto been met with. This mummy is of extraordinary weight; the exterior wrapper bore, among other ornaments, a column of hieroglyphics; between the bandages was a hieroglyphic manuscript bearing on the border a name in cursive Greek, which is found again in a Greek description on the top of the chest; upon the head is placed a large crown of leaves of gilt copper, in imitation of olive. The case which covers the mummy is of wood, and painted on all sides; at the bottom is represented a zodiac. These antiquities came mostly from Thebes. M. Cailliaud has brought likewise from Upper Nubia many objects illustrative of the customs of the inhabitants of Sennegar, and the black idolaters inhabiting the mountains, such as arms, costumes, ornaments, furniture, &c. He has also made a collection of rocks to shew the mineralogical constitution of the countries he visited, from Alexander to the tenth degree of north latitude.—[*Revue Encycl.*, Sept. 1823]

New Publications.

Preparing for Publication, to be handsomely printed in two volumes, quarto, and illustrated with a Map, dedicated, by permission, to Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., *A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of the Empire of China and its Dependencies*: by Julius Klaproth, Member of the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris; of the Royal Society of Gottingen; of the Imperial Society of Naturalists in Moscow, &c. &c.

Prospectus. — The Geographical Descriptions of the Chinese Empire, which have been published in Europe, are all derived from one and the same source, for they are all copied from the work of Father Duhalde, which appeared in 1736. The geographical part of the work of the learned Jesuit was little more than a re-publication of the description of China, which Thevenot published in his Collection of Voyages, printed in 1696, and Thevenot's was but a translation from the *Atlas Sinensis* of Father M. Martini, published in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1649. The original Chinese work, which formed the basis of this last, is still older, having been printed at Peking in 1580.

This statement will shew that our knowledge of the geography of China is very antiquated, and that our information as to the present state of that vast empire is exceedingly imperfect.

Although, since the appearance of Du-

halde's Work, the Missionaries have transmitted to Europe a greater number of Memoirs upon China, these Memoirs have added very little to the stock of geographical information, as they are almost entirely confined to the history, antiquities, manners and customs, and philosophy of the Chinese.

The English travellers who visited China, in the suite of Lord Macartney, and subsequently, have, it is true, published several valuable works upon the country; but none of them have devoted exclusive attention to its geography and statistics.

Mr. Klaproth, whose acquaintance with the language and literature of China is very extensive, having made the study of them his principal occupation for the last twenty-three years, accompanied the Russian embassy destined for Peking, in 1805 and 1806. At that time he collected a mass of interesting materials relative to China, including a considerable collection of Chinese books, among which was the general description of the Empire, in 280 sections, published by order of the predecessor of the reigning Emperor of the Manchoo dynasty. Besides this work, which consists of 108 volumes, he is in possession of several other treatises relative to the geography, statistics, and general administration of the empire.

With the aid of these important documents, Mr. K. proposes to publish in English, a Geographical, Statistical, and

Historical Description of China and its Dependencies, following as a model the excellent description of India, published by Walter Hamilton, which, though he can scarcely flatter himself to equal, he will endeavour to imitate as closely as possible, in the care taken to admit nothing which is not derived from an authentic source.

Without wishing to give a complete History of China, the Author conceives it necessary to prefix to his Work an Historical Introduction, in which the origin and successive aggrandizement of the empire will be developed. His object in this will be, not so much to give a narrative of events during the peaceable sway of the different dynasties, as to exhibit the revolutions which precipitated them from the throne, and to trace these events to their real causes. The invasions of the barbarous nations, bordering on the west and north of China, deserve particular attention; for besides the remarkable influence which these movements in the interior of Asia produced on the more western parts, and such as bordered on Europe and the Roman Empire, it will appear that as long as China was well governed by her own princes, the attempts made by foreigners to subjugate or dismember her provinces altogether failed. It is only to the weakness and want of regular administration in her government that their final success is to be attributed.

This historical sketch of the principal events which have taken place, from the establishment of the empire to the present time, will be followed by a history of the principal inventions made by the Chinese, in which the origin of writing, the compass, gunpowder, printing, paper, and paper-money, the ancient distant voyages of the Chinese, &c. will be discussed anew, from original Chinese documents.

The body of the Work will be divided as follows:—

- Chap. 1. Physical Geography of China, Principal chains of Mountains, Seas, Lakes, Rivers, and Canals—High Roads—Ports.
2. General View of the Chinese Administration, Civil and Military.
3. Description of Peking, the capital, and residence of the Emperor.
4. Province of Pih-che-le.
5. ———— Kéang-soo.
6. ———— Gan-hwuy.
7. ———— Shan-se.
8. ———— Shan-tung.
9. ———— Ho-nan.
10. ———— Shen-se.
11. ———— Kan-soo.
12. ———— Che-kéang.
13. ———— Kéang-se.

- Chap. 14. Province of Hoo-pih.
15. ———— Hoo-nan.
16. ———— See-chuen.
17. ———— Fuh-kéen.
18. ———— Kwang-tung.
19. ———— Kwang-se.
20. ———— Yun-nan.
21. ———— Kwei-chow.
22. Independent Mountaineers in China Proper.
23. Provinces of Hing-king, and Shin-king, or the Liao-tung, and the Manchoo Country.
24. Mongols subject to China.
25. New Provinces situated on the North-West boundary of the Empire, established in Little Bukharia, and the country of the Eleutho-Dsoongars, extending to the sources of the Oxus and the Iaxartes.
26. Description of Tibet.
27. ———— Corea.
28. ———— the kingdom of Tunquin or Annam.
29. Internal Commerce of China.
30. Foreign Commerce at Canton.
31. Commerce, and Treaty of Commerce between China and Russia.
32. Trade between China and Japan.

The Author's object in this work, is to furnish the public with more accurate information, with respect to the present state of China, than has hitherto appeared. It is gratifying to him to announce that the most distinguished Chinese scholar in this country, Sir George Staunton, has kindly allowed the work to be dedicated to him; he has also liberally permitted him the use of several Chinese works, which have been of the greatest service to him in his undertaking.

The Map which will accompany the work is drawn from the most recent observations, and will exhibit the present division of the empire, which has not been given in any map hitherto published.

A Narrative of a Voyage from India, in the Free Trader Arab, detailing the Behaviour of the Captain and certain Passengers to the Author; with Remarks on the Trial of the Captain for Assault, by C. Jones, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment, has just been published, price 2s.

Mr. J. Phipps, of the Master Attendant's Office, Calcutta, has published, in one volume, quarto, *A Guide to the Commerce of Bengal*, for the use of Merchants, Ship-Owners, Commanders, Officers, Purmers, and others, resorting to the principal Ports in the East-Indies; but particularly of those connected with the Shipping and Commerce of Calcutta.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 24, 1823.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

20th Foot. Captain E. R. Burrowes, from 65th regt., to be Captain, vice James Goldfrap, who exchanges, 1 March 1823.

65th Foot. Capt. James Goldfrap, from 20th regt., to be Captain, vice R. E. Burrowes, who exchanges, 1 March 1823.

April 1, 1823.

Lieut. Towers Smith, 24th regt., to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Smith.

April 4, 1823.

Supern. Assist. Surg. B. Campbell, to do duty with 59th regt. at Cawnpore.

April 6, 1823.

Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

30th Regt. Ens. H. H. Lewis, to be Lieut., vice Kennedy, deceased, 19 March 1823.

41st Regt. Ens. Wm. Gossip to be Lieut., vice Alex. Major, deceased, 9 March 1823.

April 9, 1823.

Resignation. Ens. A. Donald, 14th Foot, from 3 March 1823.

April 15, 1823.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

20th Foot. Lieut. Congreve having been previously promoted, Lieut. Eyre succeeds to the Lieutenancy vacant by Lieut. Gilberts, deceased : and S. W. Wybrants, gent., succeeds to Lieut. Eyre's Ensigny.

38th Foot. Ensign Thos. A. Trant to be Lieut. vice Huston, Lieut. Moore having been previously promoted by His Majesty.

Mern. Assist. Surg. Gibson, 13th Lt. Drags., will continue in medical charge of 69th Foot until further orders.

April 24, 1823.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

41st Foot. Lieut. F. Dickson, from 69th regt., to be Lieut. vice Norman, who exchanges, 3 April 1823.

69th Foot. Lieut. Wm. Norman, from 41st regt., to be Lieut. vice Dickson, who exchanges, 3 April, 1823.

April 25, 1823.

The undermentioned subaltern of fifteen years' standing and upwards, is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet,

in the East-Indies only, from 10th April 1823.

69th Foot. Lieut. W. B. Bernard.

May 2, 1823.

Lieut. Towers Smith, H.M.'s 24th Foot, appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, from 1st instant inclusive.

May 12, 1823.

Captain Campbell, 49th regt., to take charge of office of Brigade Major to King's Troops at Fort St. George during absence of Captain Carroll.

May 15, 1823.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

4th Light Drags. Capt. G. Moore, from 69th regt., to be Capt., vice Kirby, who exchanges, 19 April 1823.

65th Foot. Capt. M. Kirby, from 4th Light Drags., to be Capt., vice Moore, who exchanges, ditto.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.

March 29. Cornet A. W. Bishop, 11th Dragoons, for two years, for recovery of his health.

Ens. Rumley, 30th regt, ditto ditto.

April 12. Lieut. Vincent, 41st Foot, for one year, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Wilson, 44th Foot, for two years, for the recovery of his health.

Major MacCoy, 41st Foot, ditto ditto.

Lieut. Bagshawe, 89th Foot, for one year, ditto.

Brev. Maj. Talls, 20th Foot, for two years, ditto.

19. Lieut. Thomas, Royal Regt., and Paymaster Pillow, 54th, for two years, for recovery of their health.

May 3. Ensign Sutherland, 46th regt., for two years, on his private affairs.

12. Brevet Capt. Morrison, 46th regt., ditto ditto.

To Bombay.

April 5. Lieut. Langworth, 46th regt., from 1st April to 30th June, on his private affairs.

To New South Wales.

April 26. Assist. Surg. Bush, 46th regt., for twelve months, on medical certificate.

To Sen.

April 26. Capt. Cannon, 87th regt., from 29th March to 3d May, on medical certificate.

May 12. Capt. Carroll, Brigade Major to King's Troops at Fort St. George, for ten months, on sick certificate.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

March 29. Mr. H. Newnham, Collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. H. J. Middleton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. J. Fraser, ditto of Agra.

April 10. Mr. Richard Udny, Assist. to the Accountant General.

17. Mr. George Bacon, Assist. to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, Assist. to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

23. Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, Head Assistant in the Centre Division of the Delhi Territory.

Mr. W. H. Valpy, ditto in the Northern Division of ditto.

Mr. Hugh Fraser Sub-Secretary and Accountant to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe, Head Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Judicial Department.

March 29. Mr. John Hayes, Judge and Magistrate of the zillah of Tipperah.

Mr. E. C. Lawrence, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. S. Bird, Fourth Judge of ditto of Moorsshedabad.

Mr. C. Dawes, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

April 10. Mr. J. F. Ellerton, Register of the Civil Court of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, Register of the Zillah Court at Burdwan.

General Department.

May 1. Mr. Fred. Nepean, Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.*Fort William, March 29, 1823.*

Surg. John Crawford, nominated to relieve Lieut. Col. Farquhar as Resident at Singapore.

Surg. Geo. Proctor, appointed Secretary to the Medical Board, vice Crawford.

Lieut. M. Ramsay, 8th regt. N.I., appointed Assistant to Capt. Colvin, Superintendent of Feroze Shaw's Canal in the Delhi territory, with an additional salary of Sonat Rupees 250 per mensem.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 25, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Chas. Stewart, doing duty with Fourth Troop Horse Art. at Neemuch, directed to relieve Assist. Surg.

Paterson from medical charge of Dinage-poor Local Battalion.

Assist. Surg. Dalrymple, directed to afford medical aid to wing of 2d bat. 6th N.I., stationed at Delhi.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Pringle, Pioneer Corps, appointed to act as Field Engineer to detachment of Rajpootana Field Force proceeding on service.

The following officers, 10th Ensigns in their present corps, are removed to be 8th Ensigns in the regts. specified opposite to their names.

Ensign W. J. B. Knayvet, from 5th to 21st regt. N.I. and 2d bat.

Ensign O. B. Thomas, from 12th to 20th regt. N.I. and 2d bat.

Ensign W. Hunter, from 2d to 17th regt. N.I. and 2d bat.

The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns are permanently posted to regiments and battalions as follows, and directed to join:

Cornet G. J. Fraser, to 7th regt. Light Cav., at Neemuch.

Ensign Wm. Mitchell, to Europ. regt.

Ensign F. Bennett, 2d regt. N.I. and 2d bat., at Lucknow.

Ensign J. Stephen, 3d ditto and 2d bat., at Agra.

Ensign A. Jackson, 3d ditto, and 1st bat., at Asseergurh.

Ensign H. W. J. Wilkinson, 4th ditto and 1st bat., at Jubbulpore.

Ensign Wm. Souter, 5th ditto, and 1st bat., at Agra.

Ensign H. Beatty, 8th ditto, and 2d bat., at Hansi.

Ensign W. S. Menteth, 9th ditto, and 2d bat., at Lucknow.

Ensign Wm. Biddulph, 12th ditto, and 2d bat., at Etawah.

Ens. R. S. Bagshawe, 14th ditto, and 1st bat., at Pertab Gurh, Oude.

Ens. K. B. Hamilton, 17th ditto, and 1st bat. at Loodianshi.

Ens. R. Macmurdo, 19th ditto, and 2d bat. at Jaunpore.

Ens. M. W. Gilmore, 20th ditto, and 1st bat. at Barrackpore.

Ens. P. P. Turner, 20th ditto, and 2d bat., at ditto.

Ens. G. D. Cullen, 21st ditto, and 1st bat., at Nagpore.

Ens. J. Ross, 21st ditto, and 2d bat., at Saugora.

Ens. John Bracken, 22d ditto, and 2d bat., at Nagpore.

Ens. J. H. Craige, 24th ditto, and 1st bat., at Muttra.

Ens. F. W. Anson, 24th ditto, and 2d bat., at Almorah.

Ens. T. Seaton, 25th ditto, and 1st bat., at Nussערabad.

Ens. C. S. Barberie, 26th ditto, and 1st bat., at Bhow.

Ens. Geo. Cox, 30th ditto, and 1st bat., at Baitool.

Ens. F. W. Hardwick, 20th Native Infantry and 2d bat., at Bhopalpoore.

March 27, 1823.

1st-Lieut. Sanders to act as Adj. and Quart.-Mast. to 1st bat. of Artil., vice Wood, on general leave.

Ens. H. Beatty, posted to 8th regt. N.I. and 2d bat., to continue to do duty with 1st bat. of regt. until further orders.

Capt. B. Roope removed from 2d to 1st bat. 23d N.I., and Capt. Gough from latter to former bat.

Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 1st bat. 4th N.I., to continue to do duty with 1st bat. 10th N.I. at Barrackpoore, until further orders.

March 29, 1823.

Assist.Surg. J. C. Patterson, 1st bat. 17th N.I., to assume medical charge of 2d bat. 28th N.I. at Dehlee, on the departure of Surg. J. Paterson on sick certificate.

Assist.Surg. John Allan, posted to 2d bat. 28th N.I., and will join it on being relieved from his present duty by the arrival of Assist.Surg. Royle from Scharnpoore.

Ens. S. R. Bagshawe, 1st bat. 14th N.I., permitted to continue to do duty with 2d bat. 11th N.I., at Barrackpoore, until 1st of July.

March 31, 1823.

Deputy Superintend. Surg. J. Brown, posted to the Cawnpore division of the army, and directed to join.

Surg. Geo. Baillie, posted to 2d bat. of Art. Regt.

Ens. W. A. Ludlow to act as Adjut. to Grenadier and Light Infantry companies of 1st bat. 25th regt. N.I., and 2d bat. 29th regt. N.I. detached on service, under command of Capt. Skene, of latter corps.

Ens. F. W. Anson, 2d bat. 24th regt. N.I., permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I. at Benares, until further orders.

Lieut. C. Whinfield, Horse Brigade, to act as Brigade Major to Meerut Division, during absence of Brigade Major Showers, on leave.

April 1, 1823.

Lieut. Wintle, 1st bat. 21st regt. N.I., permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 23d regt. N.I.

Lieut. Ponsonby to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d regt. Light Cavalry, in room of Lieut. Hay, Extra Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.

April 2, 1823.

Ens. M. T. West, 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I., appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt. at Berhampore, until 1st July.

The undermentioned officers, posted to corps in G. O. of 25th ult., are permitted to remain and do duty with the bats. specified opposite to their names, until 1st July.

Ensigns G. D. Cullen, K. B. Hamilton, A. Jackson, and T. Seaton, with 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I.

Ensigns H. Craigie, J. Stephens, and Wm. Souther, with 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I.
Ens. F. W. Hardwicke, with left wing 2d bat. 13th regt. N.I.

Ensigns Geo. Cox and Robt. Macmurdo, with 1st bat. 23d regt. N.I.

April 4, 1823.

The following removals are made in the regiment of Artillery:

2d-Lieut. T. Ackers from 7th comp. 3d bat., to 1st comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. E. Blake, from 8th comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. P. Burlton, from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. E. Hughes, from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. H. N. Pepper, from 2d comp. 2d bat., to 7th comp. 3d bat.

2d-Lieut. E. Madden, from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 8th comp. 3d bat.

Fort William, April 11, 1823.

Surg. R. Tytler, M. D., to perform the medical duties of the settlement of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies, vice Lumsdaine proceeded to Europe.

Surg. Geo. King to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Patna, vice Surg. Procter, appointed Secretary to the Medical Board.

Lieut. J. A. Schallch, 14th regt. N.I., to be Superintendent of Canals in Bengal, and Agent for the preparation of Suspension Bridges.

Mr. A. Scott Farie, cadet, admitted and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Mr. Geo. Smith, and Mr. Julius Jeffreys admitted as Assistant Surgeons.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 9, 1823.

Brev. Capt. J. Wilson, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., appointed to the Hill Bildars during the absence on medical certificate of Capt. Lomas.

April 10, 1823.

Brev. Capt. Smith, Quart.Mast. 2d bat. 25th N.I., to perform the duties of Station Staff at Nusseerabad, during the absence of Brigade Maj. Taylor, proceeding with a detachment on Field Service.

April 12, 1823.

Ens. E. Brackan, 7th bat. 22d regt., permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I. till 15th Oct. next.

Lieut. A. Hodges, posted to 2d bat. 21st regt. N.I. in the room of Lieut. J. Steel, removed to 1st bat.

Brev. Capt. Munro, 2d bat. of 7th regt., directed to do duty with 1st bat. 7th N.I.

April 14, 1823.

Assist.Surg. Smith appointed to do duty in the Artil. Hospital at Dum Dum.

Assist. Surg. Julius Jeffreys attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Fort William, April 18, 1823.

Assist. Surg. John Row, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Nuddenh, and Assist. Surg. E. T. Harpur permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

Mr. Edm. Aug. Blundell, now a writer in the Hon. Comp.'s Civil Service at Prince of Wales' Island, directed to be struck off the list of the Bengal Army.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank.

Infantry. Brev.-Col. and Lieut.-Col. Jacob Vanrenen to be Colonel of a regt., from 7 November 1822, in succession to White, deceased.—Major Edm. Cartwright to be Lieut.-Col. vice Vanrenen, promoted with rank from 1 Jan. 1823, in succession to Hunter, invalided.

24th Regt. N.I. Capt. W. C. Baddely to be Major, from 18 Jan. 1823, in succession to Cartwright, promoted.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. A. Thomas to be Capt. of a company, ditto ditto.—Ens. Philip Deare, to be Lieut., ditto, ditto.

Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Patrick Byres to rank from 7 Nov. 1822, vice Vanrenen promoted.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Burgh to rank from 13 Jan. 1823, vice Griffiths, invalided.

11th Regt. N.I. Major Wm. Short, to rank from 7 Nov. 1822, in succession to Byres, promoted.—Capt. John Oliver, to rank from 7 Nov. 1822, ditto.—Lieut. G. E. Cary, to rank from 5 Nov. 1822, ditto.

15th Regt. N.I. Major H. E. G. Cooper, to rank from 13 Jan. 1823, in succession to Burgh, promoted.—Capt. Arthur Shuldham, to rank from 13 Jan. 1823, ditto.—Lieut. Edw. Nelson Townsend, to rank from 13 Jan. 1823, ditto.

Brevet Rank. The undermentioned officers, cadets of 1807, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from 9th inst.

Lieut. S. L. Thornton, 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. Dick, 28th ditto.

Lieut. D. Hepburn, 5th ditto.

Lieut. Wm. Simonds, 9th ditto.

Lieut. J. T. Lewis, 14th ditto.

Lieut. W. J. Gairdner, 10th ditto.

Lieut. Adam White, 30th ditto.

Lieut. F. Smallpage, 8th regt. L.C.

Lieut. F. Palmer, ditto.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, admitted as a Cadet of Infantry, and Mr. Arthur Wyatt as an Assist. Surg.

Mr. Cadet Dickson, promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Lieut. W. J. Farley, 23d regt. N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign the service.

Assist. Surg. J. N. Rind, appointed Superintendent of the Government Lithographic Press.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 15, 1823.

Ens. C. S. Barberie, 1st bat. 28th N.I., directed to do duty with Lieut.-Col. Boyd's detachment till 1st of Oct., when he will join his proper corps.

Assist. Surg. Tooke, appointed to the Mhairwarrah Local Corps.

April 16, 1823.

Surg. Geo. Skipton posted to 1st bat. of Artil., and directed to assume medical charge of Artillery details at Cawnpore, in room of Surg. Geo. King, appointed to Civil Station of Patna.

Lieut. H. Templer, 2d bat. 4th N.I., doing duty with Lieut.-Col. Boyd's detachment at Dinapore, directed to join his own corps.

April 17, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Holland appointed to act as Adjut. to left wing of 2d bat. 6th N.I., on its separation from headquarters.

Lieut. Wintour, 2d bat. 27th N.I., appointed to perform the duties of officiating Fort Adjutant of Allahabad, in the room of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Hayes, resigned.

April 18, 1823.

Capt. Buckley, 2d bat. 18th regt. N.I., appointed to do duty with wing of 2d bat. 19th regt. at Mirzapore, until 1st October.

April 19, 1823.

Assist. Surg. E. T. Harpur posted to 2d bat. 29th regt. N.I. in room of Assist. Surgeon J. Row, appointed to a civil station.

Lieuts. J. B. Fenton and Wm. Forbes, 23d regt., directed to do duty with 1st bat. at Barrackpore until 15th July.

Capt. C. C. Smyth, 3d regt. L.C., appointed to act as Major of Brigade to the Meywaur Field Force, and to the charge of the Treasury and Post-Office at Neemutch, during the absence on duty of Brigade Major Speirs.

Fort William, April 18, 1823.

Lieut. Geo. Walter, Corps of Engineers, to be Surveyor of Embankments in Bengal, vice Ensign Fitzgerald, proceeded to Europe.

April 24, 1823.

24th Regt. N.I. Ens. Edw. Brace to be Lieut. from 21 April 1823, in succession to Hadaway, deceased.

Quart. Mast Gen.'s Department. Capt. John Smith, from 2d class, to be a Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast Gen. of 1st class, vice Schaleh, appointed Superintendent of Canals in Bengal, and Agent for the preparation of Suspension Bridges.—Lieut. F. C. Robb, from 3d class, to be a Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast Gen. of 2d class, vice Smith promoted in 1st class.—Lieut. J.

G. Drummond, 3d regt. N.I. to be a Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of 3d class, vice Robb, promoted in 2d class.

Assist. Surg. H. P. Sanders, permitted to accept employment as a medical officer in the service of His Highness the Nizam.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Menzies, appointed to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Ramghur, vice Assist. Surg. H. P. Saunders.

Ordnance Commiss. Department. Assist. Commissary Henry Babonau to be Dep. Commissary from 8 April 1823, in succession to Allan, deceased.—Dep. Assist. Com. Christ. Bowman to be Assist. Commissary, ditto.—Conductor Arthur Walker to be Dep. Assist. Commissary, ditto.

Lieut. Welland, Adjut. to Cawnpore Provincial Bat., to command the corps during the absence (for three months) of Lieut. Col. John Gibbs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 21, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Lindesay, appointed to receive medical charge of Cawnpore Infantry Levy as a temporary arrangement.

Assist. Surg. MacGregor, appointed to medical charge of Lieut. Col. Boyd's detachment of Europ. Regt., and Assist. Surg. Forrest to that of Artill. detachment at Dinapore, as a temporary arrangement.

April 23, 1823.

Ens. Thos. Dixon (lately admitted) appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I. at Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. Arthur Wyatt, attached to General Hospital at the Presidency.

April 25, 1823.

Colonel J. Vanrenen, posted to 11th regt. N.I.

Lieut.-Col. C. Fagan, posted to 2d bat. 22d regt. N.I.

Lieut.-Col. E. Cartwright, posted to 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I.

Major W. C. Baddeley, Capt. R. A. Thomas, and Lieut. E. Brace, posted to 1st., and Lieut. P. Deane posted to 2d bat. 24th regt.

Ensign A. Jackson, removed at his own request from 8d to 15th regt. N.I., and posted to 2d bat.

Ensign G. D. Cullen, removed at his own request from 21st to 11th regt. N.I., and posted to 2d bat.

Lieut. Cornish, appointed Adjut. to 4th regt. L. C., vice Barclay, promoted.

April 26, 1823.

Cornet G. J. Fraser, lately posted to 7th Regt., L. C. removed to 4th regt. L. C., at his own request.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Irwin appointed Adjut. to Europ. regt., vice Carleton, proceeded to Europe.

Fort William, May 2, 1823.

Brev. Capt. John Ostliffe Beckett, 22d

regt. N. I., permitted, at his own request, to resign the service.

Brevet Rank. The undermentioned officers, cadets of the season 1807, are promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from 30 April 1823:

Lieut. S. P. C. Humfrays, 18th regt. N. I.

Lieut. J. H. Simmonds, 28th ditto.

Lieut. J. Milne Sim, 11th ditto.

Lieut. W. C. Oniel, 16th ditto.

Lieut. M. Alex. Bunbury, 20th ditto.

Lieut. Jas. Marshall, H. C. Europ. Regt.

Lieut. John Dunlop, 4th regt. N. I.

Lieut. H. F. Salters, 2d regt. L. C.

Lieut. John Angelo, 3d ditto.

Assist. Surg. John Allan, appointed to perform the medical duties of the Northern Division of Moradabad, and to be attached to Mr. N. I. Halhed, Collector and Joint Magistrate of that portion of the District, vice Assist. Surg. A. Davidson permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 2, 1823.

Lieut. J. S. Rotton, removed from 3d to 2d comp. of 3d bat. of Artill., vice Lieut. J. H. Jarvis, from latter to former.

Lieuts. Lewis and Schallch, 14th regt. N. I., removed to 2d bat., and Lieuts. Satchwell and Aitchison to 1st bat.

May 3, 1823.

Ensign Wilton, appointed to act as Adjutant to detached wing of 2d bat. 15th regt.

Fort William, May 2, 1823.

22d Regt. N. I. Ens. Wm. Shortreed to be Lieut. from 1 May 1823, in succession to Beckett, resigned the service.

Lieut. J. R. Ouseley, 30th regt. N. I., to be a Junior Assist. to the Agent to the Gov. General in Saugor and the Nerbudda territory.

May 9, 1823.

Cavalry. Major Arch. Watson to be Lieut.-Col. from 4 May 1823, in succession to Elliott, deceased.

1st Regt. L. C. Brev. Major and Capt. Thos. Shubrick to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. P. Y. Waugh to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet H. L. Worrell to be Lieut., from 4 May 1823, in succession to Watson, promoted.

Brev. Capt. F. Sinalpage, 8th regt. L. C., to be a Major of Brigade on the establishment from 1st prox., to supply a vacancy.

Mr. T. Hare Scott, cadet of Infantry, admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Mr. Thos. Mooney, Riding Mast. of 8th regt. L. C., transferred to Invalid Pension Establishment.

Surg. Geo. Proctor to be a Presidency Surgeon, vice Crawford, nominated to relieve Lieut. Col. Farquhar as Resident at Singapore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 5, 1823.

—Lieut. Birkett, appointed to act as Adj.

to a Treasure Escort of five companies of 2d bat. 5d N.I.

Lieut. Garatin, appointed to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 6th L.C. at Mhow, during absence of Lieut. Interp. and Quart.Mast. Smith, on medical certificate.

May 7, 1823.

Lieut. J. Nash, removed from 1st to 2d bat. 22d regt. N.I., and Lieut. W. Shortreed, posted to former bat.

May 9, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Lindesay directed to afford medical aid to Capt. White's detachment proceeding from Cawnpore to join H.M. 11th drags.

May 10, 1823.

Cavalry. Lieut. Col. R. Clarke removed from 1st to 4th regt., vice Elliott, deceased. —Lieut. Col. W. D. H. Knox, removed from 7th to 1st regt. —Lieut. Col. A. Watson (new prom.) posted to 7th regt. vice Knox, removed to 1st.

Brev. Capt. S. Moody, 4th regt. N.I., to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 1st bat. vice Hapworth, resigned.

May 12, 1823.

Eng. T. H. Scott (lately admitted), appointed to do duty with detachment of recruits for Europ. Regt.

Fort William, May 12, 1823.

H. C. Europ. Regt. Lieut. Geo. Griffiths (now of 7th regt. N.I.) to rank from 1 Jan. 1821, in succession to Coles, struck off. —Lieut. Charles Wilson to rank from 18 Jan. 1822, in succession to Wray, struck off. —Ens. J. P. Riply to be Lieut., vice Coles, with rank from 7 May 1822, in succession to Foster, deceased. —Ens. Geo. Aug. Chichester Stewart to be Lieut. vice Wray, with rank from 11 June 1822, in succession to Ledlie, promoted. —The promotion of Lieut. Geo. Wray to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, as stated in G.O. of 16 April 1823, has not taken effect.

Capt. John McDowell, Commissary of Ordnance, posted to Magazine at Saugor; and Lieut. L. Burrough, Dep. Com. of Ordnance, to that of Mhow.

May 16, 1823.

Cadets of Infantry, Messrs. Edw. Darwall, Wm. Little, Thomas Box, Wm. Anderson, and John Villiers Forbes, admitted, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Mr. Geo. Paxton, admitted as an Assist. Surgeon.

Assist. Surg. B. W. MacLeod, M.D., attached to the Residency at Lucknow, placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Comander-in-Chief.

17th Regt. N.I. Ens. Charles Vincent Wyldie to be Lieut. from 16th May 1823, in succession to Clough, deceased.

Mr. John Christie, Cadet of Cavalry,

admitted and promoted to the rank of Cornet.

May 20, 1823.

Mr. Arch. Bogle, Cadet of Infantry, admitted and promoted to rank of Ensign.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 14, 1823.

Assist. Commissary of Ordnance C. Bowman, posted to the Magazine at Cuttack, vice Allen, deceased.

Dep. Assist. Commissary A. Cameron, attached to the Magazine at Allahabad, to have charge of the Saugor Magazine until the arrival of Capt. McDowell.

Riding Master J. Stephens posted to the 8th regt. L.C. vice Mooney, invalided.

May 19, 1823.

Lieut. G. H. Robinson, removed from 1st to 2d bat. N.I.; and Lieut. C. V. Wyldie, posted to former bat.

Lieut. J. R. Browne, 2d bat. 13th N.I., directed to join and do duty with 1st bat. 23d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

April 3. Lieut. Col. Wm. Elliott, C.B., on account of his health.

11. Lieut. G. B. B. Hetzler, 28th N.I., for one year, without pay, on his private affairs.

May 12. Assist. Surg. E. J. Yeatman, on account of his health.

To Bombay.

March 29. Assist. Surg. Jas. Gordon, for six months, for his health. (Eventually to Europe.)

April 24. Lieut. Bruce Roxburgh, 6th regt. L.C., for six months, on his private affairs.

May 2. Brev. Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 1st bat. 28th N.I., on account of his private affairs.

To Singapore and N.S. Wales.

May 12. Lieut. J. W. H. Turnor, 30th regt. N.I., for twelve months, for the recovery of his health.

To Penang.

May 16. Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 25th regt. N.I., for five months, on his private affairs.

To Penang and Singapore.

March 29. Assist. Surg. Robt. Grahame, Ramghur bat., for four months, for his health.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

April 24. Capt. John Pester, 30th regt. N.I., for his health. (Eventually to Europe.)

To New South Wales.

May 2. Lieut. Wm. Mactier, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 4th regt. L.C., for ten months, for his health.

9. Capt. Edw. Browne, 30th regt. N.I., for twelve months, for ditto, (vid Singapore.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFRACTORY CHIEF IN JYPOOR.

Extract of a Letter, dated Ajmere, March 15, 1823.

"The 8th Cavalry 1st bat. 18th N.I., the Flank Companies of the 1st bat. 25th, and 2d bat. 29th regt. N.I., with a large train of Artillery and four companies of Pioneers, all under the command of Brigadier Knox, are encamped before Lamba (a fort about thirty or forty miles from Nusseerabad), and ready to commence operations.

"Rumour says that the Governor of the Fort (brother to the prime minister of Jeypoor) took every opportunity of thwarting the measures of Sir David Ochterlony in the durbarr, where he has great influence, and that on being remonstrated with, he sent a defiance.

"I do not know how far this report may be relied on, but think it bears a probability of being true.

"The man will not, it is supposed, stand a storm; however, you shall hear the result. If he did not "give in" by this morning, the breaching was to have commenced: but as I have not heard the guns, I conclude the business is settled. The man will, I presume, have to pay the whole of the expenses attending the expedition."

Division Order, Camp Lamba, March 17, 1823.

Brigadier Knox takes the earliest opportunity to offer his cordial thanks to the whole of the troops he has had the honour to command before Lamba.

The fatiguing service so alertly and perseveringly performed by the 3d regt. of Light Cavalry, in closely and successfully patrolling round the place, night and day, reflects high credit upon Capt. Smith, and the whole of the officers and men of that efficient corps.

To Major Baines and the 1st bat. 18th N.I., Capt. Skene, with the flank and Light Companies of the 1st bat. 25th and 2d bat. 29th regt., the Brigadier feels much indebted for the cheerfulness with which so small a body carried on the extensive trench and town duties; but to Capt. Bell and the Artillery, the commanding officer's highest praise is due. To the quickness and precision of its fire, the Brigadier feels well assured the service owes the almost unexampled and unconditional evacuation of so strong a fortification, by a numerous and boasting garrison, in the short space of four hours' open batteries.

In thus recording such happy results, the commanding officer conceives he does the merits of Capt. Bell and his detachment no more than justice, by the most unqualified expression of his approbation.

Capt. Pringle and the pioneers have

performed their arduous and fatiguing duties with their wonted indefatigable zeal, and claim that high applause which have ever distinguished that corps. Capt. Pringle is further entitled to the Brigadier's best thanks, for the skill and activity with which he discharged the important duty of engineer to the detachment during the siege.

It would be a dereliction of duty to omit the exertions of Capt. Wilkie, who escorted four mortars from Ajmere to camp, a distance of forty-three miles, in the almost incredible time of seventeen hours.

The zeal and activity of Capt. Sandys, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, has been conspicuous, and is entitled to the Brigadier's highest approbation; and his best thanks are also due to Capt. Taylor, M.B., and Lieut. Burns, commissariat officer.

The commanding officer is so deeply indebted to the zeal and able advice of Capt. Hall, political agent, that he is at a loss to express in appropriate terms his acknowledgments of that valuable officer's eminent services: he must therefore trust to Capt. Hall to do justice to the Brigadier's feelings on this occasion, when he offers him only his sincere thanks.

The above is a copy of Brigadier Knox's Division Order on the occasion of the evacuation of the fort of Lamba, by the garrison, at one P.M. of the 17th March. At eight A.M. the batteries opened; at eleven the garrison expressed a desire to surrender, if the batteries were stopped. The Brigadier answered, "No: you have deceived once, and shall not have an opportunity of doing so again; so far from the batteries ceasing, more will be constructed; but if you choose, you may withdraw through the town unmolested by our men on duty there, within the next half hour, after which, should you have neglected to do so, no further opening for escape will be allowed." At twelve they unconditionally surrendered, in number 400, having comparatively suffered severely, but deservedly, for their obstinate vapouring. The artillery under Capt. Bell was admirably served, and with great and decided effect. In short, nothing of the kind could have been better managed, and it will no doubt have a general good effect throughout the whole of Rajpootana. Bisson Sing, the kelladar, was obliged to pad the hoof, when he went off for about three koss to a village, where he picked up a horse, which however soon threw him, and broke his collar bone; but considering his treacherous conduct, he no doubt thinks himself fortunate in escaping with his life. The force, it is said, will have to proceed against some other forts; but it is expected that the lesson read to the garrison of Lamba, on the 17th, will ensure their

acquisition without much, if any, trouble. The detachment is animated with the best spirit; and every one, from seeing and experiencing his consideration and kindness, is highly pleased with his respectable and excellent commander.—[*Cal. Jour.*, Apr. 3.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, Calcutta, Monday, 7th April 1823.

[We have extracted the following report verbatim from the India Gazette.]

Prosecution for Libel.

James Silk Buckingham, Esq., *versus* John Pascal Larkins, Esq., John Trotter, Esq., Richard Chichey Plowden, Esq., Thomas Lewin, Esq., and Charles Becket Greenlaw, Esq.

Counsel for the Plaintiff, R. C. Ferguson, Esq., T. E. M. Turton, Esq.; *Attorney*, B. Comberbach, Esq.

Counsel for the Defendants, L. Clarke, Esq., J. J. Pemberton, Esq.; *Attorney*, W. H. Abbot, Esq.

Mr. Turton said, that this case arose out of several libels which appeared in the John Bull newspaper; viz. in a letter signed "Nigel," on the 30th November 1822; in another letter signed "Nigel," on the 2d December 1822; in a letter signed "Sempronius," on the 15th December 1822; in a letter signed "Civili," on the 29th December 1822; in a pamphlet called a "New Year's Gift from a Friend to Banks," on the 1st January 1823; and in a "Catechism" on the 4th January 1823. There were ten counts, to all of which the defendants pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Ferguson rose and addressed the bench.

The crowded state of the court evinced the deep and general interest created by this trial. He feared that he could not satisfy the expectations excited by it, and hoped for his lordship's indulgence, since, owing to an indisposition he laboured under, he felt that he could not acquit himself as he otherwise might. Above all, he had to regret this indisposition on account of his client; but his case, he trusted, was so clear, that that would be of little consequence.

He sought damages for a series of the most atrocious libels ever heard of. The character of his client, Mr. Buckingham, had been before the public for five years. Opinions were divided respecting him, but nothing that he had yet read, none of the calumnious publications he had seen, had made him change his opinion of that person. The defendants were gentlemen of the best character, well known, and highly respected. In private life no persons could be more beloved and esteemed; they had, however, he was sorry to say, permitted the libels complained of to appear, and they abide the consequences. A letter

was sent, requiring the names of the anonymous libellers to be disclosed; this they had refused to do. He blamed them not for this, but it was not for them now to say that they were harshly treated, when called upon to answer with damages for their conduct. Proprietors and editors were liable, and justly so, in damages for libels, that appeared in their publications. He recollected a case mentioned by Lord Erskine. A person had been convicted of publishing a libel; and although a physician's affidavit had been put in, proving that on the day of publication the man was in a state of delirium, and otherwise ill, yet was he condemned to the pillory.

The learned counsel did not approve of the principle being carried to such an extent as this, but he thought that proprietors and publishers should be criminally and civilly liable for libels knowingly published by them, or published through their gross negligence. The first letter of Nigel was not published in consequence of haste or carelessness; the editor did it deliberately, for he kept it by him two whole days for consideration. The letter was dated the 26th of November, and appeared on the 30th, while a notice to correspondents on the 28th and 29th mentioned that it was deferred. If gentlemen chose to embark their property in a newspaper, they were bound to see that the characters of individuals and the Government were not injured in it. It appears that even the editor of the John Bull thought that this letter was not fit for publication in its original state. By altering it, the editor made the production his own: for in his second letter, Nigel accuses the editor of having emasculated his letter. But the first letter of Nigel was nothing to the second by the same writer, which the editor of the John Bull had the audacity to insert!

If these two letters, signed Nigel, were libellous, the proprietors of John Bull were wholly without excuse, and his client was entitled to damages. The first letter had been under the consideration of the editor for several days, and it was the duty of the proprietors to see that on being published it should contain no libel. It was not for them to say that they had no concern with the publications of the editor, since through their negligence he published libels—the work became their own, and they were fully responsible.

The learned counsel then proceeded to shew what the libels he alluded to were, and quoted this passage from the first letter of Nigel.

"If a stranger was to declare in a large party of gentlemen in Calcutta, that the society of this settlement was indifferent who may be admitted a member of it, and that impostors are tolerated in circles where persons of the first honour and cha-

racter meet, he should incur the hazard of being kicked out of the room"—[A very good exordium truly!]"—"I will not venture to assert that the stranger would speak the truth: but I affirm that he might say, with no small degree of justice, that the indulgence of part of this community to unworthy objects, has at times been carried to an improper length. Let me ask, whether in any other society in the world, when a man who has betrayed the trust of his employers, falsified letters, &c. &c. is admitted into the company of gentlemen, until he has satisfactorily cleared up his character. I apprehend, however, that the society will have to submit to such an imputation, unless its leading members step forward and rescue it from the stigma, which will infallibly attach to it, if it supinely submits to the intrusion of any man placed in such a situation."

Here (exclaimed the learned gentleman) is a man held up and pointed out by the finger of this writer, not merely as an object of scorn and detestation, but for the purpose of being branded with infamy! He would not have recommended this plaint to be filed, had it not been for that spirit of persecution and proscription which distinguished the libels. He proceeded to read from the letter of Nigel:

"Let the public feeling be honestly and spiritedly displayed on some public occasion, and its scorn be so manifestly marked, that no further doubt may remain as to the relation in which such a character should stand towards them in future. It will be said, no one likes to be the first to do so harsh, though so just an act: I will admit this unmanly plea to gratify the weakness or indolence of those who may be inclined to urge it. I ask no individual to come forward; I claim only the general voice of an insulted body of gentlemen, and call upon them to express unanimously the disgust which they must entertain. I expect to join in the approaching national festival, and possibly go to the next public ball; am I, and those who think like myself, to be exposed to the intrusion of a man in such a situation? No: it belongs to those who preside at such meetings to admit no persons of exceptionable character; and if, actuated by a sense of false lenity, they forbear to use their power of expulsion, they will neglect the duty which they have engaged to perform."

"If the late discussions in the newspapers have excited such great interest among the established inhabitants of Calcutta, what impression will they not have made on the numerous high minded strangers who have lately joined us? They will doubtless express their astonishment at the felicity of the good people of this metropolis; and think that a tropical sun has melted away all those lofty sentiments

of honour, which are imbibed in the mother country, and destroyed all our faculties of discrimination."

"Some decisive step should at once be taken, to remove the heavy imputation which at present presses upon the character of this society. If the opportunity be lost now, we must henceforth submit meekly to the charge, that we are too supine to select our company, or too weak-spirited to purify it from contamination."

—Nov. 20th.

In this letter the writer seemed cautious not to point out the individual directly;—but the second letter is quite sufficient to do so: charges are made in it of breach of trust and falsifying letters. It is impossible to doubt to whom the second one alludes. All doubt is removed. The first letter called for some interference on the part of the proprietors of the *John Bull*, to deliberate whether their property and character should be entrusted longer to such an editor. If they did not do this, they were neglectful, and answerable through their negligence, for the libels. In the second letter, the quotation itself from Juvenal deserved notice—

*"Quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti
De scelere et fidei violatae crimine?"*

This alone went to shew that his client was the most nefarious villain upon earth. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read:—

"In my last letter, which you have, I confess, amply emasculated, not to mention typical errors, I called upon those parts of the community which assumed the title of gentlemen to discard from their society an intruder into it, who has been convicted of deliberate falsehood, and who has been branded in a public newspaper with the most ignominious epithets, without his being able to repel such unqualified and degrading insinuations. I would fain hope that his appeal will have made the desired impression generally, though if any assertion of the journalist can now be credited, there are some persons who still resist the conviction which has been urged with such close and forcible reasoning confirmed by proofs so fatal to the delinquent."

Nigel (resumed the learned counsel) talks of forcible reasoning. Whether he means his own or not, I cannot tell; but certainly I have not as yet found reasoning in any of his productions. The letter went on:—

"I am compelled therefore to declare, that according to the usages of society, whoever in the rank of a gentleman extends the hand of fellowship to one who has forfeited his title to that appellation, will do well to consider whether he does not incur a risk of contracting a portion of his disgrace."

Here (indignantly exclaimed Mr. F-

gusson) is an anonymous writer who affects to point out to the gentlemen of this society what they are to do, and with whom they are to associate! Take care, says he, such a man is a villain—I denounce him, and if you associate with him, you share in his disgrace!

He then quoted this passage:—

“Let me ask, would any king’s officer venture to introduce the disgraced individual alluded to to the mess of his regiment? I answer, in defiance of contradiction, no. I am satisfied the Company’s army would be equally jealous of their character, and I would ask whether this person will ever dare to boast of the socialities and festivities of Dum-dum? It would be rash to set bounds to the presumption of which we have had such abundant proof, as to answer no, positively, to the last query; but we may easily predict the consequences of a reply in the affirmative. I shall not pursue this branch of my observations further, because the example of those honourable bodies would, it is supposed, be followed by the bulk of the other classes of the community, who stand on the footing of gentlemen.”

Is it possible (continued Mr. F.) to conceive that this writer can be actuated by a public spirit? No: his is a spirit of black malignity. In the worst productions of the worst English journals, I recollect nothing like this. Not content with calling on the king’s officers and those of the Honourable Company’s service to scorn associating with his client, he says the other classes of the community will follow their example. Knowing that Mr. Buckingham was on friendly terms with some gentlemen in the civil service, he also calls specifically upon them to drop the acquaintance. Here is the passage:—

“Supposing, however, that some of the gentlemen of the civil service should profess not to be convinced, or (what is more likely, after what is passed) should, in disregard of conviction, continue their countenance to the unworthy object of their predilection, it would be worth while to consider, whether they would preserve the esteem of their more judicious brethren, or whether the confidence of the Government in their discretion would not be somewhat impaired.”

Said the learned gentleman—A more malicious, detestable, and damnable libel never appeared than this. Not contented, however, with libelling him, the writer says, a proscribed list will be hung up of those who extend the hand of fellowship to my unfortunate client! He (Mr. F.) knew the person who was at the head of the government of this country, and that he would spurn with disdain such an informant.

He did not mean to enter into the Banks and Buckhardt controversies. He

should have found fault with no man for entering eagerly, and even warmly, into these controversies: but no one had a right to dictate to another, and say, you shall discard this or that individual, though you know him to be innocent, and have a regard for him, or you shall be yourself discarded. The letter next, in a manner not to be mistaken, fixes on a respected individual:—

“The noble character of the British merchant is so universally acknowledged and established, that no slight error can effect its excellency; yet we should grieve to see generosity confounded with perverseness, and party spirit usurp a blind dominion over long venerated worth.”

It next proceeds:—

“If, then, it is clear that none of these classes, singly, would tolerate the company of the individual in question, how then, in the name of consistency, can they admit of his presence in their collected society?”

* Nullane perjurii capitis, fraudisque nefandæ Pœna erit!”

Why, inquired the learned Counsel, did he not proceed with the quotation—

—“Abreptum crede hunc graviore cœnâ Protinus, et nostro (quid plus velit ira) necuri Arbitrio.”

Had his client been even to blame, he had, he thought, been punished sufficiently to satisfy this Nigel. But was it possible that such language could be endured? Put it even to the question, that his client had loitered on his way, was it possible that the court would allow him to be treated in the manner he had been by the defendants? His client required, and craved protection, for the law had never touched him. Continues the writer:—

“Let the editor indulge his licentiousness during the short period he is permitted to do so with impunity.—‘Oh prophetic spirit!’ exclaimed Mr. F. which caused a laugh)—“my business is not with that; all I desire is, that I may not be compelled to associate with the journalist of Jerash. As I may be accused of pressing too hard upon one already so miserably discomfited, I must anticipate the charge by saying I do not strike my fallen adversary. I only strive to cast away the carcase.—(Signed)—NIGEL.”—Oh brave Nigel!!

These were the letters of Nigel; the others are nearly as bad, though not so very malignant. Up to the day he had the honour of addressing his Lordship, the other party had gone on publishing libels. The learned Counsel next read from the letter of Civilis:

“The total disregard to truth, honesty, and fair dealing, which now distinguishes and disgraces the Calcutta Journal, might render it necessary and becoming to pass unnoticed any remarks that may come from it. But where the conduct of a

public meeting, like that of Monday last, is concerned, it may be allowed to descend at once to the level of a writer, on whom the vile stigma of *calumny*, *falsehood*, and *ingratitude* has been fixed with a depth of impression which no time can erase."

Towards the conclusion, the same diabolical spirit appears:

"Again I call on the public to judge of a public *journalist*, who can so *grossly*, and *wilfully*, and *maliciously* misrepresent the proceedings of a public meeting. On this man, public attention is at this moment intensely fixed. At this moment, "*falsehood* and *iniquity*," and dark *ingratitude*, have been brought home to him with tremendous effect. Enough has been already published and proved to stamp those who countenance the *Calcutta Journal*, as lost to a just sense of honourable conduct, and I trust the powerful pen of the *Friend to Banks*, which has already covered the '*principal*' with disgrace, will not spare those who, by countenancing, should participate in his disgrace.

"Yours, &c. CIVILIS."

"29th Nov. 1822."

Again, my Lord, the same spirit as was displayed in the letters of Nigel. Indeed, he believed these, and the one he had just read, to be written by the same person. No man on earth, let him put his name to it or not, is justified in writing in such a manner. He would next read another libel, another direct attack on personal character. It was a passage from the letter of Sempronius, published in the *John Bull* of the 15th December:

"Your able correspondents have proclaimed the journalist to be one who, to breach of trust to his employers, has added unworthy deception of the society in which he moves; unfeeling attacks on public and private characters; base ingratitude for kindness shewn to him in circumstances of extreme distress, and the vilest and basest slander of his benefactors, now unable to speak for themselves."

He came now to the libel of the most famed of these writers—The *Friend to Banks*. It hardly stood lower in the scale of calumny to Nigel, but, in the scale of ability and talent, he certainly was superior. Mr. Buckingham had published a defence, which was followed up by the *New Year's Gift* from the *Friend to Banks*. He did not deny any one's right to discuss the subject in dispute fairly and openly, but he denied the right of any person calling upon the public to expel an individual from society. This discussion had not originated with Mr. Buckingham; it began with the *Quarterly Review*. Mr. Buckingham replied in defence to this, and out came a rejoinder in the *John Bull*, consisting of "*The New Year's Gift* from the *Friend to Banks*," and certainly it was the most

ungracious and scurrilous gift he had ever heard of! Says the writer of the gift:

"The stewards of our assemblies have been publicly called upon to decide whether Mr. Buckingham is to be permitted any longer to appear at them. They owe it, I think, to the Noble Marquis about to leave us; they owe it to society and themselves, to come to a speedy decision."

It seems, however, that he did not find the public, nor the stewards of the balls, so zealous in the persecution of Mr. Buckingham as he could have wished. His client, by this writer, had been accused of calling on the army to support him. If Mr. Buckingham had appealed to the army, he deserved the most condign punishment. Such a call would be the most flagitious sedition. But he totally denied that Mr. Buckingham had ever been guilty of any thing that could be construed into such a charge. Yet the friend to Banks continues:

"The language of this man is not merely presumptuous, railing (?), unmanly, but it is absolutely criminal. If he calls on the civil service and the Bengal army to stand by him, as an injured individual, his call is seditious; if he is injured in character, the laws of his country are open to him, and he tells us he is going to them! If he is beaten in argument, the call, if it were even attended to, would avail him nothing. If he make his call, and he does make it in behalf of a *glorious Act*! which not even the hands that first performed it ought to be permitted to undo, he is the man whom I have always taken him to be—wielding the energies of the press for the destruction of our power. He is the public enemy I have denounced him, and I close my notice of him by reasserting, that every lover of his country is bound to withstand and reprobate him—the government of India most signally to punish him."

My Lord (continued Mr. F.), he has been most signally punished, and I hope the friend to Banks is satisfied. The friend thinks he has done his duty: the learned counsel thought he had not done his duty. Were this person unmasked, his powers would be better appreciated. Unmeaning admiration may often mistake the venom of the shaft for the vigour of the bow. Whoever the person was, he had the advantage of being clouded in mystery. Less talent might have done as much mischief. He wished that it were incumbent upon every person to sign his name to whatever he wrote: had that been the case, the persons who libelled his client must have avowed themselves, nor would he have to stand naked and exposed to the shafts of men in masks.

The matter published in the *John Bull* respecting his client, he considered had done much harm. It had worked upon

the fears of the timid, and was calculated to make men forsake his client. He did not believe that the John Bull was patronized by Government: yet if an idea had obtained that it was, the effect must have been obviously injurious to Mr. Buckingham, the opponent of that paper. But he knew that timidity had gone far with some. Men had been afraid to seem to know his client, though they had an esteem for him, for fear of the consequences. These, he hoped were few, for the generality of society were independent and fearless. The public character of his client was open to fair and temperate discussion, but the manner of an argument may be as offensive as the matter. It was inconsistent with the integrity of justice, that Government only should be safe from attack, and private character have no protection.

To conclude: he would call his Lordship's attention to a libel contained in a letter which appeared in the John Bull, as late as the 11th of January 1823, signed "Verus," although the proprietors were informed that this plaint would be filed on the 7th. It was a sort of catechism.

Q. "Who is Mr. Buckingham?"

A. "An artful adventurer, whom the Quarterly Review first exposed to the world, and whom the 'Friend to Banks' has since more completely developed; a vain and impudent puffer up of his own travels, which after all are not his own, but, as the Reviewer and the Friend have clearly shewn, stolen from his fellow traveller; a man who boasts of honesty and fidelity, in the same breath in which he admits breach of trust and fraudulent concealment of character. The eulogist of his own talents and virtues; the base traducer of the good name of others, one who practised the most unworthy piece of deceit on our society, on his arrival here in 1818; and who, only two days ago, held up the late worthy Bishop of Calcutta as sanctioning infidelity and indecency—one who repays kindness with calumny; and, to establish false accusations against his dead benefactors, falsifies documents, and then brings them forward as proof. A man who can assert that he could never obtain a sight of even a copy of a paper, of which he possessed the original; and when obliged to admit that he had the original, gravely wrote that his former assertion as to the copy, was only a 'confused mode of expression, written at night,' which every candid man would see and excuse! A man who replied to a letter styling him 'a villain,' that he was 'notwithstanding' the very sincere friend of the writer; a man who deceived all the English gentlemen settled in Egypt, and by all of whom he has been held up as 'rascal,' 'fool,' 'villain,' 'scoundrel,' as appears by the evidence to his

character in that part of the world, which he challenged the Friend to Banks to produce; a man whose conduct and principles have procured him the honour of being excluded from the first society of Calcutta."

Into which society (said the learned gentleman) it is impossible this verus could ever have found admittance.

These were the libels. Was it possible, he would ask, for the most unblanched character to stand such attack? The defendants might set up that they, as proprietors, were innocent of these libels. On the 9th of November it was a fact that Mr. Buckingham, in a most temperate manner, remonstrated with them. This produced no change. At length, on the 7th of January, his client filed his plaint. The defendants had had an opportunity to plead if they chose, but they wanted twenty days more. The libeller ought always to be prepared with his proof. The defendants had been treated with the utmost fairness and respect. They had nothing to complain of whatever. They stood there in the situation of libellers. It was not merely for damages he applied, but it was absolutely necessary to shew an example to the public. Perhaps the libels might have produced an involuntary bias in a high and respectable quarter, and so have been conducive to the detriment of his client. He did not mean positively to assert this, but perhaps it might have been the case. His Lordship would recollect that the libels had obtained the widest circulation, not only in this country but in Europe. He therefore concluded by expressing his confident hope, that his Lordship would grant the only reparation that remained for the injuries done his client, and fix the stamp of his opinion by the extent of damages.

The examination of witnesses now commenced by Mr. Turton.

Mr. H. Abbot sworn.—Is acquainted with Mr. Larkins' hand-writing. The letter shewn is Mr. Larkins's. Is not particularly acquainted with Mr. Plowden's hand-writing. Received one or two letters from him. Cannot tell whether a letter handed to him is Mr. Plowden's hand-writing or not. Would act upon a letter if brought to him as from Mr. Plowden. Knows Mr. Trotter's hand-writing; the paper handed to him is Mr. Trotter's writing. Knew Mr. Greenlaw before he (Mr. Abbot) was retained for this case; knew the other defendants personally. Had professional conversations about the John Bull paper previously to being retained only professionally. Knew who the proprietors were before he was retained. They were all the defendants excepting Mr. Greenlaw. Some of them have subsequently ceased to be proprietors; was

retained some time in December; cannot be particular as to the day. Does not know who was the editor on the 30th of November. Does not know it from any person since he was retained. Received a letter from Mr. Comberbach; [the reply to this letter was here put in.] Wrote that letter (in reply to Mr. Comberbach's) by desire of his clients. Does not know when Mr. Greenlaw became editor; does not know whether he was editor in the beginning of December or not. [In answer to Mr. Clarke.] If he received a letter from a person in Calcutta, whose hand-writing he did not know, would transact business for him. Knew who the proprietors were, not only by report, but by writing, because he drew up the deed! — (*A laugh.*)

Mr. W. Thacker, sworn and examined by Mr. Turton.—Received the *Travels* in Palestine, of which he understood Mr. Buckingham to be the author, from Messrs. Black, Parbury and Co. in Leadenhall-street.—(a copy produced.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—Has been about four years in Calcutta; arrived in the country after Mr. Buckingham. So far knew Mr. Buckingham that he transacted business with him. Was a subscriber for two or three copies of the *Calcutta Journal*. Believed Mr. Buckingham to have been the editor of the *Journal*.

Peter Paul, sworn and examined by Mr. Turton.—Is a clerk to Mr. Comberbach. Obtained the *John Bull* newspaper of the 22d, 23d, 28th and 30th November, of the 2d and 13th December 1822, and of the 1st and 4th January 1823, from the *John Bull* office, the usual place of their publication. The *New Year's Gift* from the *Friend* to *Banks*, was published in the same manner as any other number of the *John Bull*. Knows his copy of the gift, having a private mark upon it.

George Chinnery, Esq., sworn and examined by Mr. Turton.—Thinks there are two or three letters under the signature of Nigel. Remembers (after glancing it over at the desire of the learned counsel) having seen the letter of Nigel, published on the 30th of November, particularly; was acquainted generally with what passed in the *Calcutta Journal* at that time. Mr. Buckingham he conceived to be the object of these letters. The letter signed *Civilis* being shown to witness, remembers to have seen it before; considers it to refer to Mr. Buckingham. Remembers the letter of *Sempronius* (shown) of 13th December, generally; considered it pointed at Mr. Buckingham; had no doubt of it. Saw the *Catechism* of the 4th of January; considered it to refer to Mr. Buckingham. Remembers the *New Year's Gift* well; had the same opinion of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—Was

intimately acquainted with Mr. Buckingham; knows he was the editor of the *Calcutta Journal*. Remembers generally when that paper was established; was always a subscriber to it. The paper handed to witness, (the paper of the 13th of August, 1822,) is as like the *Journal* as possible.

Mr. Fergusson. "A good likeness!"—(*A laugh.*)

Never heard any reports in circulation before the publication of the libels respecting fraud, and breach of trust on the part of Mr. Buckingham. Attended a meeting where certain documents were produced by Mr. Buckingham to prove his right to papers made use of in his book of travels. Saw an extract from the *Quarterly Review* before the publication of these libels. Does not recollect any charge disadvantageous to Mr. Buckingham, except the accusation of Mr. Banks, that Mr. Buckingham used his (Mr. Banks's) notes in his book. The meeting was in consequence of this. The documents at the meeting were attested by a notary, and the originals produced appeared to Mr. Palmer and the rest of the gentlemen quite true; believes the account of that meeting was published; believes the charges brought by Mr. Banks against Mr. Buckingham were only known to the particular friends of the latter. Does not remember that they were at that time published in the *Journal*. Quite sure that he first heard of them from Mr. Buckingham himself at the meeting. Mr. Clarke ended by putting this question: "If the charges were published in the *Journal*, must they not have become generally known?"

Mr. Chinnery.—"I cannot tell, sir, how many persons read the journal!" (*a laugh.*)

Re-examined by Mr. Turton.—The publication of the charges and other documents before the meeting was not immediately after the meeting, and did not occur, he believed, till some time last year, when the *Quarterly Review* came out. Mr. Buckingham did most completely satisfy him that his own documents were true, and the charges false. This conviction was from an examination of original documents. The other gentlemen present appeared to hold the same good opinion of Mr. Buckingham that he did; believes they all signed their names to the documents. The parties present besides himself, were Sir Charles Doyley, Mr. Palmer, Mr. James Young, Mr. J. Melville, Mr. Calder, Mr. Chastenay, and Mr. Wynch. Can only be positive as to his own signature; believes the others signed; believes they held all the same opinion respecting the documents and Mr. B. Any reports prejudicial to Mr. Buckingham, with the exception of Mr. Banks's charges, he believes sprung from the "*John Bull*."

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—Can only answer and swear to his own signa-

ture; believes the other gentlemen signed; believes they all agreed in good opinion of Mr. Buckingham. The object of the notarial document was to prove Mr. Buckingham's right to certain papers, to prove the truth of what he had asserted, and to falsify the charges of Mr. Bankes.

Peter Stone De Rozario sworn: examined by Mr. Turton.—Is printer of the Calcutta Journal. A paper handed, was published distinct from the Journal, out of the ordinary course (on a Sunday). Certified various papers put in, to be Calcutta Journals.

Mr. Clarke then rose, and entered on the defence. He had the honour, in this case, to be counsel for the defendants. If his learned friend had claimed the indulgence of the Court, how much more did he stand in need of indulgence, but lately arrived in the country, and not so well acquainted with the general discussions out of which the present case arose, as the people in Court. There was not, perhaps, an individual in the country who was not better acquainted with them than himself. He felt that he was pitted against the strength and talent of the Calcutta bar, and was fearful lest his own inability should be ascribed to the weakness of his clients' cause. He threw himself, therefore, on the well-known indulgence of his Lordship, which he knew was never claimed in vain.

He could not do better in beginning his defence, than by quoting a beautiful passage in scripture, applicable, he hoped, to his case. "I will liken him unto a wise man who built his house upon a rock, and the rains descended, and the floods came, and the wind blew upon that house, and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock." He considered the *prima facie* case of his clients strong. Whom was he defending? His clients were gentlemen of the highest character and conduct, and to whom no blame had ever attached. Three of them were gentlemen high in the civil service; two of them were officers of that Court. Is it possible that such persons could be guilty of what is charged against them in the plaint? I am willing to admit that my clients are legally liable for what appears in their paper; and that it was their duty and business to take care that nothing objectionable was published in it. Must there not, then, be some other circumstance than mere malice on the part of the defendants? Who is the plaintiff in this case? The editor of the Journal, who was turned out of the country by Government, as a disturber of the public peace. We know him as a traveller. He has admitted that Burekhardt stamped him a villain! he has admitted that Briggs and Co., of Bombay, threatened him with a prosecution if he did not restore their money. Such was his character in Egypt. What that of the Journalist has been, we shall see by and

bye. Such then is the plaintiff,—such the defendants. He had a right to examine the causes that had led to the discussion—the *quo animo* of his clients—in which he knew there was no malice. But before Mr. Buckingham can be entitled to compensation for injury, he must be proved to have sustained injury. It may be said that he was himself the cause of the discussion, and its consequences; if so, that Court would not grant damages. Mr. Buckingham courted discussion. If a man were to invite persons to commit a trespass upon his ground, it would be no trespass; and he could not sue for compensation for any damage done in consequence of his own invitation.

He would shew his Lordship, that Mr. Buckingham invited scrutiny into his own conduct, and that he was, therefore, himself the author of what happened in the course of that scrutiny. Mr. Clarke here, as well as we can recollect, read an extract from the Journal of the 13th August 1822, we believe, derogatory to the character of Mr. Bankes; expressed himself in laudatory terms of Mr. Bankes, who, he said, was of a most respectable and ancient family, and was descended from the PLAK-TAGENEES. In the Journal of the 14th August, continued the learned counsel, was this passage: "The Editor's attention being fully occupied, as the reader will perceive, with defending himself from accusations which, if unanswered, would prove him to be both a blockhead and a rogue." Mr. Buckingham drew public opinion towards himself by publishing the documents in his dispute with the Quarterly. He dreaded no scrutiny, he said; and even admitted, that if he could not satisfactorily reply to all the charges brought against him, that he should be a blockhead and a rogue! Mr. Buckingham challenged discussion, and it was to be proved that he suffered injury in consequence; at any rate, he had no right to remove his cause from before that tribunal of the public to which he had appealed, into that Court. He had been found guilty by the Court.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—"Have you the record of his conviction?"

Mr. Clarke.—"I have, my Lord, before that Court on whose judgment he had thrown himself—the Public." The learned Gentleman did not mean to enter into justification of all that had been written on the side of his clients, but he would shew that there were good grounds for coming to the conclusions they had arrived at. The charge of breach of trust related to Mr. Buckingham's engagement with the Egyptian-house, in consequence of which he was enabled to visit Palestine.

Mr. Fergusson objected to having evidence that could not be proved; his learned friend must confine himself to the issue.

Sir Francis Macnaghten, we believe,

said, that a defendant could not go to prove the truth of a libel unless he pleaded.

Mr. Clarke would only go into plaintiff's own admissions. Mr. Buckingham admitted that he was the bearer of papers to Bombay, *vis* Palestine. He arrives at Soor, goes from thence to Aleppo, where he was so late of arriving, that Mr. Barber suspected him to be an adventurer; that difference, however, had eventually been made up. From Aleppo he set out for Bombay, where, upon his arrival, Messrs. Briggs and Co. charged him with a breach of trust, and obliged him to pay back to them £300 of the £400 he had received for carrying the letter from Alexandria to Bombay. These were all facts laid by the plaintiff himself before the public. What right had he then to complain, and to come into that court to demand damages? He would now refer to the paper by Burckhardt, entitled "On Buckingham."

Mr. Fergusson protested against the line of defence pursued by the learned Counsel. He would rather sleep in another room, than sit there to hear the Calcutta Journal read from beginning to end.

Sir Francis Macnaghten said it was going further than he had expected. But he did not like to interfere.

Mr. Clarke continued: If a man appeals to the public, and meets a disagreeable result, he has only himself to blame. Mr. Buckingham had no right whatever to carry his cause into that Court, after commencing it in another. He had courted scrutiny.

Sir Francis Macnaghten. "Did he court to be turned out of society and disgraced?"

Mr. Clarke. "If he acknowledged himself a rogue and a fool, my lord, and if the charges against him are proved, it looks very like it."

Mr. Fergusson. "Pray give us now some libels from the Bull."

Mr. Clarke. "I am astonished how a man publishing papers like these—(the learned counsel had read several extracts from the journal, which are not in our notes)—a man courting the severest scrutiny of the press, can complain of harshness and come into this court."

Mr. Clarke now turned up the Journal of 6th March 1829, and read the following passages, as far as we remember, from a letter signed "Lux Talionis."

"Every one who has resided in Calcutta during the last few months, must know to what the author of this paragraph alluded. I say author, and not the editor, for every one is well aware that that miserable and subservient person was only the retainer of the choice and secret information furnished to him from more unexceptionable sources of information, &c."

Shortly after the commencement of the

new year, the talented and authoritative supporters of the decent, religious and sincere John Bull appear to have discovered that the system of filth and personal scurrility which they had supported and patronized, however well calculated for the John Bulls, the Blackwoods, and Beacons of the West, would not suit the honest meridian of Bengal. Their newspaper had dwindled down to the very zero of the circulating scale. Accordingly the scheme was abandoned. The ancient and respectable editor became Emeritus, and retired on his well-earned reward; and a new system was adopted, under which the world was given to understand that a fair and liberal opposition would be maintained, under an accomplished, gentlemanly editor, &c.

The allusions in all this are sufficiently intelligible to every man. How far the meanness and despicable triumph which they evince will be acceptable to those of John Bull's patrons and supporters, whom we may honestly acquit of having instigated the insertion of such offensive and slanderous insinuations, time will show. But if it shall be found that the well known coadjutors of John Bull are supported and encouraged in reviving a system of odious personality, and improving even on the old and disgusting plan, by safely insulting their political opponents with the persecutions or injuries to which these may be exposed from the violence of party and power; in that case, resort must be had in self-defence to the only retaliatory means in the hands of those who are thus subjected to double attack. So long, therefore, as the press is suffered to enjoy any degree of freedom, so long as it is open to the insolent assaults of contemptible underlings, its advantages shall be claimed and freely made use of, by the suffering and weaker party. Let the blame rest where it must rest, with those who commenced this attack with venomous weapons. Let the editor of the John Bull therefore beware how he ventures on the subject again, and how he tempts forbearance to pass its limits. If he compel the aggrieved to speak out in their defence, after this fair warning, and to keep to themselves no longer all that they do know, touching those of whatever class or sex who employ their honourable leisure in catering for the abusive columns, or in pandering for the subscription list of an abusive print, to gratify their private or public malignity, the evil be on his and on their heads," &c.

"And these, my lord," exclaimed the learned counsel, "are no libels!"

Sir Francis Macnaghten. "Bring a cross action."

Mr. Clarke resumed. He maintained that as the journalist had libelled the editor, proprietors, and subscribers of John

Bull, he was not entitled to damages. That the journal had teemed with libels. That it had attacked the church, and the government. (Mr. C. quoted a passage from Lord Kenyon.) He maintained that his clients, in bringing forward and exposing such a character, had done a public benefit; he is not entitled to any damages whatsoever. (*The learned gentleman read remarks which appeared in the journal respecting a sermon and a reverend gentleman. We did not hear distinctly what he alluded to, but after quoting the passage, he exclaimed with warmth*);—"I consider this writer a nuisance to public morals, and it is a happy thing for this society that he has been turned out of the country." The learned counsel submitted whether his clients were liable when the plaintiff had courted public scrutiny—had avowed that infamy attached somewhere, whereupon issue had been joined. Why had not the plaintiff brought an action also against Captain Boog, who it was well known was the friend to Buekhardt, and had in that character reflected severely upon Mr. Buckingham's conduct? Was a man like the plaintiff to enjoy an immunity of slandering persons? As the question stood, was he entitled to damages, and if so, to what amount? He conceived he was not entitled to damages—he had suffered no injury. There were persons to whom the law would not afford protection: such are turbulent and factious writers, who gain a certain celebrity. The public are ever too ready to side with factious writers. The only alternative was to put them down by appealing to their character. (Here the learned counsel quoted Lord Byron at considerable length.)

No laws could have put this man down but those laws of discussion, whose scrutiny he first courted, but from which he had appealed, and come puling to that Court for damages. The learned counsel said that, in the defence he had made, he laboured under the greatest disadvantages. He was perfectly ready to allow that that defence would have been better in any other hands than his own; but no person could enter more sincerely into the case than he had. He had waded through a voluminous heap of papers, from which he had to make the selections he had read that day. They had seen that Mr. Buckingham was a pestilent fellow, and a disturber of the public peace. In order that the real character of this individual should be understood, and his writings appreciated as they deserved, the articles that had appeared in the *John Bull* were written. This was the *quo animo* and not any malice on the part of his clients; and he considered that they were entitled to the thanks of the community for what they had done. If his clients should be cast,

he feared the circumstance would hurt the community much more than them; it would act as a triumph, and a fatal triumph, to the violators of the law and the disturbers of society.

Mr. Clarke concluded by asserting again, that as the plaintiff had brought all the discussions upon himself, and had said that they had not injured his property, he was not entitled to damages. He then sat down. The last portion of Mr. Clarke's speech was delivered with the utmost energy and fluency.

It is impossible for us to do any thing like justice to Mr. Fergusson's reply. It was an unpremeditated and indignant burst of manly eloquence.

So long a speech, and so little to the purpose (without meaning any offence to his learned friend) he had never heard. He meant to have waived his right of reply: but he could not sit silent after the mode of defence pursued by the learned counsel, which he considered an aggravation of the original charge. He thought it should have been for government, after transmitting his unfortunate client, to declare whether the act was right or wrong. But it was too much that his learned friend should have told his Lordship that the government was right in doing so, and that his client was a pestilent fellow, and a public nuisance. This was a mode of defence he was little accustomed to; it was merely repeating over again in that Court, the libels that had already appeared in the Bull. His Lordship was told that the punishment of the libellers would deter the publication of more such infamous productions. That there will be no persons daring enough to publish libels again if they got a verdict! This was the great calamity deplored by his learned friend.

"Instead of addressing your Lordship in mitigation of damages, he justifies the libels! He makes them deliberate acts of 'these high and respectable gentlemen,' that they had tried to hunt down and exterminate his client! That was a mode of defence to which he was quite unaccustomed, and he confidently left it to make that impression upon the mind of his Lordship, which he knew it would not fail to produce.

"I shall not (continued Mr. Fergusson) follow my learned Friend through the long journey made at the expense of Briggs and Co., nor will I take up your Lordship's time with comments on the passages of the book he read with so much pathos, to the great edification, as he no doubt thought, of his hearers. But this I will undertake to say, that it was such a journey as my learned friend would not like to perform for four hundred pounds; for according to all accounts, it was one of great personal peril." The result was that his client had performed his engagement,

for he reached Bombay, and the papers entrusted to him reached Messrs. Briggs and Co. safe, and much sooner than he could have carried them; and Briggs and Co. had no dissatisfaction on that account, since the dispatches answered every purpose for which they were intended. But the fact was, that the Pasha of Egypt levied too heavy duties on their trade, so that it would not yield them sufficient profit; and thus finding the speculation turn out so unfavourably, and hearing that Mr. Buckingham had prepared materials for a book of travels, they wished to take from him half the profits. And was that, then, a transaction for which an individual should be crushed?

With regard to Mr. Bankes—Plantagenet Bankes! the illustrious scion of a famous line of ancestors! he would only recall to his Lordship's recollection the defendant's own evidence, elicited by his learned friend in his felicitous course of cross-examination. His learned friend had taken care to prove to that Court, by the cross-examination of Mr. Chinnery, that nine honourable men were satisfied, after due deliberation, that Mr. Buckingham's statements were true, and that Mr. Plantagenet Bankes had stated falsehoods! So much for the famous Bankes controversy.

With respect to Burckhardt, his client spoke of him greatly too well. He believed Shaick Ibrahim to have been a man of a good heart, to whom Mr. Buckingham had been misrepresented. But if ever there was a calumniator in the world, it was Shaick Ibrahim to his client. Mr. Burckhardt had accused Mr. Buckingham of deserting his wife and family, and leaving them to starve in England; which is known to be an atrocious calumny, no man being more attached to his family: and from all he ever could learn, most deservedly so, no man being more beloved. Had his learned friend, in all the numerous extracts he had read from the Calcutta Journal, read one having private calumny for its subject? Not a word—nothing of the kind! But his friend Mr. Clarke, for the solitary expression of "subservient," which was applicable to public conduct, thought it justifiable for a few powerful men (if they be so) to unite and combine for the purpose of hunting down Mr. Buckingham, and proscribing all who would countenance him, than which nothing is so repugnant to English law, and abhorrent to the spirit of Englishmen. Nothing that had been advanced could go in mitigation of the offence. He did not believe that the proprietors of the John Bull would have themselves given circulation to the libels, though their counsel had deemed proper to dwell so much upon them. He left his client's case entirely in his Lordship's hands, and trusted that, for

the most atrocious libels ever heard of, his Lordship would grant such damages as would mark the sense of the Court, and teach the people of this country that the doctrines of his learned friend were not to be practically illustrated with impunity.

Sir Francis Macnaghten then briefly delivered his opinion. He would not enter far into the subject. It did not appear that there was malice on the part of the proprietors of John Bull, but they were answerable for the malice of others. That the plaintiff was entitled to just damages was undeniable. That he had suffered no special damage, was avowed—and special damages accordingly were not claimed. To his Lordship's mind there was no question of the malice of the writers in the John Bull towards Mr. Buckingham. It was true Mr. Buckingham had appealed to the public: but he did not apply to be expelled from society, and his friends to be proscribed. Really, to his Lordship's mind, they were most malicious libels; he could not speak of them without horror. If he considered Mr. Buckingham had suffered in his newspaper, or in his mind, his Lordship would award him the most ample and exemplary damages; but as special damage was not pleaded, he did not consider heavy damages necessary. Concluded his Lordship—Let the plaintiff have a thousand rupees damages, and costs.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP.

In pursuance of an intention of the late Archdeacon Loring, partly indeed carried into effect a very short time previous to his own lamented decease, it has been proposed to shew some mark of respect to the memory of the late Right Rev. Dr. Middleton, the first Protestant Bishop in India. To this effect, the clergy were invited to subscribe towards the cost of a monument, to be erected in the cathedral church of St. John, Calcutta. The sum collected will be remitted to the Lord Bishop of London, or of Llandaff, to be applied to that purpose; a similar remittance having been made by the Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay.

It was further proposed, that subscriptions be respectfully received from such of the laity as may be disposed to concur in this mark of respect to the memory of our late diocesan. The Rev. J. Hawtayne will receive names and subscriptions.—[*Cit. John Bull*, March 19.

A subscription has been opened at Calcutta for a monument to the memory of the late Bishop. It was at first confined to the clergy, but is now submitted to the laity at that Presidency. A liberal collection for the same object has been made at Bombay, and remitted to the Bishops of London and Llandaff, to be applied to the

expenses of any monument which they and the other friends of the deceased may approve of placing in the cathedral church of St. John's at Calcutta.

The eminent qualities of the late Bishop could not but be known and appreciated by the inhabitants of the Madras provinces as well as in the sister Presidencies. Here also his piety and eloquence have awakened the devotion and gained the hearts of numerous congregations; here too his liberal charities have gladdened the distressed, and have extended the means of instruction to the poor and the destitute. The memory of such a man, the first Protestant Bishop of India, will not, it is hoped, remain unhonoured, where it has not been found difficult to perpetuate, by costly testimonies of public approbation, the remembrance of many persons in various walks of life.

If a sufficient sum were subscribed, an appropriate monument of sculptured marble might record, in the principal church at this Presidency, the grateful remembrance which we cherished of our late diocesan, or it might be appropriated to the endowment of such a number of scholarships as the amount would provide for: the children to be boarded, clothed, and taught at the school of the Mission of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at Vepery. If the sums subscribed should be too small to provide for either of these objects, it might then be remitted to England, as a contribution in aid of the purpose before stated of erecting a monument at Calcutta.

Subscriptions will be received by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, and by the house of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and a meeting of subscribers will be hereafter convened to determine on the appropriation of the money to some one of the purposes above suggested.

Communications of the sentiments of subscribers in the interior, as to the most eligible of the plans stated, will be gladly received, and taken into consideration at the meeting.

Subscribers.

The Hon. G. Stratton, Esq.....	Rup. 100
The Hon. Sir C. E. Grey	100
The Hon. Sir W. Franklin	100
The Venerable the Archdeacon	200
R. Clarke, Esq.	100
J. M. Strachan, Esq.	80
J. Gwatkin, Esq.	70
R. J. Hunter, Esq.	50
J. Goldingham, sen., Esq.	70

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, March 27.

We understand that the amount subscribed towards the expense of the monument in memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, is 2,500 sicca rupees, though the number of subscribers is not so great

as might reasonably have been expected. The money is about to be remitted to the Lord Bishop of London, to be applied to this purpose. We doubt not that the inscription will render ample justice to the character of one of the most distinguished prelates of the English hierarchy.—[*Cal. John Bull*, April 23.

CALCUTTA DIOCESAN COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

On Monday last (April 10) the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge held a Quarterly General Meeting, the Rev. T. Thomason in the Chair; when, after the transaction of the other business, the following gentlemen were elected subscribing members of the Society:

F. A. Newton, Esq.,
F. Brightman, Esq.,
Hon. James Elphinstone,
Rev. W. Parish,
Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq.,
R. W. Poe, Esq.

In their school department, the Committee resolved to open immediately the new school, adjoining to St. James's Church, to be called "St. James's School." This school was founded by the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta out of a sum of money bequeathed to his Lordship by the late Capt. Oakes for charitable purposes; and the site, consisting of two beegahs, was liberally granted by the Supreme Government, and settled by a deed of gift on the Bishop of Calcutta and his successors. The Diocesan School Committee have voted a sum of 2,000 sicca rupees for the completion of the school and premises; the ground will be surrounded by a balustrade similar to that of the church, and the salary of the master will be temporarily defrayed from the funds of the committee; it is intended for the instruction of the poor children without distinction, who may wish to avail themselves of its benefits.

The Diocesan Committee have just published their sixth annual Report, in which a deserved and just tribute is paid to the memory of the late Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta; and as the nature and objects of the Parent Society, by far the most ancient of the kind existing, are not so generally and fully known in this country as they deserve to be, we shall take some notice of the Committee's Report, as well as of the Society's general proceedings.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, April 10.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Among the very many and very great improvements which have been rapidly, though silently, in progress in this famed city, there is not one which reflects more credit on its projectors, than the strand which is forming on the banks of

the river. There is now an open clear space of about fifty feet from the bank to the walls of the adjacent houses. This extends, we imagine, perfectly uninterrupted for a mile and a half. At certain distances large puckah drains communicate with the river. The sameness of appearance is relieved, not only by the occasional intervention of the Ghauts, but also from the spaces between them being in some places plotted with grass, and in others having a strong wall erected. The former has a most pleasing aspect from the river; while the latter, we imagine, is the more secure method of preventing the encroachments of this rapid stream. We believe these walls are built in a perpendicular line, or at all events with a very small inclination towards the bank. We would suggest, on any such future occasion, the wall to be built concave, as is the case with the beautiful new stone wharf at the Custom-House in London; and which is considered the best means of overcoming the pressure of the earth against it.

The completion of this useful and ornamental work is in rapid progress; we need hardly say that previous to the commencement of it, nothing could possibly be more offensive than the banks of the river: this nuisance is now removed, and if the immediate inhabitants are more indebted to the instigators of this improvement, still the whole body of Calcutta owe them gratitude for their exertions.

The erection of wharfs on this strand we hope yet to see, and refer our readers to a letter in the paper of this day on the subject. A few wharfs of the kind there recommended would indeed render the strand complete; and when we take into consideration what has been done, we have no doubt but that, for the future, every thing which is proved likely to produce public benefit will at least meet attention. —[*Cal. John Bull*, May 7.]

Gas Lights.—The warehouse of Mr. Bathgate, the ingenious chymist and druggist in Old Court House Street, was on Tuesday night brilliantly and beautifully illuminated with gas light, almost the first display, we believe, of this ingenious and valuable invention in India. Crowds of the better description of natives flocked round the place, expressing their admiration at the beautiful contrivance. Englishmen cannot see such a spectacle in these remote parts of the world, without indulging for a moment an honest feeling of pride and exultation, on reflecting that they are both the discoverers and propagators of all those inventions of unquestionable utility, which in our own times have exhibited palpable conviction of the value of art and science, to tribes of nations who scarce knew the names of our sires and grandsires. We hope to see the use of the gas lights become soon very

general. Several apparatus have already been brought from England, and as coal and oil are abundant in Calcutta, there can be no difficulty in their application. Independent of the illumination of the streets, gas lights are peculiarly suited for large manufactories, warehouses, and churches. In adverting to this subject, we might take the liberty of suggesting to our compatriots the Hindus, that as the great body of the inhabitants of this province are worshippers of Siwa and Durga, one of whose most distinguished emblems is flame, gas lights might be applied with equal taste and advantage in the illumination and decoration of their temples. In the same manner, had we been conducting our labours at the sister Presidency of Bombay, we should by all means have recommended the extinction of the sacred fire of the Parsees, and the immediate substitution of the gas lights, and we should not despair in a very short time of bringing that very sensible and calculating people to our way of thinking. —[*Beng. Hurk.*, March 20.]

KING OF OUDE'S MUSICAL PARTY.

We learn from Lucknow, that on Friday the 28th Feb. his majesty the King of Oude gave a magnificent musical party to the Resident, and his family and suite, to the officer commanding the military at the cantonments, and all the European gentlemen and ladies of Lucknow and its neighbourhood. On this occasion, for the first time, his majesty and some branches of the royal family, his prime minister, &c., were entertained with European vocal music, in a style of excellence which his majesty appeared to appreciate very highly, as appeared by his warm expressions of gratification and satisfaction.

The patronage which his majesty has of late extended to music, as well as other branches of the fine arts, demonstrate the liberality of his heart and the refinement of his taste. —[*India Gazette*.]

THEATRE ON BOARD THE ROYAL GEORGE.

Royal George.—By permission of the commander, and under the patronage of the ladies on board the Royal George, the gentlemen amateurs of the sock and buskin will perform Goldsmith's celebrated comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*.

Dramatis Personæ.

<i>Sir Charles Marlowe</i> ,	Mr. Wyatt.
<i>Hardcastle</i> ,	Mr. Treherne.
<i>Young Marlowe</i> ,	Mr. Buttivant.
<i>Hastings</i> ,	Mr. Baillie.
<i>Tony Lumpkin</i> ,	Mr. Melassez.
<i>Digory</i> ,	Mr. Baker.
<i>Mrs. Hardcastle</i> ,	Mr. Carr.
<i>Miss Hardcastle</i> ,	Mr. Hawkes.
<i>Miss Neville</i> ,	Mr. Thorald.

Stingo, Rogers, Ralph, Gregory, Tom Tynt, Jack Sling, Tom Tickle, Jeremy, and Mai Muggins, by Soldiers.

The Opening Address written by Mr. Gibson, and spoken by Mr. Buttivant; the Scenery and Decorations by Messrs. Barton and assistants; Machinery by Messrs. Attwater and Seymour; the Dresses by Madame Zimmerman from Paris; the Music expressly selected for the occasion by Signor Stuartini and Cranelogochi.

The Doors to open at half past six, and to commence at seven.

Carriages to set down at Larbourn-street, and take up at Larbourn-square.

Children in arms and dogs not admitted.

Box-Office open from ten till four.

Address.

While tost and buffeted by waves and winds,
We often cast a lingering look behind,
Our thoughts still wander and our wishes roam
To that dear spot, we joy to call our home;
But borne far off by destiny's decree,
Our wishes for friends we cannot hope to see;
And our vex'd souls, by disappointment riven,
And from all bright and pleasing prospects driven,
Turn here and there down-weighted by their clay,
And know not how to drive the hours away.
Here in a wooden pent-house we're confined,
The sport alike of stormy waves and wind;
The jarring elements around us shew
That, even in nature, joy is mixed with woe.
Since, then, without no pleasure can we find,
Unto each other let us still be kind;
Like one great family together live,
And from each other happiness receive.
One in our pleasures, one in all our cares,
One in our hopes, and one in all our years;
In pleasing labour we'll spend the day,
And thus we'll while the weary hours away;
But most amusements by long use get stale,
And even at last must still prevail.
Variety is charming, says the poet,
And so say I, and we I think will shew it:
But how to do this, let me know, I pray!
Nothing so easy—why get up a play.
A play! a play! why now I'm sure you're raving.
Who thus would think of Neptune's fury braving?
The very monsters of the vast deep
In vengeance rise, up from their beds would leap,
At such invasion of their territory.
As ne'er before was heard of, even in story.
No! keep the Drama far its proper place,
By no means thus the sacred art disgrace,
And tire the audience by your declamation
Of tedious rant, and such like boisterousation.
Pardon me, Sir; nay, now you're too severe,
Think of the end for which we here appear.
'Tis to amuse ourselves and audience too,
Not to be quiz'd by critics such as you;
Remember that we're young upon the stage,
Not like the veterans of a riper age;
But diffident, alive to praise or blame,
Even tho' we seek amusement more than fame;
So let our errors in good-will be drown'd,
And thus our wishes with success are crown'd.
But what if gentlemen find much to blame,
Why there's the ladies, we make sure of them;
'Tis woman's part to soothe man's anxious mind,
To cheer his drooping spirits and be kind;
'Tis lovely woman props up virtue's cause,
Assists the weak, and gives to honour laws.
As when the sun, the clouds auster'd riven,
Sheds his bright rays on'er earth, and sea, and heav'n,
All nature seems to wear a golden hue,
And prospects bright on all sides meet the view;
But when again the envious clouds do rise,
And hide his rays from our admiring eyes,
All nature seems in sombre garb array'd,
And what was bright before appears to fade:
So 'tis with woman, when she smiles we see
All objects bright and link'd in harmony;
Our heaviest cares she into mirth beguiles,
And cheers our spirits by her witching smiles.
Where'er we look new pleasures we can find,
And sweet tranquillity reigns in the mind:

Her smiles withdrawn, we lose our glimpse of day,
And short-liv'd joy now withering dies away.
Since, then, our joys from woman's smiles arise,
We'll read our doom, fair ladies, from your eyes.
Like beacon lights they'll lead us on our way,
And in our guides in all we do or say.
Ye sons of Mars whose hearts beat high for fame,
And in war's field who seek to earn a name,
Blest may ye live in India's burning clime,
May Britain's valour live to latest time.
Britannia's soldiers have great glory won,
Led by the genius of a Wellington.
Let this example ever be your guide,
Who oft by want and adverse fortune tried,
Shew yourselves Britons in your deeds of arms,
In courage cool, unmov'd in war's alarms,
And you, brave sirs, Old England's richest gem,
The brightest glory in her diadem,
Who oft have taught our foreign foes to yield,
And long have been our bulwark and our shield;
Though Nelson now no longer braves below,
Tis ocean's tide and England's ancient foe;
What though he now to regions bright has gone,
Cover'd with laurels which he nobly won,
Still let his spirit guide you o'er the waves,
In peace be gentle, and in war be brave;
Smile on our efforts, dissipate our fears,
For England and the Royal George three hearty
cheers!

[Cal. Gov. Gaz.]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The following intelligence, extracted from a letter dated Fyzabad, March 27, 1823, may be interesting to our sporting readers:

"I have just returned from the Terai, where I was engaged in a party for thirteen days, looking after tigers. The return of killed and wounded were seventeen tigers, fourteen bears, and three buffaloes, besides deer, hogs, storken, and partridges without number.

"My elephant behaved very well, and gained so much credit, that she was esteemed the best of the party. A large male tiger charged her, and left the mark of three paws upon her; he would, probably, have injured her very materially, had not a well-timed ball from P.'s gun taken effect in the shoulder of the infuriated assailant, just as he was springing upon her, and thus prevented the use of his teeth. She was not in the least dismayed, but faced her antagonist immediately, and seemed pleased to see him laid prostrate at her feet. One pat must have been very hard, for the place is still much swollen and very painful."—[Cal. Jour.]

FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

Two natives, a man and a woman, fell sacrifices to the severity of the lightning on Sunday afternoon last, about five o'clock. The former was the grandson of the proprietor of the house in which the accident happened. He was sitting in a room looking towards the east, when he received a violent shock, which threw him down, and rendered him senseless, till he died; which did not take place for three hours after. The woman was walking across the area, which usually obtains inside the houses of respectable natives. This area was covered with straw in a co-

nical shape. The lightning entered at the top, and burnt a bamboo for about eight inches, it had then run along the bamboo for about four feet, splitting it to that point; when being immediately over an iron rod, which was fastened to a cross bamboo, about three feet beneath the former one for the purpose of hanging a lamp on, it left the bamboo for the iron, and the unfortunate woman happening to be just passing under the rod at the time, it struck her, and killed her on the spot. Another person who was sitting in a room immediately over that in which the man was killed, felt a severe shock, and has a small mark on his left breast, resembling that of a blister occasioned by heat, after it has burst.—[*Cal. John Bull, May 6.*]

Further particulars of the state of the bodies of the individuals killed by lightning on Sunday evening.—On a view of the bodies, that of the woman presented the following appearances. The clothes were burnt from head to foot, with the exception of here and there an entire patch which had not even the appearance of being singed. The body was much swollen about the thorax and abdomen, and was becoming rapidly putrid; the eyes and tongue shewed the like tendency; and upon the whole the body appeared more advanced towards that state than in common instances. The lightning seems to have struck the head on the left side, from the crown downwards. The concussion must have been great, as there had been a considerable discharge of blood from the ear; the hair was singed, and in some parts peeled off; the skin on the body generally was much burnt, and some parts so much so, as to leave the flesh bare. The whole body was straight, and stiff in a high degree, as if a person had been, when in the erect posture, struck instantaneously stiff as well as dead, and had in this state fallen like a felled tree or post. On attempting to bend the limbs, they were so stiff as to resist a much greater force than would have bent those of a subject dying of the more common diseases. The young man who was killed at the same time suffered much less externally as the lightning seemed only to have injured his neck, left shoulder, breast, and arm. A black mark or discoloration of the skin was all that could be perceived. The corpse, however, like that of his fellow sufferer, was rapidly going "the way of all flesh," and presented an awful and melancholy spectacle of the shortness and uncertainty of human life. How very applicable, therefore, to our situation in this climate, and necessary is the repetition of that part of the litany, "from lightning and tempest, &c." The limbs in this case were as rigid and inflexible as in the other subject, although less swelled. The latter, indeed, looked as if the body had been half-roasted in a fire, and the skin ready to burst.

On going to the house where the accident occurred, a third person was shown, who had been very slightly and partially struck on the left arm and breast. No further injury was done, however, than the skin being a little scorched or torn, and the patient's feeling was, as if all his flesh had been dried up. Three circumstances are remarkable on the present occasion, and worthy the notice of medical men and philosophers.

1. Instead of the limbs and body being flexible and supple, as is said to be invariably the case after death by lightning, the reverse was their condition.

2. Instead of bodies keeping for days without any tendency to putrefaction, these were rapidly approaching to it; in fact, it was far advanced.

3. From the father's account, as well as that of others, it would appear, that several persons, who were lying in the same place, and nearly in a line, and in contact with the man who was killed, were not hurt; but that the lightning attacked them alternately; or, as has been proved when a portion of the fluid strikes a man,—a second portion of the same will not strike the man who stands immediately close to him; because there is always a repulsion between bodies electrified the same way.

Thus a person may be interposed between two bodies of electricity or lightning, or two bodies thus electrified, and escape unhurt.—*Ibid. May 7.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NATIVE.

Yesterday morning, the Curwan attached to the premises of Messrs. Toulmin and Co., the respectable chymists in the Durrumtollah, was found dead, on the spot where he usually slept. When called, he had the appearance of being asleep; but the efforts of his fellow servants to rouse him being ineffectual; Mr. Toulmin was called, who instantly bled him in his arm. The blood flowed rather freely at first, but soon ceased. Mr. Toulmin then endeavoured to apply electricity; but from some unknown cause not a spark could be obtained. It is imagined that some peculiar state of the atmosphere was the cause, as the machine had been in use the evening before, when it had produced all the effect expected from it.

It appears that the man was seen alive at four o'clock in the morning; but tipsy; at six he was found dead. The body was opened and thoroughly examined by a medical gentleman; but we have not yet heard the result. When seen by the coroner he had still all the appearance of being in a calm sound sleep.

This description of death is by no means an infrequent one among the natives, nor have we ever been enabled to obtain any satisfactory account of the immediate

cause. The stomach is generally found empty, or containing alone a viscid fluid. It has been frequently in evidence, that when death has ensued in this way, that the unfortunate individual has been no further intoxicated than what is usually termed tipsy. We imagine there must be some particularly noxious property in the spirit; although how it acts we never could learn. The coats of the stomach never appear injured, nor has there ever been any evident local affection immediately arising from the spirit.

Apoplexy has been usually considered the immediate cause; and on the above occasion the head has been opened, to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain it. From the circumstance happening on the premises of a chymist, it might be supposed that the unfortunate man had taken some deleterious drug unknown to any one: but there is not the slightest reason to suppose any such thing; moreover, the circumstance of his having been seen tipsy, combined with the frequency of these casualties, entirely removes all suspicion of such a thing having occurred.

An inquest is, however, summoned to be held on the body.—[*Cal. John Bull*, May 17.

MORTALITY ON BOARD THE CARMO.

An alarming report was transmitted to Government some days ago, stating that a dreadful mortality had occurred on board the Portuguese ship *Carmo*, just arrived from Macao, twenty-two lascars and six sepoys having died between Malacca and the Sand-Heads. Under the impression that this mortality arose from contagion, Mr. Grant, the assistant marine surgeon, was deputed by Government to proceed down the river to the ship to investigate the causes of so many deaths, within so short a period. It appears that the disease was not of an infectious nature; the men who died had been attacked suddenly with universal languor, and great debility in the joints, and expired in a few days. The medical report of the officer on deputation will no doubt contain a full and explicit account of the circumstances of the case. [*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, April 24.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

Nagpore.—By a letter from Nagpore, dated the 27th Feb., we learn that the H. C. E. Regt., has enjoyed excellent health, since its arrival at that station. There are only thirty-five men in the hospital, and the regiment is now nearly 1,000 strong.

The weather here has been cold for the last few days, without rain. The station continues healthy.—[*Cal. John Bull*, March 10.

Rungpore, 2d April, 1823.—“I am sorry to say that our prospects (in indigo) bear a

sorry hue for...high inland particular, and all for want of rain, as hardly any has felt this year, and what has, has scarcely laid the dust. We have had of late, and still continue to have dreadful hot weather, and constant dry gales from the south and west, and in fact every kind of vegetation is completely parched. The indigo season is so far broke in upon us, I am sadly afraid we cannot expect to do much, as all must depend on slight showers in July and August; and a slight inundation in those months, particularly for those whose factories are situated on the banks of rivers.—[*Ibid.* April 29.

Calcutta.—About eight o'clock on Thursday night we had a most delightful north-wester. Neither the wind, thunder, nor lightning were so strong as is generally the case, after so long an interval as has lately occurred; but the rain fell in torrents, and has had the effect of cooling the air very considerably; and what is at least equally pleasing and grateful, it has effectually laid the dust for a day. On this latter subject we shortly purpose making some observations, with the view of calling public attention to the ill effects, as to health, comfort, and expense, of the roads not being regularly watered, on some public and systematic plan. For the present we shall only say, that the clouds of dust which during the S. W. Monsoon sometimes almost obscure Calcutta, are not exactly consistent with the character for luxurious enjoyment, which, with how much truth we will not venture to say, the inhabitants of this city are charged withal.—[*Ibid.* May 5.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 5. *Marquis of Hastings*, Barclay, from Portsmouth 32 Oct. and Madras.—7. *Circassian*, Wasse, from London 15 Oct.—12. *Royal George*, Biden, from England 11 Dec.—27. *Carron*, MacCarthy, from Bombay 14 March.—May 1. *Bombay Merchant*, Hill, from the Persian Gulph, Bombay, and Madras.—2. *Woodford*, Chapman, from London 6 Nov., Cape, and Madras.—10. *Kent*, Cobb, from London 8 Jan.—11. *General Kyd*, Nairne, from London 9 Jan.—15. *Westmoreland*, Coulter, from Liverpool 10 Dec.; and *Tymandra*, Wray, from London 16 Dec.—17. *Ogle Caulte*, Pearson, from London 11 Dec.

Departures.

April 10. *Resource*, Fenn, for London.—22. *Exmouth*, Evans, to complete her cargo for London.—23. *Clydevale*, Mackellar, for Liverpool.—May 11. *Bombay*, Parker, for Madras and Bombay.

Loss of the Brig Caldez.—The *Amboyna*, from Port Jackson, brings ac-

counts of the loss of the brig *Colder*, Capt. P. Dillon, late of Calcutta, at the Coal River of that colony in the early part of February last, no lives lost: the vessel had proceeded under charge of the chief officer, in ballast, from Port Jackson, to bring timber from the Coal River.—[*Cal. Paper*, April 23.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 1. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. Fred. Patterson, of the Aurungabad Division, of a daughter.

5. At Hansi, at the house of Lieut. Col. Skinner, the lady of John Stephen Boldero, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

12. At Muttra, the wife of Qr. Master Serj. Philby, of the 5th Lt. Cav., of a daughter.

15. At Mhow in Malwa, the lady of Capt. G. Casement, of a son.

16. On board her budgerow, near Diuapore, the lady of Dr. Campbell, H.M. 87th regt., of a daughter.

20. At Agra, Mrs. Wm. Campbell, of a daughter.

21. At Cawnpore, the lady of H. G. Christian, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— At Bankipore, Patna, Mrs. Jessy Gray, wife of Mr. Wm. Jas. Gray, of a son and heir.

25. The lady of Capt. E. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. C. Doucett, of a son.

28. Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a son.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Shawe, C.B., 87th regt., of a son.

— The lady of C. Smith, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

29. The lady of E. S. Ellis, Esq., of a daughter.

31. At the Presidency, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a son.

April 1. At Chowringhee, at the house of the Hon. Mr. Fendall, the wife of Capt. Fendall, of a son.

2. The wife of Mr. John Rebeiro, of the Judicial Department, of a son.

4. At Muliye, the lady of Lieut. T. B. P. Festings, of a son.

— At Bamandee, the lady of E. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. H. B. Henderson, of a daughter.

— At the house of her mother, Mrs. Gonsalves, in the Durrumtollah, Mrs. G. Scott, of a daughter.

8. Mrs. T. Rutledge, of a daughter.

9. Mrs. R. Sansum, of a daughter.

10. The lady of J. W. Carrol, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

11. Mrs. Dow, of a son.

— Mrs. J. Vallante, of a son.

13. The lady of Hugh Fergusson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Paittyghur, the lady of Capt. Fagan, Dep. Paym. Rajpootanah Force, of a son.

16. Mrs. E. Barret, of a daughter.

17. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Col. Baldock, commanding the 1st bat. 25th regt., of a daughter.

18. At Goruckpore, the lady of F. Currie, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of Lieut. J. L.

Jones, 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I., of a son.

19. In Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. J. A. Hodgson, of a daughter.

— At Birjytollah, the lady of Rich. Turner, Esq., of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. Bowser, Assistant Master, Military Orphan School, Alipore, of a son.

— At Siharunpore, the lady of G. B. Francis, Esq., Assist. Surg., of a daughter.

21. At Cawnpore, the lady of George Reddie, Esq., Superint. Surg., of a son.

22. Mrs. Simon D'Cruz, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Urquhart, of a son.

23. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Major G. H. Gall, of a son.

25. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Wm. Gee, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. B. D'Cruz, of a daughter.

— At Dacca, the lady of John Drew, Esq., of the H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Arrah, the lady of Wm. Lambert, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

28. On the Government Hill, at Singapore, the lady of Capt. Flint, R.N., of a daughter.

29. The wife of Mr. R. Locken, of the Hon. Comp. Marine Service, of a son.

30. Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a son.

May 3. The lady of Jas. Weir Hogg, Esq., of a son.

9. At the house of Lieut. Col. Paton, Chowringhee, the lady of John Crawford, Esq., Resident at Singapore, of a daughter.

12. Sarah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Churcher, of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. Boezalt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At the house of Henry Wm. Droz, Esq., Commercial Resident at Cassimbazar, Major George Swiney, of the Bengal Artillery, to Maria Arabella, eldest daughter of Alex. Haig, Esq., of Marlbro' Buildings, Bath.

19. At Patna, Mr. J. J. Auger, jun., to Mrs. Josephine F. Arnold.

27. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, J. B. Gardner, Esq., to Miss, Eliz. Wright.

April 5. At the Cathedral, F. P. Strong, Esq., to Miss O'Brien.

5. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J.

Parson, Henry P. Lovelace, Esq., H.M. 16th regt. Drago. (Lancers), to Louisa Cleveland, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Garnett, M.D., of Great Marlborough-str.

9. At Bareilly, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Lieut. and Adjutant I. C. Maclean, of Gardner's Horse, son of Alex. Maclean and Lady Margaret Maclean, of Keith House, Haddington, Scotland, to Miss Jane M. Hall, second daughter of Major Thos. Hall, commanding Bareilly bat.

10. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Welby B. Jackson, Esq., to Miss Catherine Hungerford.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, Simon Fraser, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella Sarah, eldest daughter, and on the same day, Joseph Alex. Dorin, Esq., of the same service, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Paton, Esq., Senior Merchant on this establishment.

15. At Berhampore, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Rich. Hutton, of Narcolberah Factory, to Miss Eliz. Bartlett.

16. At the Cathedral, Lieut. C. J. Lewis, 25th regt. N.I., to Miss Harriet Ann Hodges.

— Mr. John Hodges, of the Hon. C.'s Marine to Miss Ann Walker.

19. At the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Chas. Read, to Miss Mary Williams.

21. Mr. John Hardias, to Miss Mary D'Costa.

22. First at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. F. St. Antonio de Maria, and from thence at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Thos. Gibson, Esq., Merchant and Agent, to Miss Isabella Piaggio, daughter of the late Lieut. J. Piaggio, of the Mahratta service.

23. At the old Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Mosquitae, Wm. Vincent, Esq., to Miss Louise Augier, daughter of P. Augier, Esq., Calcutta.

26. At the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. H. C. Cavendish to Miss D'Santo.

— At Cuttack, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Stuart Paxton, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Mary, youngest daughter of Col. Carpenter.

28. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Mr. George Caie, to Miss Anna Harriet Francis, eldest daughter of the late C. C. Francis, Esq.

— At the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Capt. J. D. Herbert, to Miss Mary Mason.

25. Mrs. Elizabeth Black, wife of Mr. Jas. Black, jun., of the Hon. Comp.'s Marine, aged 24 years.

27. On the river, Mrs. M. A. Hodgkinson, deeply and sincerely lamented.

29. Of the cholera morbus, Mrs. Maria Race, the widow of Mr. Race, aged 60.

— Eliza, the infant daughter of Lieut. Penrose, 27th Native Infantry.

April 3. At his late residence in Entally, Wm. Eaton, Esq., barrister at law, aged 42.

— At Barrackpore, Henry, the infant son of William Thomas, Esq., surgeon, 20th regt. Native Infantry, aged 6 weeks.

10. At Dinapore, the infant son of Capt. Foster Walker, of the Hon. Company's European regt.

11. At Hoogly, the infant daughter of Mr. H. C. Broeger.

12. At Mullye, John Edward, the son of Lieut. T. B. Festing.

19. Peter Watson, Esq., late Accountant in the Accountant General's Office, aged 49.

20. At Dacca, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Arratoon Michael, Esq., a very rich and opulent Zemindar.

21. The infant son of Mr. D. Carby, aged 3 months and 17 days.

— In Chowringhee, Lieut. John Hada-way, 24th regt. Native Infantry, Surveyor in Rohilcund.

23. Charles Scott Robertson, Esq., of Bowsing factory, aged 25 years.

24. At Mhow, in Malwa, George, the infant son of Capt. Casement, N. B.

26. Mr. T. Botelho, aged 30, Assistant in the office of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

27. At her residence in the Mint, Mrs. Rose Moffat, aged 56.

28. J. L. Blaney, Esq., deservedly lamented.

30. At the Presidency, the infant son of Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 1st bat. 25th regt. Native Infantry, aged 9 months and 20 days.

May 2. Christ. Meade, Esq., aged 22.

3. To the deep sorrow of her parents and friends, the second infant daughter of C. A. Cavorke, Esq.

4. At Diamond Harbour, on board the Exmouth, Lieut.-Col. W. Elliot, C. B., of the 4th regt. Light Cavalry.

5. At Rada Bazar, David, the infant son of David Staig, Esq., aged 6 months.

9. In the Calcutta Great Gaol, Mr. John Mahon, aged 31 years.

DEATHS.

March 9. At Muttra, Thos. Charles, youngest son of Capt. Robt. A. Thomas, 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I.

24. At the house of her sister, Mrs. Da Costa, at the early age of 55 years, Mrs. Anne Waller, the lady of Capt. Joseph C. Waller, formerly of the Country Service, and sixth daughter of the late Gabriel Vreign, Esq.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 95.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 10. Mr. P. Grant, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura.

24. Mr. H. M. Blair, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. P. Grant, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate in the Southern Division of Arcot.

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May 8. Mr. John Vaughan, Sub-Collector in Malabar.

Mr. Malcolm Lewin, Assistant to the Judge and Criminal Judge of Malabar.

15. Mr. G. J. Casamajor, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

22. Mr. James Monro, Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely.

Mr. George Phillips, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Coimbatore.

June 5. Mr. W. Ashton, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

April 24. The Rev. M. Thompson, M.A., Junior Chaplain at St. George's Church.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1823.

6th Reg. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Fulton to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. Chas. MacEvers to be Lieut., vice Oldnall, deceased; date of com. 17 March 1823.

9th Reg. N.I. Sen. Capt. John Bell, to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) William Preston to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. Henry Lee to be Lieut., vice Hicks, invalided; date of com. 12 March 1823.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Aitken, M.D. to be Assay-Master.

Surg. John Macleod, to have medical charge of the Black Town Gaols and Native Infirmary, vice Aitken.

March 25, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Crokat, 25th N.I., to be Adjut. to 1st bat., vice Hughes.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. Hughes, 25th N.I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., vice Crokat.

Lieut. F. W. Hands, 19th regt. N.I., permitted to place his services at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpore, with a view to his employment with the troops of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore.

April 1, 1823.

3d Regt. L. C. Sen. Cornet J. Laing to be Lieut., vice Simons, deceased; date of com. 9 Sept. 1823.

Mr. Wm. Thornton Bradley, admitted as a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

April 8, 1823.

Capt. G. K. Babington, 18th regt. N.I., to be Quart. Mast. of Brigade in the Ceded Districts, vice Dinwiddie, deceased.

17th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. G. H. Sotheby to be Lieut., vice Dinwiddie, deceased; date of com. 29 March 1823.

19th Regt. N.I. Ens. David Gray to be Lieut. vice Maitland, deceased; date of com. 31 May 1821. — Lieut. Charlton Hall to take rank from 14 March 1822, vice Gray, deceased.

April 11, 1823.

18th Regt. N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.)

W. Macleod, to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st bat., vice Whitlock, and Lieut. G. C. Whitlock to be Adjut. to the bat., vice Macleod.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Stevenson, appointed to afford medical aid to the Provincial Court of the Northern Division.

Assist. Surgs. G. Lockhart and J. Lawder permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

Major Francke, to act as Paymaster at Trichinopoly during the absence of Capt. Elderton.

Brevet Rank. — The undermentioned officers, who are Subalterns of 15 years standing, are promoted to the rank of Brevet Captain from the 9th instant.

2d Class, Season 1807.

Lieut. P. Corbett, 8th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. Howell, 5th ditto.

Lieut. W. Low, 8th ditto.

Lieut. N. M'Neill, 25th ditto.

Lieut. M. Lawler, 10th ditto.

Lieut. E. J. Ellaway, M. Europ. Regt.

Lieut. C. O. Aveline, 8th regt. L. C.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 25, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Crokat, 25th regt., removed from 2d to 1st bat.; and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. Hughes, from 1st to 2d bat. same regt.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) H. Frazer, removed from 19th to 12th regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Snow, removed from 19th to 12th regt., and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. R. Podmore, removed from 22d to 9th regt., and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. H. F. Smith, removed from 9th to 22d regt., and 1st bat.

April 12, 1823.

Lieut. Col. T. Stewart, removed from 18th to 23d regt., and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. J. Marshall, removed from 23d to 18th regt., and 1st bat.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. J. Hammond, 11th regt., removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. L. B. Disney, 14th regt., removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. G. Weymouth, from 2d to 1st bat., same regt.

Ens. R. T. Cox, 2d bat. 8th regt., removed from doing duty with 2d bat. 22d regt., to join his corps at Arnee.

Ens. C. Pickering, 1st bat. 16th regt., removed at his own request to 25th regt., in which he will rank next below Ens. Henry Neale, and posted to 2d bat.

April 19, 1823.

Assist. Surg. F. Godfrey, removed from 23d to 2d regt., and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. R. Rolland, removed from 3d regt. L. C. to 4th regt., and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. G. Wilson, removed from 21st to 9th regt., and 1st bat.

April 2, 1823.

Ens. W. Bradley, recently promoted, appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 6th regt.

April 3, 1823.

Cornet E. B. Gould, posted to 3d regt. L.C.

April 9, 1823.

Cornet H. Fuller, 7th regt., appointed to do duty with 8th regt. L.C.

Ens. L. B. Wilford, 1st bat. 23d regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 6th regt. until the arrival of his corps at Vellore.

April 12, 1823.

Capt. A. Cooke, 19th regt., posted to Rifle Corps.

2d-Lieut. T. E. Geils, of Artillery, posted to 1st bat.

Ens. S. Carr, 2d bat. 9th regt., appointed to duty with 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. G. Lockhart, M.A., posted to 7th regt. L.C.

Assist. Surg. J. Lawder, posted to 1st bat. 6th regt.

April 19, 1823.

Assist. Surg. S. W. Lister, posted to 2d bat. 23d regt.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1823.

Lieut. Col. Chas. Deacon, 3d regt. N.I., appointed to command Light Field Division of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force stationed at Julna.

Lieut. Col. James Welsh, 18th regt. N.I., to command Vellore, vice Lieut. Col. Deacon.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1823.

Mr. John Ricks, admitted on the establishment as an Assistant Surgeon.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Wilson, returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 12th inst.

April 18, 1823.

Messrs. Charles James Cole and John Hayne, admitted as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, viz. Capt. W. Fenwick, Madras Europ. regt., and Capt. H. Walpole, 20th regt. N.I.; arrived 12th inst.

Lieut. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th regt. L.C., permitted to resign the situation of Cantonment Adjutant at Arcot, in compliance with his request.

Lieut. W. J. Wynter, 11th regt. N.I., and Lieut. W. Flemyng, 20th regt. N.I., permitted to resign the service at their own request.

Capt. Leonard Cooper, 24th regt. N.I., appointed Adjutant to Presidency Cantonment.

First Dresser Charles Trotter, promoted to be a Sub-Assist. Surg., vice Lucas, deceased, and appointed to Paulghautcherry.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Prendergast permitted to resume his duties on this establishment.

Sub-Assist. Surgs. Mellican and Prendergast appointed to medical charge of

details at Aska, and of Garrison at Ongole respectively.

April 22, 1823.

Assist. Surg. John Ricks, M.D., appointed to do duty under Surgeon of Horse Brigade of Artillery.

Assist. Surgeon George Hyne to be Assistant to the Assay Master.

April 25, 1823.

11th Regt. N.I. Senior Ensign W. D. Lys to be Lieut., vice Wymer, resigned; date of com. 19 April 1823.

20th Regt. N.I. Senior Ensign G. S. Wilkinson to be Lieut., vice Flemyng, resigned; date of com. 19 April 1823.

May 2, 1823.

18th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. J. Bradford to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. F. S. Senior to be Lieut., vice Norton, deceased; date of commissions, 24 April 1823.

22d Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Charles Ferriar to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Ityd Gwynne to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. Hugh Warrant to be Lieut., vice Dymock, deceased; date of commissions, 19 April 1823.

Brevet-Rank.—The undermentioned officers, subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Brevet-Captain from the 30th ult.

3d Class, Season 1807.

Lieut. R. Cuxton, 7th regt.

Lieut. S. A. Rehe, 15th do.

Lieut. F. Mountford, 6th do.

Lieut. J. Wright, 20th do.

Lieut. H. Bevan, 14th do.

Lieut. C. E. Dukinfield, 7th Cav.

Lieut. A. Watkins, 7th do.

Fort St. George, May 2, 1823.

Major D. C. Smith, 19th regt. N.I., re-admitted on the establishment from 3d Jan. last.

Assist. Surg. Lawder and Cadet Begbie, of Artillery, admitted from ditto.

Lieut. Henry Harkness, 13th regt. N.I., has been re-admitted on the establishment from 19th Dec. 1819.

May 6, 1823.

Lieut. W. C. Brumton, 2d regt. L.C., removed from situation of Quart. Mast. and Interp. to that corps.

Capt. D. Allan, 2d regt. L.C., appointed to act as Quart. Mast. and Interp. to that corps.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) George Hutchinson, 12th regt. N.I., to be Cantonment Adjutant at Kalladgee.

17th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. James Wahab to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Henry Wm. Hodges to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. G. H. Sotheby to be Lieut., vice Preston, deceased; date of commissions, 24 Jan. 1823. — Sen. Ens. John Hutchings to be Lieut., vice Dinwiddie, deceased; date of com. 19 March 1823.

Lieut. James Briggs, 3d regt. N.I., returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

Mr. Richard Samuel Mars Sprye, and Mr. James Sinclair, admitted as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

May 9, 1823.

Lieut. A. M. Campbell, 7th regt. L.C., to be Cantonment Adjutant at Arcot.

Capt. A. Walker, Brigade Major in Ceded Districts, permitted to act as Paymaster during absence of Capt. Boles, on sick certificate.

Ensign G. F. Smith, Engineers, to be an Assistant under Civil Engineer in Southern Division.

May 13, 1823.

Capt. F. Mountford, Assist. Surveyor-General, directed to be designated Deputy Surveyor-General.

The undermentioned Cadets for the Artillery and Infantry admitted, and promoted to the rank of 2d-Lieut. and Ensign respectively, viz. *Artillery*. Mr. George Watton Onslow, and Mr. Charles Henry Best.—*Infantry*. Mr. Albertus Thomas Bridge, Mr. Francis Hirtzel, and Mr. Mathew White.

May 16, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank:

Artillery. Lieut. Col. John Noble, C.B., to take rank from 16 Aug. 1821, vice Cruasill, retired.—Major S. Cleaveland to take rank from 16 Aug. 1821, in succession to Noble, promoted.—Capt. Thos. Bennet to take rank from 16 Aug. 1821, in succession to Cleaveland, promoted.—Lieut. Col. A. Weldon to take rank from 17 Oct. 1821, vice Taynton, invalided.—Major J. J. Mackintosh to take rank from 17 Oct. 1821, in succession to Weldon, promoted.—Capt. N. Hunter to take rank from 17 Oct. 1821, in succession to Mackintosh, promoted.—Sen. Major Robert Taylor to be Lieut. Col., in succession to Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. G. Scott, promoted to Major-General, and returned supernumerary; date of commission 26 Jan. 1822.—Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. M. Burton to be Major, and Sen. Lieut. J. J. Gamage to be Captain, in succession to Taylor promoted; date of commission 26 Jan. 1822.—Sen. 1st-Lieut. T. Y. B. Kennan to be Capt., vice Mackintosh, deceased; date of commission 1 Feb. 1822.

15th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. John Briggs to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Chas. Snell to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. G. A. Baillie to be Lieut., vice Wren, retired; date of commissions, 17 March 1822.—Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. T. Hibernia to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. A. D. Cameron to be Lieut., vice Bond, de-

ceased; date of commissions, 22 Dec. 1822.

10th Regt. N.I. Lieut. P. Steinson to take rank from 20 June 1822, vice Croasdale, retired; Sen. Ens. W. R. Fokett to be Lieut., vice Crichton, deceased; date of commissions, 19 Feb. 1823.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

April 1. Lieut. C. Lane, 5th regt. N.I., on sick certificate, via Bombay.

Lieut. G. Gray, 11th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

Ens. W. H. Short, 3d regt. N.I., ditto.

4. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Cozens, 25th regt. N.I., ditto, via Bombay.

15. Lieut. Col. M. L. Pereira, 6th regt. N.I.

Surg. Hen. Atkinson, on sick certificate.

22. Lieut. Chas. Turner, 18th regt. N.I., ditto.

Cornet Geo. Arbuthnot, 3d regt. L.C., ditto (permitted by the Government of Bombay).

May 2. Lieut. Thomas Swains, 25th regt. N.I.

13. Surg. John Norris.

To Sea.

April 11. Lieut. F. G. Delannoy, 18th regt. N.I., for six months, on sick certificate.

Cancelled.

April 15. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Chas. Poulton, 5th regt. N.I., to Europe.

25. Lieut. J. Cecil, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., to Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPREME COURT.

Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery.

The Court met on Friday last pursuant to adjournment, when the prisoners convicted at the session were brought up, and the Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Edmond Stanley, passed the following sentence:

Veerasawmy.—Found guilty of stealing the property of Arnachellum, but acquitted of the burglary. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Baulamah.—Found guilty of feloniously receiving the goods, knowing them to be stolen. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Sabaputty.—Found guilty of stealing out of a dwelling house above the value of forty shillings. "Sentence of death passed on the prisoner, which was afterwards commuted to transportation to Fort Marlborough for the term of his natural life."

Varpon.—Found guilty of grand larceny. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Moonitchee.—Pleaded guilty of grand larceny. "To be imprisoned and to be

kept to hard labour for the term of one year."

Lutehoomunon.—Found guilty of grand larceny. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Aroonachellom and Kempah.—Found guilty of grand larceny and stealing jewels to a considerable amount, the property of Kundapah Moodelly. "Kempah to be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years. Aroonachellom, the son of the prosecutor, on account of some favourable circumstances in his case, to be imprisoned in the common gaol for one year."

Nynan and Kurrekistnen.—Found guilty of burglary. "Sentence of death was passed on the prisoners, which was afterwards commuted to transportation to Fort Marlborough for the term of their natural lives."

Narsoo.—Found guilty of grand larceny and stealing bank-notes and other property of his master the late Mr. Stadje. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Soobee.—Found guilty of kidnapping and stealing a child from its parents in order to sell it. "Imprisoned in the common gaol of Madras for the space of two years."

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon R. T. Moore and Cypriano Rodrigues, convicted of forgery; and addressed them in a very impressive manner, to the following effect:

"Robert Thomas Moore and Cypriano Rodrigues: You have been both convicted of the offence of forging and uttering a forged and counterfeited promissory note for two thousand one hundred rupees, knowing it to be forged and counterfeited; and you have had the advantage which the laws of this place afford to all men in your situation,—a fair, an impartial, and attentive trial; the very respectable and intelligent Jury impannelled upon that trial, and to whose justice you appealed, have found you guilty; their verdict has undergone the consideration of the learned Judges; they can find no ground to impeach the justice of that verdict, and now the duty which the law imposes on me to pronounce sentence upon you, remains only to be performed."

"I hope you entertain a proper sense of the enormity of the offence which you have committed; one of the most dangerous to society in the catalogue of human crimes, and one which I regret to observe has of late become very common here, which tends to destroy all confidence between man and man, and the credit and circulation of paper currency, which is so necessary to be maintained inviolate in a commercial country; a crime of which, if you had been found guilty in England,

your lives would most certainly have paid the forfeit of your offence."

"No man who heard the evidence on your trial can entertain the least doubt of your guilt, or that you, Robert Thomas Moore had engaged with your colleague Cypriano Rodrigues, who appears by the records of the Court to have been heretofore convicted and pillored for forgery, in an extensive traffic of fabricating and negotiating forged notes, in order to supply your necessities or extravagance by defrauding the public; and the fact of your having lent part of your clothes in order to dress up your colleague Rodrigues, and give him a false appearance of respectability, the day he went to the Government Bank with the forged letter in the name of Mr. Bruce (the body of which you admitted was written by yourself), in hopes of receiving money for the forged note, and the false instructions he gave to his native messenger proved your guilty knowledge and the conspiracy you had both formed to defraud the public, more strongly than the testimony of fifty witnesses to that fact; and indeed, if there could have remained the least doubt of your criminal connexion and close intercourse with the other prisoner Rodrigues in the business of drawing bills and raising money, your own defence in writing put in at your trial, and your recriminations of each other, strongly corroborated the other testimony of that fact, and the several other forged notes and letters found in your writing-box and desk after you were apprehended, rose up in judgment against you, and were so many unerring witnesses of the guilty traffic in which you were engaged."

"As to you, Robert Thomas Moore, you have fallen from character which ought to have made you cautious; and from the comfortable means of support, which ought to have made you content. You have forfeited the confidence of your employer, who bore such willing and honourable testimony to your former good character, though his duty compelled him to become the efficient instrument in bringing you to justice. You are sunk at once into poverty, discredit and disgrace; your name and your crime fill the mouths of all around you, and it is evident that you can no longer remain in this settlement with safety or security to the public."

"Although the sentence of the law, as it exists in this country, does not affect your lives, you must pass a considerable part of the remainder of it in exile. At your age, Robert Thomas Moore, in a new society, where you may not be followed or surrounded by the remembrance of your crimes, you may yet, in some degree, atone for them, and perhaps by conducting yourself more correctly and changing your habits and course of life, you may in

time regain some portion of that character which you once possessed, but which you have foolishly forfeited here. The road which leads back to character and reputation is, and ought to be, steep, but ought not to be, and is not inaccessible; and at at events, I hope it will produce in your case the only object of all human punishment, reformation and example; and if any of the comrades of your vices be now present, any of those who (having been tempted to deviate from the paths of honest industry and to engage in the same criminal course of life) have been arrested on the brink of destruction by their penitence or their timely fears, or by other fortunate accidents, I most earnestly conjure them to take warning by your example, and never to forget the situation in which they this day see you. Let those who stand take heed lest they fall; the declivity and precipice is slippery from the place where they stand to that where you now lie prostrate.

"The judgment of the Court is, that you, Robert Thomas Moore and Cypriano Rodrigues, for the crime aforesaid, be transported to Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra, for the term of fourteen years." —[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 6.]

Since the conviction of the prisoners tried at the sessions for forgery, another case has been discovered, the subjoined account of which we republish from the *Madras Gazette Supplement* of yesterday.

"The forgery was committed in the name of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co., by a young man styling himself George Collins; we say styling himself, because we have reason to doubt his assertion. However, a receipt was passed upon the cash-keeper of Messrs. Gordon and Lys, trustees of the late firm of Hunter, Hay, and Co., purporting to be signed by one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co., agents for Messrs. Bazett and Co. of London, wherein the amount of dividend due to the last mentioned firm was particularized, the receipt bearing the signature of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co., who, upon reference, denied all knowledge of the transaction; whereupon the said George Collins was taken to the usual tribunal, and, upon information committed for trial at the next sessions. It becomes necessary to add that the cash-keeper, although not in any way implicated in the transaction, honoured the receipt of Collins in the name of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co., under a supposition that it was the actual signature of that firm, without the authority or knowledge of his employers." —[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 8.]

WEATHER.

The land winds have at length commenced at the Presidency, and the heat on

Tuesday was greater than has been known for many years, the thermometer within having risen to 104 degrees, while the average greatest heat of the last six years was little more than 100. In 1818, about the same time in May, the thermometer rose above 103 degrees, which was then considered an extraordinary rise for Madras; since, however, until this year it has rarely exceeded 100. We require the customary rains both at the Presidency and to the westward, to keep the heat within the usual limits. —[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 8.]

The hot land winds broke off again at the Presidency about the middle of last week, since when the weather has been comparatively cool and pleasant for the season, the southerly wind setting in early in the day, and at times blowing rather fresh. —[*Ibid.* June 5.]

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Wednesday, 4th June 1825.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan, premium 33½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 10. *Eliza*, Ward, from London 4th Dec.

Departures.

April 26. *Woolford*, Chapman, for Calcutta. — May 7. *Agincourt*, Mahon, for London. — 9. *Ogle Castle*, Pearson, for Calcutta. — June 2. *Eliza*, Ward, for Calcutta.

Letters from Tranquebar of the 8th inst. inform us of the arrival, on the 6th, of a Danish ship, having on board a new Governor, Secretary, and suite for that Possession! —[*Mad. Cour.*, May 13.]

We understand the *Ogle Castle* was boarded on the way out by one of the South American privateers, which however offered no molestation. —[*Ibid.*]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 4. At Nattal, on the west coast of Sumatra, the lady of Capt. Crisp, Madras Establishment, of a son.

April 16. At Viragapatam, Mrs. Leslie, sister to the late Mrs. Cecil, of a daughter.

19. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. W. Taylor, 20th regt., of a daughter.

21. At Dindigul, the lady of Capt. Smith, of a daughter.

26. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. John Fulton, Major of Brigade in Malabar and Canara, of a daughter.

28. At Mangalore, the lady of J. Hazelwood, Esq., of a son.

May 2. At Secunderabad, the lady of Edward Auber Langley, Esq., 3d regt. Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

3. At Palamcottah, the lady of Capt. Thos. Crichton, 1st bat. 20th N.I., of a daughter.

9. Mrs. R. Franck, of a daughter.

11. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. A. Willows, 16th regt., of a daughter.

16. At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. N. J. De Bergeon, half-pay of H.M. De Meuron regiment, of a daughter.

19. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Dun, Quarter-master of Brigade, Southern Division, of a daughter.

20. At Ryepoor, the lady of Lieut. Col. Vans Agnew, C.B., of a son.

21. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Osborn, 2d regt. N.I., of a son.

June 2. The lady of Capt. Chase, of the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, of a daughter.

3. The lady of A. Aganoor, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 12. Mr. Jacob Thompson to Miss Delphina de Rozario.

14. By the Rev. Vicenti de Esparanza, Mr. P. Buckland to Miss Mary Magdalene Borgonna, youngest sister of Mr. J. L. Borgonna, Serjeant Major of the 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I.

15. At Secunderabad, by the Rev. Mr. Bankes, Capt. Alexander Grant, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, to Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Yates, commanding 1st bat. 15th regt. N.I.

June 4. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Roy, Mr. G. R. Mayers to Miss Jane Eason.

DEATHS.

Feb. 25. At Ryacottah, aged 19, Lieut. O'Lloyd, 25th regt. N.I., much regretted by his brother officers and friends.

March 2. Lieut. Alexander Major, his Majesty's 41st regt., greatly regretted by his brother officers.

28. At Bellary, of a bilious fever, greatly lamented by his family and numerous friends, by all of whom he was truly and justly beloved, Capt. Laurence Dinwiddie, 17th Mad. N.I., and Quart. Mast. of Brigade Ceded Districts, eldest son of Wm. Dinwiddie, Esq., of Burton Crescent.

April 1. At Cuddalore, Wm. French, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

4. At Pondicherry, aged 78, the Chevalier De Bausset, of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis, principal Superintendent of the Islands, and Member of the Royal Court at Pondicherry, and brother to the Cardinal De Bausset, Duke and Peer of France.

4. At Arcot, E. B. Harington, Esq., third son of the late W. Harington, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, aged 22.

12. At Tranquebar, a few hours after childbirth, Mrs. S. M. Wodschow, aged 38.

16. At Vizagapatam, three hours after a safe delivery, the infant daughter of Mrs. Leslie.

22. In the Neilgerry Mountains, Cornet Henry Harington, of the 7th Light Cav., youngest son of the late Wm. Harington, Esq.

— At Royapooram, Mrs. Maria de Silva, the wife of Mr. Leonard De Silva, aged 55.

24. At the house of John Goldie, Esq., Royahpettah, Miss Emma Poole, fifth surviving daughter of the late John Poole, Esq., of Cornbrook near Manchester, aged 24.

— A fortnight after childbirth, Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Taylor.

25. At Negapatam, the lady of John Hindes, Esq., Master Attendant at Nagore, aged 24 years and nine months, of a long illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude.

28. William, the infant son of George Stratton, Esq., aged 15 months and 20 days.

May 1. At St. Thomé, after a short but severe illness of a few hours, Grace Edwina, youngest daughter of Mr. G. E. Askin, aged sixteen months and twelve days.

4. In child-bed, Mrs. Mary Ann Atkinson, aged 35 years, wife of Mr. Edward Atkinson, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency.

5. At Cannanore, the infant daughter of Captain John Fulton, Major of Brigade.

— At Negapatam, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. John Wright, many years an inhabitant of this place.

8. At Vizagapatam, Mary Jane, third daughter of Edward Smalley, Esq.

9. At the Lunatic Hospital, Mary, the widow of the late Mr. John Barrow.

10. At Wallajahbad, aged 47, Capt. George Lane, of the 69th regiment.

— In camp at Kulladghee, Lieut. Warrant, 2d bat. 22d regt. N. I.

12. At Bangalore, Mrs. Paterson, the lady of Major John Floyd Paterson, of H.M.'s 19th Light Dragoons.

14. At Tellicherry, C. Von Guyer, a native of Hanover, aged about 60.

16. At Bangalore, of the scarlet fever, Wm. Bosc, Esq., aged 19 years, youngest son of the late Maj. Paul Bosc, 14th N.I.

20. At Gunarum, Lieut. Brevet Capt. and Quart. Mast. H. R. King, sincerely lamented by his brother officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and at Ellore, on the 27th, his widow, Emily King, leaving a family of children by her former husband (Maj. Harvey) to lament her untimely fate.

21. At the Presidency, of a lingering illness of three years, Miss Catherine Elizabeth Top, daughter of the late Casper Top, Esq., of Serampore, aged 34 years.

24. At Vepery, of the cholera, Miss Keria Boxley, aged six years and nine months, after an illness of seven hours.

25. Suddenly, in his 46th year, Mr. John Edmond Papell, deeply regretted by his disconsolate wife and family.

— At sea, on the passage from Ben-
coolen to Madras, after three days' illness, William Burrish, the infant son of Capt. Crisp.

26. At the Presidency, Capt. James Boles, Paymaster of the Ceded Districts.

— At Egmore, Mrs. Frances Faulkner, wife of Mr. W. Faulkner, in the 34th year of her age, much regretted.

27. At St. Thomas's Mount, James Graham, Esq., late Sheriff of Madras.

30. At the age of 26, Lieut. George Johnson, of H.M.'s 41st regt.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

May 23. Mr. W. J. Graham, Third Assistant to the Collector of Candeish.

Mr. J. Senton, Fourth Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Political Department.

May 23. Mr. A. N. Shaw, to act as Third Assistant to the Resident at Sattara.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

General Department, May 17, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received from the Committee appointed to examine the Junior Civil Servants in their proficiency in the country languages, a report pronouncing the undermentioned gentlemen qualified for the discharge of the duties of the public service:

Mr. R. Mills, who arrived in India 13th May 1817.

Mr. W. J. Graham, ditto 27th Nov. 1822.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, ditto 11th June 1822.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 14, 1823.

Lieut. Ennis, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., to act as Adj. to wing of that bat. stationed at Broach.

Lieut. Parr, 4th regt. N.I., to be Interp. and Quart. Mast.; and Lieut. Siordet, 10th regt. N.I., to be Adj. to Field Detachment in Candeish, under Capt. Brown.

April 19, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Frazer, to be Vaccinator in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, in the room of Mr. Finkey.

April 22, 1823.

Capt. Noble, commanding the Resident's Escort at Bhooj, to act as Assistant to the Resident, during the absence of Lieut. Walter, on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. A. Tawse is relieved from the charge of the medical duties of the H.C. cruiser Ternate.

Lieut.-Col. Hunter Blair, H.M.'s 87th regt., is appointed Acting Aide-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief from date of his resignation of Aide-de-Camp, 29d Sept. 1821.

April 26, 1823.

Medical Establishment. Surg. James M'Adam, to take rank vice Daw, deceased; dated 12th Dec. 1822.—Surg. R. H. Kennedy, M.D., to take rank vice Panton, deceased; dated 22d Dec. 1822. Sen. Assist. Surg. John Warner to be full Surg. vice Maxwell, promoted; date of rank 15 Feb. 1823.

Commissariat Department. Capt. Ellis, to be Assist. Commissary General, vice Capt. Keith, and to take charge of Commissariat duties of Surat.—Capt. Long, 5th regt., to be a Sub-Assist. in the room of Capt. Ellis, and to relieve Capt. Molesworth, who will proceed from Sholapore to the Presidency.—Capt. Waites, 12th regt. N.I., to act as Sub-Assist. Com. Gen., and to be stationed at Bhooj.

April 28, 1823.

Capt. Crozier, Major of Brigade at Kaira, to assume charge of Commissariat Department, during absence of Capt. Stamper from Northern districts of Guzerat.

Lieut. Bulkley, 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., to conduct the duties of Quart. Mast. to that bat. during absence of Lieut. Hancock.

May 1, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Ducat, to succeed Mr. Warner as Civil Surg. at Poonah.

Artillery. Lieut. Col. Bellasis ordered to be transferred from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Col. Hodson from 1st to 2d bat.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, May 3, 1823.

The Committee assembled on the 1st and 2d inst. has reported the following officers sufficiently qualified by their knowledge of Hindoostanee, for the situation of interpreter in that language.

Lieut. Burrows, 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Oakes, do. do.

Ensign Earle, 1st bat. 12th do.

Ensign Hunter, 1st bat. 8th do.

Bombay Castle, May 5, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Bradley appointed to the charge of the Medical duties of the H. C. cruiser Ternate, and Assist. Surg. Griffiths relieved from the medical charge of the H. C. cruiser Vestal.

May 6, 1823.

Lieut. Mant, 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I., to command the corps of Sebundies in the Northern Concan.

May 7, 1823.

Lieut. Tate, Revenue Surveyor of Salsette, to do the duties of Executive Engineer in the Northern Concan, during the absence of Capt. Frederick.

May 9, 1823.

Lieut. W. Wyllie, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee, and Quart.Mast. to that bat., in succession to Lieut. V. F. Kennett, returned to Europe.

May 16, 1823.

7th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Wm. Burrows, Adj. of 2d bat., to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quart.Mast. to that bat., relinquishing the situation of Adjutant, 7 May 1823.—Lieut. H. G. Robert, to be Adj. to 2d bat. vice Burrows, ditto.—Lieut. S. C. Spence, to be Interpreter in Mahratta and Quart.Mast. to 1st bat., do.

May 20, 1823.

Assist.Surg. Downey, who was temporarily appointed Garrison Assist.Surg. at Branch, on 27 Feb. last, is confirmed in that situation, vice Frazer.

Messrs. Edward Marsh and David Davidson are admitted as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns.

May 21, 1823.

Capt. Geo. Tweedy, 4th regt. N.I., to assume temporary command of the troops in Candesh.

The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified in the Mahratta language, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint them Interpreters in that language, to the battalions to which they respectively belong.

Lieut. Wm. Noton, 1st bat., or Mar. Bat. 11th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. F. Hopkins, 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. Hancock, 1st bat. 10th do.

Lieut. W. F. Barlow, 1st bat. 12th do.

Lieut. Thos. Candy, 2d bat. 10th do.

Ens. Geo. Candy, 1st bat. 2d do.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, May 13, 1823.

Sen. 1st-Lieut. R. E. Goodridge to be a Commander, vice Faithful, deceased; date of rank 22 April 1823.

2d-Lieut. Richard Kinchat, to be a 1st-Lieut., vice Goodridge, promoted; ditto.

Sen. Midship. W. J. Clement, to be a 2d-Lieut., vice Kinchat, promoted; ditto.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

April 17. Lieut. and Quart.Mast. V. Kennet, 11th regt. N.I. and Ens. Jas.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 95.

Beck, 5th regt. N.I., for one year, on their private affairs.

25. Cond. Chas. Ward, Commissariat, Department, for 3 years, on sick cert.

May 2. Ens. Lamotte, 2d bat. 2d regt. for one year, on private affairs.

12. Lieut. Hugh Grant, 2d regt. L. C., for three years, for his health.

16. Lieut. Edward Stanton, of Artillery, for three years.

Ens. A. N. McLean, 4th regt. N.I., for three years, for the recovery of his health.

To Madras.

May 7. Major Robert Macintosh, commanding Horse Artillery, and Lieut. J. C. Peyton, 5th regt. N.I., for five months, on their private affairs.

To Sea.

May 7. Capt. L. J. Frederick, Executive Engineer in the Northern Concan, for six months, for his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Remittable Paper, 135 B. Rs.

London 6 months' sight, 1—10.

Calcutta 30 days' sight, 102 to 103.

Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.

Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.

Spanish Dollars, 219 Rs. per 100 ditto.

[Mad. Paper, June 5.]

ALARMING FIRE.

On Sunday evening last a fire broke out amongst the cotton bales piled on Bombay Green. It was first discovered about half past eight o'clock, and before nine it had enclosed in its destructive grasp several heaps, containing many hundred bales. At that time the prospect was truly terrific. In contact with the burning mass, there were upwards of 20,000 bales of unscrewed cotton; the public offices of Government, the Arsenal, the Custom-House, the theatre, and many valuable private buildings which immediately surrounded the spot, were threatened with almost immediate destruction. The engines produced no visible effect. The heat from the fire was excessive, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained that the whole of the town would be involved in the conflagration; indeed, nothing but the prompt and vigorous exertions used to clear the bales from the vicinity of the fire, and the fortunate circumstance of there being very little wind during the night, could have saved it. About eleven o'clock a complete separation was accomplished, and from that time the fire diminished, after consuming nearly 5,000 bales of cotton, and about six or 700 bags of rice.—[Bom. Cour., May 24.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Danger of the Cornwall. — The ship Cornwall, Richardson, arrived here, on her voyage from Mocha to England, struck

on a bank off Cape Aden, and sustained considerable damage. On the 29th of March, at eight 33. 2. 31, the Cornwall, in the act of tacking, struck on a knoll, with only two fathoms and a-half on it, five fathoms inside and round it, and a regular bank of soundings from four to twenty-three fathoms, extending about five miles; lat. 13. 2. N., long. 45. 30. E., Cape Aden in sight, bearing S. 52. W.; a large white tower above the low coast, bearing N. by compass; due beach low, with a heavy swell running on it. The ship struck repeatedly, and broke the main piece of her rudder, as well all the pintles shot off; sprung a leak of two feet per hour, which increased when it blew hard. After getting the ship off, made a temporary rudder in three days, with which she got close to Maenlla, when, from heavy seas and a gale from the eastward, the temporary rudder broke; she was obliged to bear away for Aden Bay, where she arrived the middle of April, steering with the assistance of the sails; another temporary rudder was then made, which brought the ship to Bombay. Twenty men died with fatigue during the voyage, and seventeen were landed sick the day after her arrival, four of which are since dead.—[*Bom. Cour.*, May 31.]

Arrivals.

May 25. H.C. ship *Farguharson*, Cruickshank, from England 8 Jan, and *Piggott* (free trader), Tomlin, from London 10 Dec.—27. H.C. ships *Ingles*, Serle, and *Herefordshire*, Hope, from England 8 Jan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 23. At Baroda, the lady of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., of a daughter.

28. The lady of Lieut. J. Pepper, H.C. Marine, of a son.

May 10. At sea, on board the H.C.S. *Farguharson*, the lady of Major John Taylor, 10th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

28. The lady of Lieut. Col. Aitchison, Military Auditor General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 21. Mr. Feliciano Joseph De Souza, fourth son of the late Capt. Antonio De Souza, to Miss Anna Maria De Silva, the eldest daughter of Mr. Lorenzo De Silva.

May 4. At the Scotch Church, by the Rev. J. Clow, Mr. Thomas Holloway, High Constable of Bombay, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ackerman.

DEATHS.

March 4. At Sholapore, after a short illness, Lieut. B. J. C. Muirson, H.M. 67th regiment of foot.

21. At Baroda, George, the infant son of Lieut. Col. Kemp, after a sudden illness of four days only.

April 18. Donald, infant son of Capt. R. Sutherland, 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I., aged 17 months and 10 days.

— The infant son of the late Capt. Johnson, aged 12 months.

22. At Muscat, Capt. Frederick Faithful, of the H.C. Marine.

May 2. At Poona, Anne Westley, the wife of Lieut. C. J. Westley, 2d bat. 10th regt. B.N.I., aged 26 years and seven months.

4. The infant son of Mr. H. Wooler, aged 19 months.

10. At Baroda, of Jungle fever, Chas. Aug. West, Esq., Superintending Surgeon of the Surat division of the Army.

15. Anne, the infant daughter of Mr. James Taylor, assistant in the office of the Accountant-General.

16. Mr. J. F. Longlands.

19. Mrs. S. Brooks, the wife of Mr. Thomas Brooks, after a severe attack of illness for a fortnight, leaving behind her three daughters.

CEYLON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROJECTED INSURRECTION.

Reports reached Head-quarters early this week, of an attempt at insurrection having been displayed in the north-western part of the province of Matele, by an assemblage of people armed with bows and arrows near Paldenia, headed by a priest, and proclaiming a Malabar, said to be a relation of the former royal family, King of Kandy. Government was aware for several days before that a plot of this nature was on foot, and the Resident had taken measures and had secured many of the conspirators, including two who had been sent in by the second Adigar, whom they had been deputed to engage in the plot. The priest above-mentioned was one of the persons the Resident had ordered to be seized, and hearing of the messengers being near, he ran off and exerted his influence to collect this mob. No act of hostility is yet reported to have occurred, and the tappals and travellers from Trincomalie have passed unmolested through this very part of Matele. More arrests have taken place, and one principal conspirator seized by the Dessave of the province; and Col. Stackpoole, the agent of Government, and commandant of the district, at the time he last communicated to Kandy, reports his expectation of being able to seize the rest, none of whom are of any of the higher families of the country.

We stop the press to state that a communication from the commanding officer

in Kandy reports the capture of the principal instigator of the Matele disturbance by the well disposed inhabitants of the country, and the suppression of all appearance of insurrection.—(Ceylon Gov. Gaz., May 10.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

May 12. At Colombo, Mrs. Barnett, wife of J. Barnett, Esq., H. M. Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. At Jaffnapatam, by the Rev. Joseph Knight, the Rev. R. Carver, Wesleyan Missionary, to Miss Anderson, daughter of J. S. Anderson, Esq.

12. At Kandy, by the Rev. Thomas Browning, Mr. Emanuel Matthys, clerk of the Commissariat Department at Badulla, to Miss E. M. Landsberger.

— Mr. P. L. Miso, clerk of the Catchery of Kandy, to Miss C. W. Landsberger.

29. At Trincomalie, Captain Crofton, H. M. 1st Ceylon regt., to Miss Summerfield, daughter of Major Summerfield, H. M. 83d regt.

May 12. At Colombo, Mr. H. F. Renaux, to Miss A. W. Muller.

— At Matara, by the Rev. R. Mayor, Mr. H. Heyn, medical sub-assistant of Hambantotte, to Miss C. Fredrica Zwartz.

DEATHS.

April 8. At Mattakolie, near Colombo, Rudolph Samuel Tavel, Esq., aged 68.

May 2. At Colombo, Charles Alexander de Raymond, Esq., aged 28 years.

9. At Jaffna, Thomas Nagel, Esq., late a Captain Landregent of the Wanny Districts, in the service of the Netherlands East-India Company, aged 85 years.

PENANG.

BIRTHS.

March 7. The lady of F. Ferrao, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Suffolk, the lady of the Hon. W. E. Phillips, Governor, &c. &c. of a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 7. Philip, the son of Mr. A. M. Augustine, aged 1 year and 15 days.

March 6. Mr. John Lewis, midshipman of the Bombay Marine, aged 19 years.

SINGAPORE.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COL. FARQUHAR.

An account having appeared in the John Bull of yesterday, relative to an attempt to assassinate Col. Farquhar, the worthy Resident of Singapore, we have much pleasure in publishing an authentic account of

the whole of the affair, with which we have been most kindly favoured from the very best source. From this account it appears that a Malay chief, who had been committed to prison for debt, was on the 11th of March permitted to go in charge of some police peons, to endeavour to obtain bail. Being unsuccessful however in doing so, when night came on, he was pressed by the peons to return to prison. His misfortunes making him desperate, he suddenly drew his kris, killed a jemadar on the spot, wounded two other peons, who were with him, very desperately, and five others slightly. He then made off apparently for the river. A report of the circumstance was now made to the Colonel, who, accompanied by Mr. Bernard, Captain Davis, and a few sepoyas went to apprehend this *mengu muck*. On reaching the house where he had committed these outrages, the Colonel, Mr. Bernard, and a party went with lights (for it was between seven and eight o'clock, P. M.) round one side of the house, while Captain Davis with another party examined the other. Scarcely had they separated when the chief rushed out, and the Colonel being at the head of the party (and having a lantern close by him, which rendered him a still more conspicuous object) was run at by the man, and received a wound in the left side of the chest, which, but for the intervention of a rib, might have proved mortal. An orderly havildar, who was standing by, immediately grasped the kris, and thereby prevented the repetition of the blow. The Malay fell instantly under the bayonets of the sepoyas, who were not a little exasperated at the assassin. The Colonel did not feel much pain from the wound at first, but was afterwards confined to his bed for two or three days. He was so far recovered however by the 17th March, as on that day to be enabled to attend the Sultan's court.

A strange occurrence took place the day after the attack was made on the Colonel. The defunct body of the Malay was tried in the court, found guilty, and by a law, made by Sir S. Raffles at the moment, sentence was by him pronounced, by which it was directed, that the body of the deceased should be hanged in chains, which was forthwith carried into effect.*

From the same kind informant, who favoured us with the above account, we learn that the improvements, projected at Singapore by Sir T. S. Raffles, are proceeding rapidly, and that individuals seem to vie with each other in getting them completed as soon as possible.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, May 10.

BIRTH.

March 6. The lady of Captain Davis, cantonment adjutant, of a son.

* The object of Sir T. S. Raffles in instituting this apparently ludicrous trial was evidently to cast odium on the heathen custom of running a muck.—Ed.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clerical Appointment.—Rev. J. Hallowell, A.M., Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, to be Chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company on the Madras Establishment.

War-Office, Oct. 24, 1823.

Brevet.—The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East-India Company's Service to have the temporary rank of Second Lieutenant in the army, whilst doing duty at the Establishment for Field Instruction at Chatham, under the command of Lieut. Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers:
Mr. T. S. Burt; dated Oct. 16, 1823.
Mr. Wm. Gavin Nugent, ditto.
Mr. Joseph Fred. Bordewine, ditto.
Mr. Bradshaw York Reilly, ditto.
Mr. Chas. Edw. Faber, ditto.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 6. Gravesend. *Mangles*, Cogill, from Bengal 26th April.

9. Deal. *Countess Harcourt*, Bunn, from Batavia, and sailed 13th for Rotterdam.—*Passengers*: Mr. Armstrong, Surg. R.N.; Mr. Robt. Pitcher, late 2d-officer of the H.C. ship Regent.

— Gravesend. *Resource*, Fenn, from Bengal and Cape; sailed from Sand Heads the 25d April, and Cape 29th July.—*Passengers*: Capt. Badensch, Capt. Carlton, Lieut. Hettler, Lieut. Williamson, and Ensign Steward, Bengal Infantry; Lieut. Cochrane, 4th light drags.; Cornet Bishop, 11th ditto; Lieut. Coventry, 59th foot; Assist. Surgeon Sivewright, ditto; Mr. M'Callum.

11. Ditto. *Hannah*, Lamb, from Bombay 2d June, and St. Helena 17th Aug.—*Passengers*: Capt. G. Seaton, late commander of the *Lowjee* Family; Mr. Arch. Inglis, Mrs. Ann Inglis, Miss M. A. Inglis, Master Arch. Inglis; Capt. W. Baker, 20th regt. N.I.; Mrs. Captain Taylor, widow of the late Capt. Taylor, 20th regt. N.I.; two Masters Taylor; Mr. T. C. Bridger, midshipman Hon. Company's Bombay Marine.

— Liverpool. *Theodosia*, Kidson, from Bombay.

13. Gravesend. *Caledonia*, Cairns, from Madras.—*Passenger*: Capt. Norfor, late of the H.C. ship Regent.

19. Ditto. *Thames*, Litson, from Penang 16th April.

— Plymouth. *Ermouth*, Evans, from Bengal 13th May.

Departure.

Oct. 19. Deal. *Moirs*, Hornblow, for Madras.

Vessels spoken with.

Florentia, Wimble, London to Bengal, 29d July, lat. 31 S. lon. 30 W.

Lotus, Field, London to Bengal, 10th Sept. lat. 13. lon. 25.

Ganges, Cumberland, London to Madras and Bengal, 2d July, lat. 10. N. long. 20 W.

The American brig *Cossack*, Captain Dix, was wrecked the 27th April, on the west coast of Sumatra.

The *Hercules*, Vaughan, arrived at Madeira the 2d September, and sailed the 6th for Ceylon.

The *Pigott*, Tomlin, was to sail from Bombay for England the 24th June.

The *Thames*, Haviside, sailed from Penang for China the 20th April.

The *Laura*, Laws, of Calcutta, parted and was driven ashore, in a severe gale of wind in the Bay of Valparaiso, in June last. Crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. At Lausanne, Switzerland, the wife of Major Bryant, Judge-Advocate-General of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

17. In Park Crescent, the Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Murray Macgregor, of a son.

19. At Thomas Gunning's, Esq., Littleton Cottage, near Guildford, the lady of Captain Fuller, 59th Regt. of a still-born daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 3. At Dalkeith, by the Rev. J. Thompson, of Newbattle, Captain J. Little, of the Honble East-India Company's service, Bombay Establishment, to Lucy Anne, only daughter of the late Colonel Willey, H.M. 4th Dragoon Guards, and niece to Sir Charles Blois, Baronet, of Lockfield Hall, Suffolk.

Sept. 9. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, by the Rev. W. Long, Canon of Windsor, Henry Seymour Montagu, Esq., late of the H. C. service Bengal Establishment, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Beeston Long, of Coombe House, Surrey, and niece to the Rt. Hon. Sir C. Long, G.C.B.

27. At the New Church, Mary-le-bone, Thomas Bateman, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, and of Hulton Park, near Lancaster, to Julia Margaret, second daughter of the late John Champain, Esq. the Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 4. At Brighton, John Brown, Esq. of the East-India House, to Mariana Sophia, only daughter of James Thompson, Esq., of Forest-gate, Essex.

16. At St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. W. H. Charlton, John Charles Mason, of Camden Town, Esq., to Jane Augusta, second daughter of Jas. Ensor, Esq., of Austin-friars, merchant.

DEATHS.

Sept. 29. At Hoxton, Caleb Mortimer, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, in the 44th year of his age.

Oct. 2. At Edinburgh, Colonel Robert Wright, of the Royal Artillery.

3. At Boulogne-Sur-Mer, after a long illness, Ann, the wife of John Clarkson, Esq., late of Gloucester Place, aged 49.

5. In Church street, Kensington, aged 79, Joseph Battie, Esq., late of the Commissariat Department of the Hon. East-India Company, on the Bengal Estab.

13. At his house at Bungay, Major-General Kelso, aged 62 years, 43 of which were spent in the service of his country.

18. At his residence in Cirencester-place, Joseph Dussaux, Esq., a General in His Majesty's service, aged 75.

21. The Earl of Bridgewater, aged 71. *Lately*, on her passage from India, Jane, eldest daughter of Jas. Burns, Esq. youngest son of the celebrated Scotch poet.

— At his seat, Wellesley-hall, Derbyshire, General Sir Charles Hastings, Bart., G.C.H. late Colonel of the 12th Regt. of Foot, &c.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta Price Current of 15th May, 1853.

Remittable Paper. 33 to 35 per cent. premium.

Non Remittable Do. 11 to 12 ditto.

Discount on Private Bills 4 per cent. } Bank of

Ditto Government Do. 3 do. } Bengal

Interest on Loans open date 4 do. } Rates.

Ditto 3 months certain. 3 to 4 do.

Buy. Exchange on London at Six Months. Sell.

1s. 11½d. to 12s. 0½d. 2s. to 2s. 0½d.

Bombay per 100 Bombay Rupees 92

Madras 100 Madras do. 94 to 95

Bank Shares, premium 70 to 71 per cent. nominal.

Bullion—Sovereigns 10. 12. to 11. each.

B. of Eng. Notes 9. 8. to 10. each.

May 31.

6 per cent. Remittable, premium 33 to 34.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, October 28.

COTTON.—There was more inquiry in our Cotton market last week; the sales by private contract and public sale about 1150 bags, viz. in bond, 300 Surats 5½d. middling to 7d. good fair; 300 Bengals 5½d. ordinary, to 6½d. good fair; 100 Madras 6½d. middling, to 6½d. good.

SUGAR.—The purchases of Muscavades last week were steady and considerable; Sugars suitable for refining continue scarce.

COFFEE.—The public sales went off heavily last week till Friday, when there

appeared more spirit among the buyers, and Jamaica sold at rather higher rates, particularly the ordinary descriptions.

SALTPETRE is in much greater request, and an advance of 6d. per cwt. has been readily realized.

SPICES.—There is little doing in Spices, and it is probable the purchases will be inconsiderable until the next India Sale takes place; there is no alteration in the taxed prices, except in Pepper, which is fixed at ½d. per lb. lower.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 November—Prompt 30 January, 1854.

Private Trade—Calicoes—Long cloths—Sallampores—Blue Cloths—Punjab Cloths—Nankens—Bandannoes—Corras—Choppas—Dessooties—Sectuckers—Muslin Dresses—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapullam Handkerchiefs—Crape Scarfs—Silk Scarfs—Shawls—Wrought Silks—Lustrings—Satin—Silk Piece Goods—Silk Gown Pieces—Damasks—Cashmere Shawls—Carpetts.

For Sale 10th November—Prompt 6 February.

Company's—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Black and White Pepper—Saltpetre.

Licensed—Cinnamon—Cloves—Ginger—Sago—Cassia Lignea—Oil of Cinnamon—Oil of Cassia—Pepper—Saltpetre.

For Sale 14th November—Prompt 6 February.

Company's—Benjamin—Stick-lack.

Private Trade and Licensed—Star Anniseeds—Safflower—Turmeric—Mustard—Assafetida—Musk—Senna—Arecia Nuts—Nux Vomica—Camphor—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Gum Ammoniac—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Dragon's Blood—Gum Kino—Varnish—Shellac—Stick-lack—Gamboge—Brazil—Bees' Wax—Galls—Borax—Tinies—Myrobolans—Cardemom—Castor Oil—Cowries—Hemp.

For Sale 16 November—Prompt 6 February.

Private Trade and Licensed—Elephants' Teeth—Cornelian Stones—Rough Rubies—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Tortoise shell—Buffalo Horns—Horn Tips—Steel—Hides—Sapan Wood—Yellow Wood—Red Wood—Black Wood—Dye Wood—Rattans—Table Mats—Paper Hanging—Paint Brushes—Cocoa Nuts.

For Sale 3 December—Prompt 27 February.

Tin—Butea, 300,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lbs.; Hyson, 300,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 10th December—Prompt 3 March.

Company's—Bengal Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and Nankens cloth.

The Court of Directors having received a communication from the principal Proprietors and Houses of Agency concerned in the Silk Trade, stating that "much inconvenience and confusion has been experienced from the bringing to Sale parcels of Private Trade and Privilege Raw Silk at so late a period of the show as to preclude the opportunity of general inspection, and also from the late period at which the Tax and alteration of Tax of many parcels have been declared."

The Court have given Notice, That the period of application for Sale be restricted to six clear working days previously to the commencement of each Silk Sale, applications after that period to be deemed too late for insertion in the Catalogue: And that the period for receiving declarations for Tax or alteration of Tax be restricted to two clear working days previous to the commencement of the Sale; any application for Tax or alteration of Tax after that period to be considered too late to be received.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Mangles* from Bengal, and the *Calcutta*, from Madras.

Company's—Bengal Raw Silk—Piece Goods—Sugar.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 0	10 0 4 6	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0 0 0	10 0 15 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	Senna.....lb.	0 0 10	— 0 2 6
Cheribon.....	4 3 0	— 4 12 0	Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 6 15 0
Sumatra.....	4 0 0	— 4 3 0	— Bengal.....	1 10 0	— 1 10 0
Bourbon.....	—	—	— China.....	2 10 0	— 0 0 0
— Mocha.....	5 0 0	— 7 0 0	Zedoary.....	—	—
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	Galls, in Sorts.....	8 10 0	— 7 10 0
— Madras.....	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	— Blue.....	7 10 0	— 8 15 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 3	— 0 0 7	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 0 0	— 0 0 0
— Bourbon.....	0 0 11	— 0 1 3	— Purple and Violet.....	0 8 7	— 0 8 9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.	—	—	— Fine Violet.....	0 2 6	— 0 10 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	12 0 0	— 25 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 8 0	— 0 8 6
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 0 0	— 4 10 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 6
Borax, Refined.....	3 0 0	— 0 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 7 6	— 0 8 3
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....	2 10 0	— 0 15 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 2 9	— 0 6 3
Campfire unrefined.....	2 0 0	— 11 10 0	— Consuming qualities.....	0 3 0	— 0 6 9
Catechu, Malabar.....lb.	0 1 7	— 0 3 3	— Madras Fine and Good.....	0 3 9	— 0 8 3
— Ceylon.....	0 1 1	— 0 1 3	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 11 0
Cassia Bada.....cwt.	15 10 0	— 0 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 13 0 0
— Liguid.....	7 16 0	— 8 12 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 10 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 0	— 0 2 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 7 0	— 0 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 2 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	0 12 0	— 0 0 0
Coculus Indicus.....	3 0 0	— 3 3 0	— Novi.....	0 14 0	— 1 1 0
Columbo Root.....	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	— Ditto White.....	0 14 0	— 1 0 3
Dragon's Blood.....	2 0 0	— 25 0 0	— China.....	0 12 0	— 0 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	3 0 0	— 7 0 0	— Organized.....	1 10 0	— 1 10 0
— Arabic.....	3 0 0	— 6 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 6 7	— 0 6 9
— Asafoetida.....	3 0 0	— 12 0 0	— Cloves.....	0 4 1	— 0 0 0
— Benjamin.....	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	— Mace.....	0 3 2	— 0 3 1
— Animal.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 3 2	— 0 3 6
— Galbanum.....	—	—	— Ginger.....cwt.	0 16 0	— 1 0 0
— Gambogium.....	14 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 4	— 0 0 7
— Myrrh.....	7 0 0	— 18 0 0	— White.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 3
— Olibanum.....	3 10 0	— 4 10 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 9 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 2	— 0 2 0	— White.....	1 10 0	— 1 16 0
— Dye.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 6	— Brown.....	0 18 0	— 1 4 0
— Shell, Black.....	2 0 0	— 3 0 0	— Manilla and Java.....	0 17 0	— 0 19 0
— Shivered.....	2 5 0	— 3 0 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 4	— 0 2 3
— Stick.....	0 15 0	— 1 10 0	— Congou.....	0 2 6	— 0 3 7
Musk, China.....oz.	0 10 0	— 1 0 0	— Souchong.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 7
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 5 0	— 1 10 0	— Campon.....	0 3 4	— 0 4 2
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 8	— 0 0 0	— Twankay.....	0 3 3	— 0 3 6
— Cinnamon.....	0 12 0	— 0 15 0	— Pekoe.....	0 4 2	— 0 3 6
— Cloves.....	0 3 0	— 0 10 0	— Hyson Skin.....	0 3 3	— 0 3 4
— Mace.....	0 1 0	— 0 0 0	— Hyson.....	0 3 9	— 0 3 9
— Nutmeg.....	0 2 0	— 0 2 6	— Gunpowder.....	0 3 9	— 0 6 0
Onium.....lb.	—	—	Tortoiseshell.....	1 12 0	— 2 5 0
Rhubarb.....	0 1 6	— 0 5 3	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	2 0 0	— 10 0 0

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ship's Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Sir Edward Paget.....	600	Geary.....	Bengal.
Clyde.....	300	Driver.....	Madras and Bengal.
La Belle Alliance.....	630	Rolfe.....	Ditto.
Duke of Bedford.....	800	Cunyngham.....	Ditto.
York.....	476	Talbot.....	Ditto.
Henry Forcher.....	300	Thomson.....	Ditto.
Lord Hungerford.....	707	Farquharson.....	Ditto.
Larkins.....	680	Wilkinson.....	Ditto.
William Money.....	800	Jackson.....	Ditto.
Goldconda.....	820	Edwards.....	Ditto.
Exmouth.....	700	Owen.....	Ditto.
Lady Raffles.....	680	Coxwell.....	Ditto.
David Scott.....	800	—	Ditto.
Fairlie.....	733	Aldham.....	Ditto.
Bombay Merchant.....	432	Kemp.....	Bombay.
Cambridge.....	800	Barber.....	Ditto.
Mary Ann.....	462	Craigie.....	Ditto.
Upton Castle.....	600	Thucker.....	Ditto.
Triumph.....	600	Green.....	Ditto.
John Barry.....	500	Roches.....	Cape, Mauritius, Bourbon, and Ceylon.
Orpheus.....	450	Finlay.....	Mauritius and Ceylon.
Caroline.....	450	Harris.....	Batavia, Singapore, and Penang.
Minstrel.....	554	Arkecoll.....	Batavia.
Nassau.....	650	Caras.....	Singapore.
Lacy Davidson.....	363	Williams.....	Cape.
Venilla.....	550	Gilmores.....	Cape and St. Helena.
Brothers.....	465	Motley.....	Van Diemen's Land and N. S. Wales.
William Stand.....	300	Kenn.....	Ditto ditto.
Heoline.....	320	Ostler.....	Ditto ditto.
Prince Regent.....	420	Lamb.....	Ditto ditto.
Governor Falkett.....	400	Fotheringham.....	Ditto ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September to the 25th of October 1825.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September to the 25th of Oct.																								
1825.	Bank	4 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	New	4 p. Cent.	Long	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Cent.	Imperial	Ditto	Omnium.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	Exchequer	Account.	Lottery.	4. d.	1825.		
Sep. 26			83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						94 $\frac{1}{2}$	205 $\frac{1}{2}$			61.63p	36.59p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	0		
27			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$										61.63p	36.38p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19	0		
30			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$										63.64p	36.29p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Oct. 1			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$										63.64p	37.39p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14	0		
2			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$										66.70p	39.41p	83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
3			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$										66.69p	40.42p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19	0		
4			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						266				67.68p	39.42p	83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
5			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$										40.41p	83 $\frac{1}{2}$						
6			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						267				68.70p	40.42p	83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
7			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$										68p	38.42p	83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
8			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$										67.69p	38.41p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
9			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$										68p	39.41p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
10			83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						267 $\frac{1}{2}$				68p	39.41p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
11	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								70.71p	38.41p	83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
13		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								71.73p	39.42p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
14	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								73.72p	40.42p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
15	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								72.73p	40.42p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
16	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								72.74p	40.42p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19	0		
17	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$				267				72.74p	40.42p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
18	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								70.72p	38.41p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
19	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								72p	36.40p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
20	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								70p	36.38p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
21	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								69.70p	36.38p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
22	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$								69.71p	34.37p	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$					
23	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$															
24	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$															
25	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.96 $\frac{1}{2}$															

Stock Broker, Cornhill. Lombard Street.

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

DECEMBER, 1823.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION OF MARQUESS HASTINGS.

(Continued from p. 430.)

BEFORE we enter upon the splendid history of his Lordship's Indian administration, it will be proper to trace an outline of the condition of our eastern empire at the close of Lord Minto's administration in 1813; the extent of its territories, and its relations with the neighbouring powers. To enter fully into this part of our subject, to furnish a precise and comprehensive exposition of the political circumstances of British India, would demand a space far beyond what can be afforded in this Journal. We must therefore be content with a short and rapid survey of the Company's relations and possessions at the period referred to.

These territories had undergone few material changes since the administrations of Lord Cornwallis and Sir George Barlow. The only continental augmentations of any importance which they received, in fact, until the year 1816, were the small district of Hurlana, with such portions of Bundelcund as were exchanged for the cessions made by the Peishwa in the Dekkan; and the Sinhgara district, taken from the Rewa Rajah.

The government of Lord Minto was indeed distinguished by a scrupulous

adherence to the letter of those instructions from England, which prescribed a careful abstinence from whatever might occasion measures of hostility. These instructions were founded upon a clause in the act of 1793, which almost every governor of India has been from necessity constrained to violate, wherein it is declared, that to pursue schemes of conquest, and extension of dominion, in India, is repugnant to the wish, to the honour and policy of the British nation; and that it shall not be lawful either to declare war or to commence hostilities, without the express command of the Court of Directors, or Secret Committee, by the authority of the Board of Controul.* The distractions of Western and Northern India were therefore contemplated with indifference; and the native princes were suffered to harass and destroy each other, without the slightest effort being made by the British Government to enforce or recommend equity and moderation. It was in vain that applications were repeatedly addressed to the interest, to the policy, to the humanity of that government; it was

* 35d Geo. III. c. 54, sec. 42.

to no purpose that the Hindoo princes of Rajpootana offered half their revenues, and the nabob of Moultan the whole of his territory, except his patrimonial estates, for protection against the extortions of the Mahrattas and Patans, and the ambition of Runjeet Singh.

It is not easy to define the limits of the British possessions at this period, as they embraced various states more or less independent, the property and local administration of which were vested in their own princes; but, in those directions, where subsequent events led to a removal of the limits then existing, it may be stated, that the British possessions were bounded on the north by the dependencies of Nepaul, extending through the whole tract of the Himalaya, and occupying the low lands below the first ridge on the Goruckpore frontier; by the Rajpoot and Mahratta powers of Central India to the west; whilst the states of Berar and Poonah intercepted the communication between the Bengal provinces and those of the Dekkan.

Of the princes and chiefs included within the British boundaries, or at least within those limits to which the British authority extended, some had been taken under its protection, to defend them against the encroachments of ambitious neighbours. This protection was of a feudal nature; it exacted no return but occasional military service on emergencies; and in tranquil times required nothing but a quiet administration of civil affairs, and an unreserved reference of all disputes with their neighbours to the decision of the British Government. The principal members of this class of princes were the Rajahs of Blurt-pore and Macheri; the Bundela chiefs whose territories skirted the frontiers of Bundelcund; and the Sikh chiefs, situated on the left bank of the Sutlej.

A more integral part of the British empire in India consisted of those princes who had resigned into its

hands the military power of their states, and, foregoing the prerogatives of making war and peace on their own behalf, supplied from their territorial revenues the pay of the forces requisite for their defence; the troops thus maintained, being at the sole disposal of the British Government, constituted an actual part of its military strength. Of these, the relations contracted with the princes of Oude and Hyderabad were the most valuable, and most to be relied upon.

The compact between the British Government and the ruler of Guzerat, termed the Guickwar, was of a still more intimate nature; the management of the whole revenues of the country being delegated to the protecting state, upon its becoming surety for the payment of the burthensome *Jebt* due by the Guickwar Government.

The subsidiary alliance with the Peishwa, chief of the Mahratta confederacy, was of a very different complexion. That prince always evinced the greatest repugnance to confirm and cement the union between the two states; and it was obvious that the connection was deemed derogatory, and that the Peishwa waited only a convenient opportunity to shake off the yoke which a British resident and a British subsidiary force imposed upon him.

With the other Indian powers our relations were more slender. At some courts residents were admitted, and with others the British Government was connected only by reciprocal professions of amity. Among the former were Scindiah and the Bhoosla Rajah of Nagpore, neither of whom, it was apparent, entertained very friendly sentiments towards the Company's Government. With Holkar our intercourse was suspended in consequence of the insanity of Jeswant Row, and the distractions of the Indore government; and no immediate connection had been established with the princes of Rajpootana, agreeably

to certain stipulations with Scindiah.*

Such were the condition and relations of British India, when the Earl of Minto resigned the high office of Governor General to the Earl of Moira.

His Lordship landed at Calcutta on the 4th October 1813, accompanied by the Countess of Loudon and his family. His arrival was coextensive with the announcement of an important change in the commercial intercourse between England and India, introduced by the act which sanctioned the renewal of the Company's charter. This, and other matters distinct from military subjects, we shall forbear for the present to touch upon.

The Earl had scarcely been allowed sufficient space of time to become familiar with the scene of his new duties, and with the intricate detail of official business, and to obviate, as far as practicable, the freezing influence of the late cautious maxims of policy, as well as a certain false system of economy, which had in some degree relaxed the energies of the empire, when he was called upon to commence a war of very delicate complexion and formidable character.

The kingdom of Nepal, which a few years back was probably less familiar to us than Pegu or Siam is at present, had risen into importance from the growing extent of its territories, as well as from the character and principles of its government. It stretched along the borders of the British territories for 6 or 700 miles (one small interval excepted), and had gradually pushed its encroachments to the Sutlej in the west, and absorbed many of the petty Rajships in the hilly country to the north. Since Nepal was possessed by the Ghoorkhas, an event which happened about the middle of the last century, in theory as well as practice it was ruled by a conquering government; and the for-

midable character of these hardy mountaineers either inspired the native powers of Hindoostan with terror, or encouraged them to regard Nepal as a rallying point, when opportunity offered, to throw off their dependence upon the British Government. It is remarkable that Nepal was the only power in India which had never bowed the neck to a Mahomedan conqueror; and in the only instance of our hostile contact with it, when an attack upon our allies in 1767 obliged the government of Bengal to send a force to their assistance, we were unsuccessful.

For ten years the territories of the Company and their allies were disturbed by the inroads and disputes of the Ghoorkhas; and many representations had been made by the Bengal government respecting their aggressions, to the Court of Directors: whose cautious maxims restrained them from authorizing a recourse to the only efficacious measures for repressing them. Their rapid strides of conquest, and their insults towards the British authorities, became at length so serious and intolerable, that the Earl of Moira, however averse, from inclination* as well as duty, to commence a war in India, promptly determined upon hostilities without waiting for a sanction from home. Such, however, was the impression made in this country by the accounts from Bengal, that orders were framed for the purpose of directing that very course of conduct which had then been already pursued by his Lordship.

Remonstrance and negotiation were previously tried; but whilst this artful people endeavoured to delude the Government into a belief that all differences would be amicably adjusted, they took advantage of the interval to obtain forcible possession of a neighbouring friendly state, and countenanced, at least, the murder of some

* Calcutta Ann. Reg. 1821. Prinsep's Narrative of Transactions of British India, ch. 1.

* This aversion to war and upgradation in our Indian territories was expressed by his Lordship, in the House of Lords, on more than one occasion.

of our people in the district of Goruckpore.

The unhealthiness of the low lands, among which lay the disputed territory the ostensible ground of the war, made it expedient not to commence operations until the cold season. The Earl of Moira employed the intervening time in making arrangements to provide against the Pindarry invasions, as well as apprehended hostilities on the part of the Mahratta princes.* At the proper period, he repaired to the military stations on the north-west frontier, and fitted four divisions to take the field against the Nepaulese. Before the close of October 1814, two divisions had penetrated into the hills; and the Ghoorkha Raja, the sovereign of several subjugated states, was invaded in his *penetralia*, where he esteemed himself secure and almost inaccessible.

The determined and skilful resistance made by the Ghoorkha troops under their active and enterprising officers, the strength of their positions and stockaded hills, together with the severity of the climate and season in which the operations were carried on,†

* Immediately upon the advance of one of our divisions into the hills, Runjeet Singh's army moved to a position threatening the territory of the protected Sikhs; and the Putana under Ameer Khan concentrated within a few marches of our Agra frontier.

† The Indian and European character were seen strongly contrasted, whilst the army was employed in the elevated snowy regions. Whilst the miserable sepoy sat huddled together, with their knees drawn up to their chins, enveloped in their blankets, gazing with horrid amazement at a scene known to them hitherto only by description; the European officers were bustling about, enjoying the scene which brought with it associations that reminded them of early days, and amusing themselves with pelting each other with snow-balls. The unusual hardships sustained by the troops in this campaign were duly acknowledged by the Governor General in his general orders, 10th June, 1815: "Difficulties have been surmounted, privations and fatigue endured in a mountain warfare, and a climate uncongenial to the great body of the troops, with a degree of patience and perseverance which would reflect the highest credit on any army; and these qualities are the more conspicuous in troops, who have ever been accustomed to terminate a campaign by rapid successes on the plains." Among other materials provided by the Ghoorkhas for resistance, unusual among Indian powers, shrapnell shells were found at Muckwanpore, and their *gunizera* were fitted with tangent scales.

initiated our native army into a species of warfare hitherto unknown to it. The most remarkable events of the first campaign were, the failure before the stockaded hill and fort of Nalapanee, where Major General Gillespie fell; and the skilful movements of General Ochterlony, whereby he eventually obliged the Ghoorkha chief, Umcer Singh, to shut himself up in Malown. The surrender of this almost impregnable fortress closed the campaign, which left in our possession the hill tract from the Gogra to the Sutlej; a result which raised the reputation of the British arms among the native powers of India to a height proportionate to their sanguine expectation of our disgrace.

The subsequent conduct of the Nepaul government revealed its treacherous character. The negotiations for peace terminated in a treaty, by which one-third of the Ghoorkha dominions was left in the power of the British, and the rest was restored to its former owners. Whilst the British army was about to retire, under a belief that the war was ended, the enemy refused to abide by the stipulations, and recommenced hostilities. The decisive operations of General Ochterlony, who turned the Cherec Ghatee pass, by a dangerous defile, soon reduced him to submission, and the treaty was ratified in March 1816,* when nearly the whole of the Ghoorkha territories were left in our possession.

By this treaty the districts of Bootwal and Sheraj, between Goruckpore and the first range of hills, were finally appropriated to the British Government; the Ghoorkhas were expelled from the whole of the lands below the hills westward of the Causitaki or Cusi, as well as part of the

* The details of the operations against the Ghoorkhas are minutely recorded in a series of letters published in the *Calcutta Journal*, Vol. vi. No. 309, et seq., in Mr. J. B. Fraser's *Journal of a Tour to the Himalaya Mountains*, &c. See our review of that work, *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. xiii. p. 232.

Moring eastward of that river, where- by a free communication was gained, by the pass of Nagra-cote, with the territory of the Sikem Raja; and that prince, relieved from the yoke to which he had been subjected by the Nepaulese, was first admitted to the benefit of a friendly connection with the British Government. To the westward, the provinces of Kumaon, and part of Gúrwhal, as far as the Alacnunda river, with the Deyrah Dhoon or valley, were placed under British authority. The rest of the territories, as far as the Sutlej, were restored to the families which possessed them before the Ghoorkha invasion; or, where they had become extinct, were conferred on chiefs who had served the British Government with zeal and fidelity during the war, under that species of feudal tenure which has been already described. The British authority was thus established throughout the whole of the plains below the hills, and through the Himalaya country, from Thibet to the Sutlej, with the exception of Nepaul, now confined to its original limits, and compelled to admit an international communication, and the presence of a British agent at its court.

Viewed either in a financial, commercial, or political aspect, the advantages of this treaty are not difficult to be perceived. An expensive system of defence against a turbulent and encroaching neighbour became no longer necessary: a ready and secure access was for the first time opened to the vast Trans-Himalayan countries: above all must be ranked the acquisition of a barrier, which may be now regarded as impregnable.

The British Government was not slow in testifying its satisfaction at the conduct of the Governor General of India. In December 1816, he was created Viscount Loudon, Earl Rawdon, and Marquess Hastings; and in February 1817, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to his Lordship, "for his judicious ar-

rangements in the plan and direction of the military operations against Nepaul, by which the war was brought to a successful issue, and peace established upon just and honourable terms." In moving this vote in the House of Commons, the President of the Board of Control expressed his belief that the result of this war, which was owing to the firmness and moderation of the Governor General, was a source of safety, as well as honour and glory, to this country; but in its future consequences of an importance not easy to trace.*

Those acknowledgments could not have been the least acceptable to the Marquess which proceeded from the East-India Company. The Court of Directors, whose sanction of the course proposed by his Lordship had been so long withheld, and so reluctantly given, passed on the 20th Nov. 1816 a vote of thanks, "for the prudence, energy, and ability, combined with a judicious application of the resources of the Company, displayed by his Lordship in planning and directing the operations of the late war against the Nepaulese, undertaken in consequence of a persevering system of encroachment and insult on their part; and also for his wisdom and moderation, in availing himself of the successes obtained by the army for concluding a peace with the Ghoorka power, on terms both honourable and advantageous." This vote was confirmed by the unanimous consent of a Court of Proprietors; at which a gentleman, not accustomed to eulogize the measures of administration, in India or at home, is represented to have said, that "had the Noble Marquess pursued a different course—had he, like his predecessors, Sir George Barlow and Lord Minto, declined resisting the unjust conduct of the enemy, whereby they compromised the dignity and honour of the Company, he would

* Hansard's Parl. Deb., xxxv., p. 244.

have been ready to pass a vote of censure on him."*

The next important political measure which employed the attention of Lord Hastings, was the extermination of a roving band of marauders, who, under the denomination of Pindarries, ravaged Central India and the adjoining British provinces. They consisted of about 30,000 cavalry,† subject to no regular discipline, and having in fact no national existence. The memorable chastisement bestowed upon these freebooters has left a durable impression upon the minds of the Hindoo people, whose tranquillity was incessantly molested by their rapid inroads and fearful ravages. Their origin and existence as a body is ascribed to the Mahrattas, to whom they were convenient auxiliaries, and upon whose chiefs they considered themselves dependent. Condemned, says a late writer, to be the very *scavengers* of the Mahrattas, their habits and character became adapted to their employment; and it is an extraordinary fact, that not one of these marauders ever established a claim to high reputation. Each individual displayed the ignorance, the meanness, the rapacity, and the unfeeling cruelty, by which they were distinguished as a body. Defenceless provinces, which it was the object of predatory conquerors to lay waste with a merciless sword, were the points to which the efforts of the Pindarries were directed; but it was to plunder, not to fight, that they were sent in front of other troops; and they have never acquired, as a body, any reputation for valour. The history of their excesses is not relieved by the recurrence of those instances of humanity and generosity, which usually chequer the narrative

of the most desperate races of depredators.*

Such is the picture of this gang of despoilers, drawn by a high official authority. Other accounts, equally voracious, represent them in still darker colours; as the most merciless of all barbarians; as habitually committing unheard-of enormities, against whole tribes of inoffensive neighbours; as guilty of atrocities, the bare details of which excite horror and disgust; in short, as a banditti, compared with whom the Seythian *destroyers* of old, and the American savages in their fiercest aspect, seem gentle, generous, and sympathizing.†

To conduct a war against wretches like these, according to the conventional system established among civilized nations, would have been absurd, as well as ineffectual. Their rapid motions, and loose organization, mocked the operations of ordinary warfare. To borrow the apt illustration employed by an eloquent speaker in describing the Pindarries, attacked, routed, scattered in all directions, they would speedily collect and congregate again; as a globule of quicksilver, dispersing for a moment under the pressure of the finger, re-unites as soon as the pressure is withdrawn. Their annihilation was besides indispensable to the general welfare of Hindoostan. From the very looseness of their composition, they became a nucleus to attract whatever was floating and unattached in the community, and always presented a mass of materials, which an able and popular leader might convert either to the destruction of others, or to his own aggrandizement.

Here again the Governor General was embarrassed by the tenor of his instructions from England, and was forced to choose decisive measures at his own responsibility. It is a fact, that the news of the last outrageous

* Speech of Mr. Hume at the East-India House, 11 December, 1816.

† Sir Thomas Hislop's report to Marquess Hastings makes the number 23,000. Colonel Blacker, who had superior opportunities of observing the strength of the Pindarries, computes their real force to be less. The above estimate was given in Parliament.

* Sir J. Malcolm's Memoir of Central India, vol. i. c. x. *passim*.

† See papers laid before the House of Commons, May, 1813.

irruption of the Pindarries reached this country a few weeks after the Home government had despatched to India final and most peremptory injunctions to observe a forbearing policy. Delays, incident to the season, fortunately enabled the Marquess to receive a warrant for his proceedings, before he began to act on his own discretion.

The insolence of the Pindarries, proceeding from causes which will presently appear, grew to such a height in 1816, that they invaded the British territories in the Presidency of Madras, laid waste the country, and burned some villages. The British army, in the course of the year, came in contact with the marauding parties of Cheettoo, the principal Pindarry chieftain, who had fixed his cantonments or Durra, amid the rugged hills and wild forests which lie between the northern bank of the Nerbuddah and the Vindhya range. He quitted these fastnesses, and the following year, when the British armies entered Central India, he was closely pursued to Aggur and Mewar. On the approach of a British detachment he fled, and returned by a wide circuit to his old strong post. Here he had no resting place. His main body was attacked and routed, and his divided followers were pursued by detachments of British troops, until their spirit was so broken, that they became the prey of the petty Rajpoot chiefs and village officers, who eagerly retaliated the treatment they had so long endured from these ruthless plunderers.* The other Pindarry chiefs and their followers were pursued with equal diligence by detachments of the British army. Surrounded, and driven, as if into a net, by the converging forces of the British Presidencies, repelled from the frontiers of Scindiah and Holkar by the events of the Mahratta war, and cut off from their accustomed

retreat across the Nerbuddah into the territories of the Peishwa, or the Bhoosla, one of their main bodies at length fell in with a British corps near Gungraar, and were so completely routed, that they implored the Nabob of Bhopal to become their intercessor with the British Government. The close of their history is thus delivered by Sir John Malcolm*:

"No measures were ever more wisely planned, more vigorously pursued, or more successfully accomplished, than those adopted for their suppression. There remains not a spot in India that a Pindarry can call his home. They have been hunted like wild beasts; numbers have been killed; all have been ruined. Those who adopted their cause have fallen. They were early in the contest shunned like a contagion; and even the villagers, whom they so recently oppressed, were among the foremost to attack them. Their principal leaders have either died, submitted, or become captives: whilst their followers, with the exception of a few, whom the liberality and consideration of the British Government have aided to become industrious, are lost in that population from whose dregs they originally issued. A minute investigation only can discover these once formidable disturbers, connected as they now are among the lowest classes, where they are making some amends for past atrocities, by the benefit which is derived from their labour in restoring trade and cultivation. Other plunderers may arise from distempored times; but as a body the Pindarries are so effectually destroyed, that their name is already almost forgotten, though not five years are passed since it spread terror and dismay over all India."

The Pindarry war has been separately described (so far as it was expedient to describe a war carried on against independent bands, and by

* It was the singular fate of Cheettoo to be destroyed by a tiger, whilst endeavouring to seek concealment in a forest.

* Memoir of Central India, Vol. 1, p. 451.

distinct detachments), although it was implicated with a contest of far greater magnitude and importance.

When the audacious outrages before referred to provoked the Governor General to prepare for the course he pursued, information reached him that any hostile measures against the Pindarries would involve him in a war with certain great powers, especially with Scindiah and Holkar, the most powerful chiefs of the Mahratta confederacy. His anxiety to reconcile the rule which Parliament had prescribed, with the urgent necessity of the moment, induced him to open a negotiation with these two powers; and having intercepted some important intelligence relative to the connection between Scindiah* and the Pindarries, he advertized this chieftain that he knew of his designs. He had even transmitted to him, unopened, intercepted letters from Scindiah to the court of Nepaul (which were delivered to his highness in full darbar), and acquainted him that he was willing to forget all that had passed, provided he consented to a new treaty, and to relieve the British Government from former stipulations, in the year 1805, that no separate engagements should be contracted by us with his Rajpoot feudatories. A treaty of alliance, with a condition to this effect, was signed in November 1817, (not, however, until our troops were within one march of his frontier,†) by which Scindiah engaged to combine his efforts with those of the British Government in

suppressing the predatory system, and restoring the general tranquillity of the country.*

A similar policy was employed with respect to Ameer Khan, a Patan adventurer, who, profiting by the distractions of the country, obtained a territory, and established himself as an independent chief. His band of plunderers was dispersed; and, by the moderation of the Governor General, their chief received a liberal provision, when Sir David Ochterlony advanced into Rajpootana, to co-operate in the general suppression of the predatory system. The treaty was signed at Delhi, the 9th November.

The adverse factions which in the year 1816 existed at the court of the Bhoosla dynasty of the Mahrattas, afforded a favourable opportunity for negotiating a treaty with the Raja of Nagpore, which was finally executed on the 27th May, between the British Government and Moodhagee Bhoosla (Appa Saheb), who exercised the functions of the government in behalf of the Maha Raja, Pursajee Bhoosla. The accomplishment of this measure, which formed a prominent feature in the Marquess's arrangements, it was expected would not only afford great advantages in the Pindarry war, but have the effect of detaching the Bhoosla forever from the other members of the Mahratta confederation.

The hostile demonstrations which had been manifested by Bajeerow, the Peishwa, and especially his evident connivance at the conduct of one of his commanders, named Trimbukjee, who openly resisted the British, and committed many acts of violence, gave rise to certain precautionary measures, which produced, in June 1817, after a long and troublesome negotiation, a treaty, recognizing, on the part of that prince, some important concessions, by one of which Bajeerow divested

* This chieftain had been discovered to have intrigued with the Nepalese whilst the British were at war with them; but, though discovered, the transactions were passed over, with a generosity which ought to have made a strong impression upon him.

† When the treaty was ratified, Lord Hastings issued a general order to the troops, who were impatient for a conflict, in which he says, "The generous confidence and animated zeal of the army may experience a shade of disappointment, in the diminished prospect of serious exertion; but the Governor General is convinced that the reflection of every officer and soldier in this army will satisfy him, that thus carrying every desired point with equity and moderation, is the proudest triumph for the British character."

* The treaty is given in Malcolm's Memoir, App. No. xvi., which also contains the engagements with the Rajpoot Rajas and Ameer Khan.

himself of the character of supreme head of the Mahratta empire. It also provided for the settlement of all those points which had been the subject of acrimonious disputes at the Poonah durbar, and for our defence, as far as possible, against the continuance of the prince's treachery.

Whilst these various arrangements were completing, or in progress towards completion, and amidst the toils of the cabinet, Lord Hastings, who worked night and day,* prepared his general plan of operations for the campaign, avowedly directed against the Pindarries, but so arranged as to meet the exigencies of any unexpected emergency.

This plan embraced the whole circle of the reserved possessions of Scindiah and Holkar, including likewise a great part of Rajpootana. Within these limits, it was the intention of his Lordship, if possible, wholly to confine the campaign, by surrounding them with a cordon of efficient corps, which should converge simultaneously towards a common centre: making provision, however, for the possible event of the enemy's passing this barrier, and by no means neglecting the defence of our own territories. On the side of Hindoostan, his Lordship intended to have four divisions in the field, each of sufficient strength to act independently under any circumstances; besides two corps of observation to guard the most exposed part of our frontier, in case the enemy should find the opportunity of undertaking an offensive enterprize. The points at which the several corps were ordered to collect, were Kalingur, in Bundelcund, some point on the Jumna, midway between Calpee and Etawa, Agra, and Rewaree. The two corps of observation were to be stationed, one about Rewa, to the south of Mirzapore and Benares, and the other further eastward, in the southern

extremity of Bahar. On the side of the Deckan, his Lordship expected to have in the field at least four substantive corps and a reserve, each of strength enough to act independently. In Guzerat, a corps was also to be formed, to penetrate in a north-easterly direction, and complete the cordon of the intended area of operations.

It was the design of Marquess Hastings to assume the personal direction of the different movements, and to fix his head-quarters with the centre division of the Bengal army, appointed to rendezvous between Calpee and Etawa; and it was deemed necessary, with a view to ensure a due consistency of action on the side of the Deckan, to request the Commander-in-chief of the Madras Presidency (Sir Thomas Hislop) to take the personal command of the troops between the Nerbuddah and the Kishna, and to regulate the disposition of the forces to be there collected, so as to fall in with his Lordship's projects on the side of Hindoostan.*

With true Asiatic guile, under the mask of treaties, assurances of friendship, and apparent co-operation towards the scheme which then chiefly engaged the Governor General's attention, the Mahratta powers concerted a deep-laid conspiracy for overthrowing the British dominion in India. The scheme was first revealed at Poonah, on the 5th Nov. 1817, the very day on which the treaty with Scindiah was signed, so serious a blow to the conspiracy. With characteristic cruelty, the Peishwa having commenced hostilities against the subsidiary force stationed in his capital, seized upon two Englishmen (Captain Vaughan and his brother), peaceably travelling with a small escort, and hanged them. So artfully had he conducted himself, that Sir John Malcolm, qualified as he is for discerning native duplicity, was so far imposed upon, in an interview with that prince,

* "Lord Molra," says a statement in one of the Calcutta newspapers of this period, "works night and day."

as to express to Lord Hastings his perfect conviction that the friendly professions of the Peishwa deserved entire confidence.*

The Raja of Nagpore governed himself according to the behaviour of his prince, now making preparations for war, now assuming an appearance of cordial friendship towards the British, as the Peishwa's designs became more or less apparent; until the news of the insurrection at Poonah, and the arrival of a *khilat* (or dress of honour), from Bajee Row, determined him upon that course which, if either his honour or his interest had been consulted, would have been avoided by him. An attack was commenced upon the Residency, and, after a severe engagement, represented as the most trying contest our native army had ever been engaged in,† the Nagpore troops were defeated.

The movements of Holkar's army, and the character and circumstances of the court of Indore, left little doubt that this branch of the Mahratta power would shortly discover a participation in the general plot. Ameer Khan, though he had treated, had not ratified his engagements; waiting artfully until he could calculate the result of the approaching conflict. The neutrality of Scindiah was insecure, and exposed to a thousand risks, from the continual solicitations and taunts with which that prince was assailed. In fact, the only one of our Mahratta allies who strictly preserved his fidelity was the Guickwar.

A war was now commenced upon a scale far surpassing any that had hitherto tasked the powers of a Governor of India, and before which the dimensions of an European campaign shrink in comparison. The punishment of a petty band of freebooters had convulsed the continent, and every

native power was upon the watch to profit by any miscarriage or misfortune of the British army, which had moreover to protect a frontier of not less than 2,500 miles in extent. But, great as were the dangers of this crisis, the talents which were developed by Lord Hastings were fully equal to them. Foresight and circumspection, sagacity and promptitude, on the part of him by whom the complicated system was conceived, and the gallantry of the troops employed, ensured success, under the blessing of Providence.

That the fortitude both of the troops and their noble commander might be subjected to every possible test, the army was visited at this momentous juncture by one of the direst scourges ever recorded in history. An epidemic disorder, denominated *cholera morbus*, but resembling that malady only in some of its principal features, attacked the division commanded by Lord Hastings in person, on the 14th November, whilst marching easterly from the Sindhi. It had been first observed about the middle of the rainy season of 1817, at Jessore, in the Delta of the Ganges, along whose banks and those of its tributary streams it spread its fatal course, comprehending the city of Calcutta in its ravages. For about ten days the camp was converted into an hospital; the deaths amounting to a tenth of the number collected. Europeans were attacked less frequently, but more dangerously than natives. As the army advanced, in hopes of reaching a purer air, each day's route was strewed with dead and dying. Those who fell down on the road (for the attack is so sudden that many have fallen from their horses and been unable to rise), could not be removed, through the impossibility of finding adequate means of transport. The malady had happily expended its virulence, when the movement of the Pindarries towards Gwalior, at the end of the month, threatened to demand the active exertions of the

* He had in vain endeavoured to corrupt our native troops. A native non-commissioned officer, named Sherik Houssein, brought to his captain 5,000 rupees, which he had received from the Peishwa as a reward for desertion.

† Prinsep, p. 235.

Marquess and his division in the field.

The fate of Bajee Row was soon brought to a crisis. The march of the fourth division of the army, in less than a fortnight, drove that chief from Poonah, placed the British standard upon the Peishwa's palace, and brought the resources of a populous city into action for the furtherance of the campaign against him.

The defection of the Bhoosla did not remain long unpunished. Troops poured into Nagpore from all quarters; and although no country could be better adapted to desultory warfare than the territory of this chief, the whole being a continued tract of mountains, ravines, and jungles, the military operations against the Bhoosla state were brought to a conclusion in less than a month from the Rajah's defection. After some hesitation between the two expedients of deposing Appa Sahab, and of concluding a treaty with him, purchased by a sacrifice of territory, yielding a net revenue of 22,47,200 rupees; the policy and moderation of Marquess Hastings led him to concur in the adoption of the latter.

It has been already intimated, that it formed a part of Lord Hastings' plan to conclude with the Holkar durbar a treaty of concert, similar to that effected with Scindiah. A letter had accordingly been sent to the regency, explaining the terms of the connexion which it was the Governor General's desire to form with that state. For a long time no notice was taken of this communication, till at length, on the 15th of November, an overture was made by Toolsee Bae, the regent, who offered to place herself and the young Mulhar Row under British protection. Before any effectual steps could be taken to profit by this overture, which was either a feint, or made without the concurrence of her military chiefs, the news of the Peishwa's defection changed the aspect of affairs, stirred up into fresh commotion the elements

of political intrigue, which flourished in great perfection at this unprincipled court, and at length the war faction determined upon engaging the British troops, which had arrived in the vicinity of the capital in prosecution of the measures against the Pindarries.

Sir John Malcolm, whose division was pursuing the flying chieftain, Cheettoo, finding that the latter was in communication with the Holkar camp, and learning what was passing at the court of Indore, joined Sir Thomas Hislop's division at Onjein, and the two divisions advanced towards the Mahratta camp on the 14th December, with the ostensible view of giving effect to the negotiations then pending between the durbar and the British Government. While the two armies lay within fourteen miles of each other, the regent, Toolsee Bae, whose bad government and vices destroy all compassion for her fate, was carried down to the banks of the Seepra and put to death, to prevent any intrigues against the desperate course about to be pursued.*

A few days after (21st December) was fought the decisive battle of Meheidpore, which, as it was the most splendid achievement of the Mahratta war, and indeed the only general action of primary order in India since 1804; and as it demonstrates the wisdom of the Governor General, in providing a sufficient mass of force for a sudden emergency like this, in the midst of the Pindarry contest, it may not be improper to describe as concisely as possible.†

The enemy was drawn up on the banks of the Seepra in two lines, of which the infantry and heavy batteries formed the first, and the cavalry, in masses, the second. An advance of cavalry, horse artillery, and light in-

* A very interesting account of this transaction is given by Sir John Malcolm. *Memoirs*, Vol. i. p. 215.

† The details are abridged chiefly from Blacker (*Memoir of Mahratta War*, p. 146), who recounted the enemy previous to the action, in which he was engaged.

fantry, cleared the plain, by forcing the scattered parties of the enemy across the river to their main body. The passage of the Sceptra was effected without any opposition besides a powerful cannonade, by the light brigade, the cavalry and horse artillery following. The banks of the river, like those of most others in Malwa, are at least twenty-five feet high. As soon as the first brigade had crossed, Sir Thomas Hislop gave orders for the attack of the enemy along their whole front.

When the enemy were within about seven hundred yards, a smooth glacis separating the two armies, Sir John Malcolm's division commenced the attack on their left, which was latterly brought forward to enfilade this expected operation. This desperate service was resolutely performed; the enemy's infantry were driven from their position, and their batteries were carried at the point of the bayonet, in face of a destructive fire of grape.* A simultaneous charge against the enemy's right was made by the British and Mysore cavalry, whose rapid movements brought them into the rear of the opposed batteries. Both flanks being turned, the enemy fled (though the Golandauze, or native gunners, served their guns to the last), followed by the British cavalry and the second brigade, which acted as a reserve.

As Sir Thomas Hislop ascended the high ground, in rear of the enemy's position, he observed their camp still standing in the hollow. Sir John Malcolm was ordered to move upon it, and the cavalry getting sight of it,

abandoned the pursuit of the fugitives to the Mysore horse, and upon reaching the camp found it deserted. A fire being unexpectedly opened upon them by the enemy, who made a stand in a position defended by ravines, the cavalry waited Sir John's arrival, whose advance, and the measures taken by Sir Thomas Hislop, drove the enemy across the river by which their left flank had been covered. It appears that this premeditated stand had been made with a view of covering the retreat of the enemy, whose pursuit was now actively recommenced.

The loss of the enemy was estimated at 3,000 men. Young Holkar, who was in the action, and is represented to have behaved with spirit,* fled with the principal bodies of horse (which suffered little, having kept aloof), to Alloat. Sixty-three guns, with many tumbrils of ammunition, were abandoned by the enemy; and an immense booty, laden on elephants, camels, and huckeries, fell into the possession of the Mysore horse. The British loss in killed and wounded was seven hundred and seventy-eight.

The power of Holkar was so completely broken by this defeat, that, finding his retreat cut off by our divisions on every side, and no means of resistance or evasion left him, he determined to accept the best terms he could; and Tantecia Jog, his ambassador, entered the camp of Sir John Malcolm, soon after the latter had received the instructions framed by Marquess Hastings, who had contemplated the rupture with Holkar, and prescribed the terms on which his submission was to be accepted. A treaty was signed and executed, according to the original draft of his Lordship, on the 6th January 1818, and its immediate effect was visible in the altered conduct of Scindiah's durbar, which thenceforward perfectly

* There is recorded an instance of coolness during the action similar to that which distinguished the British troops at Waterloo. Sir John Malcolm, observing a sepoy battalion stop and fire in its advance, turned round to some European troops, and said, "My lady, there is little use in that; I think we had better give them the cold iron." Whereupon he was answered with characteristic bluntness from the ranks, "Yes, your honour, I think we had;" and the line advanced with shouldered arms in high glee, notwithstanding the destructive fire then playing upon it.—*Prinsep*, 324.

* When he saw his troops flying, he burst into tears, and entreated them to return. *Malcolm*, c. i. p. 317.

acquiesced in every arrangement suggested by the Governor General.

Little now remained to be done but the reduction of the Peishwa, who, though a fugitive, was at the head of a respectable force, commanded by several mutinous sirdars. Whilst this chief was chased by several British divisions and detachments, Marquess Hastings, whose attention had been closely engaged upon this important subject, determined, upon the most weighty considerations, to expel Bajee Row from the Deekan, to exclude his family from influence or dominion, and to annihilate the Peishwa's name and authority for ever. This strong measure he considered to be warranted by the uniform conduct of this insidious ally for years past, and the impossibility of binding him, by any ties whatever, to just and honourable engagements. His station, as head of the Mahratta empire, was, besides, the cause of weakness in our relations with the other chiefs of that race. Accordingly, upon the capture of Sattara, Mr. Elphinstone announced (11th February 1818), in a manifesto to the Mahratta nation, the intention of the British Government to restore the Sattara family* to an independent sovereignty, and to punish the long continued treachery of Bajee Row, by depriving him effectually of all public authority, and placing his territories under the Company's control.

Before the ultimate fate of this chieftain was decided in the field, the measure just mentioned acquired fresh recommendation by the conduct of the Bhoosla. It will hardly be credited, that after the events which had so recently demonstrated his impotence, and after sacrificing his army and political independence, Appa Sahib should again enter into plots against the power which had restored him. Masking his designs with the most disin-

terested behaviour, and proffers of more than was demanded from him, he secretly made preparations for joining the cause of Bajee Row, and solicited succour from that chief, who despatched a body of troops to Nagpore. The route of the Peishwa's force at the battle of Ashtee, where his sirdar, Bapoo Gokla, fell, and the prompt measures of the British Resident, destroyed whatever vain hopes might have been cherished by Appa Sahib, who, by the Governor General's orders, was placed in confinement: from whence, however, he escaped.

The British forces drawing round the Peishwa a net, from which it seemed impossible for him to escape, he commenced a base species of negotiation, which, after all the mazes of Asiatic duplicity had been threaded, and every shade of the Indian character strongly displayed, was terminated by the surrender of Bajee Row to Sir John Malcolm, on the 3d June 1818; and a residence was assigned to the deposed prince at Bithoor, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage near Cawnpore, with an annual allowance of no less than £100,000.*

The operations of the war were now confined to the reduction of fortresses, and a few refractory chieftains of petty note, who kept alive the feeble embers of this vast combustion. This office was gallantly accomplished, even during an inauspicious season, by the Indian army; and Marquess Hastings employed himself in putting the finishing stroke to his comprehensive design, which was to place the peace of India upon a firm and durable basis.

The military results of the whole Mahratta campaign may be summed up in a few words. Between November 1817 and June 1818 twenty-eight

* The account of the Peishwa's interview with Sir John Malcolm is curious, and betrays another proof, if proof were wanting, of the pertinacity with which the forms of regal pomp are adhered to, and the reluctance with which even the shadows of greatness are relinquished. His applications to Sir John for intercession were urged with all the eloquence which distress can inspire.—See Prinsep, 309; Blacket 254.

* This family had originally been the head of the Mahratta state: an eminence which a predecessor and namesake of Bajee Row (*quantum mutatus ab illo*), had usurped.

actions were fought in the field, and one hundred and twenty forts, many scarcely accessible, some deemed impregnable, fell by surrender, siege, or storm. The distance between the most northern and the most southern of these forts, is not less than seven hundred miles.

The forces on each side cannot well be compared, for want of accurate knowledge of the numbers belonging to the hostile powers. Col. Blacker* has estimated the aggregate amount of their armies at 217,000. The British force in the field, including the auxiliary and irregular troops, amounted to 116,000, of which only 13,000 were Europeans.

The events of this war, which forms so conspicuous a feature in the administration of Marquess Hastings, are fortunately in no danger of being lost to posterity. In selecting a few prominent occurrences, we have been perplexed rather by the abundance and richness, than the paucity of materials. The facts recorded in the works to which we have been indebted, are guaranteed to us not merely by the respectability of the writers, but by the circumstance of their being spectators of, or actors in, this arduous contest. Sir John Malcolm and Colonel Blacker were actively engaged in the military operations of the campaign; and Mr. Prinsep formed one of the suite of Lord Hastings when he took the field in 1817, and moreover had free access to the official records of the Supreme Government.

Before we proceed to notice the political results of this last desperate effort of the Mahratta powers against British supremacy, let us observe the effects of that splendid success, which attended the sound and considerate plans of the Governor General, upon the Home Authorities, who deprecated with so much earnestness the employment of any measures but those of conciliation.

In addition to the acknowledgments of his employers, the thanks of Parliament were voted to Marquess Hastings, "for the promptitude and vigour displayed by him in the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarries, and for those eminently skilful and judicious military arrangements, which enabled him to defeat the hostile aggressions of the Mahratta princes, in a campaign marked by a series of brilliant and decisive successes, highly honourable to the British arms."

In passing this vote, speakers on both sides bore cheerful testimony to the extraordinary merits of his Lordship. Ample scope was afforded to the brilliant fancy of Mr. Canning, whose masterly eloquence adorns whatever it touches. His speech comprehends a detail of the war, which would afford a rich mine of information even to the historian; but the ornaments are too sparkling for the sober dress of history. Lord Lansdowne observed, that "their Lordships and the country would doubtless join with the Noble Earl (Liverpool), in applauding the measures which had been adopted by the Governor General, who had displayed the most consummate ability, on a field of operations more extensive than it had ever fallen to the lot of any one commander to direct; and who, in terminating the war, had placed the British power in India on a more secure foundation than that on which it heretofore reposed." Lord Holland, with impressive energy, declared, "he had a high gratification in paying this tribute to the Governor General of India, because he was the same nobleman whom he had often heard in that place,—who was an ornament to the house by his eloquence and his virtues,—whose voice was always raised in defence of innocence and weakness, against oppression, and in maintaining the rights of the people as well as those of the crown."*

(To be continued.)

* *Memoir*, p. 19.

* *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* xxxix. pp. 769, 766.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Fort William, General Department, February 27, 1823.—It having been represented to this Government, in the month of May 1822, that a part of the crew of the ship *Futtl Mine*, which was stated to have been lost on the island of *Nancowrie*, were detained by the inhabitants, the Hon. Company's cruiser *Prince of Wales* was dispatched, at the instance of the Governor-General in Council, in December last, from *Prince of Wales Island*, with instructions to her commander to verify the report of the detention of the persons in question, and eventually to rescue them from the power of the islanders. Lieut. Collinson's report of his inquiries having been received, the following copy of it is published for general information.

To C. W. Wright, Esq. Master Attendant, *Prince of Wales Island*.

Sir: I beg leave to state for the information of Government, that I arrived off the *Nicobars* on the 17th December; on the following morning I proceeded through *St. George's Channel* under easy sail, occasionally heaving to, for the purpose of allowing the native boats to come alongside, which they did in considerable numbers from the two *Nicobars*, bringing off trifling articles, as cocon-nuts, &c. &c. for sale. In some of the canoes were observed a few pieces of old iron, as nails, bolts, &c. &c., and a small quantity of sheet lead. On making inquiry from whence they procured these articles, I was informed by one of the natives, who spoke a little Portuguese, and appeared rather an intelligent man, they were taken from the wreck of a ship which had been lost on the south-west side of the Great *Nicobar*. This person being questioned, when and where the circumstance of a shipwreck took place, very readily gave the following account, which was corroborated by the different people of the canoes which afterwards boarded us from the Great *Nicobar*.

About two or three years ago (as near as I could make out from the account of this man), a ship anchored on the south-west side of the Great *Nicobar* for the purpose of procuring refreshments, and during a violent squall, was driven on shore in the surf and wrecked; the crew

were enabled to get on shore with safety, as well as the captain and officers; and the latter, after remaining on the island two days, had fitted out their boat and put to sea, with the intention of making the port of *Acheen*, or some other part of the *Sumatra* coast; in the mean time the remainder of the crew were supplied with such provisions, &c. &c. as the natives made use of themselves. The ship went to pieces, and the different articles belonging to her passed in the course of barter through the whole range of islands. This person also asserted, that a brig with a European crew had arrived at the Great *Nicobar* two or three months ago, and taken away from the island the remainder of the people formerly belonging to the wrecked vessel.

On clearing the channel I hauled up under the lee of the Little *Nicobar*, and anchored very near the shore; and during the day sent on shore Lieutenant *Moresby* to make further inquiries. The natives of this island gave exactly the same account of the wreck I had previously received from the inhabitants of the Great *Nicobar*; they also pointed out the place where the circumstance is said to have happened. I sailed round the head-land which was pointed out as the place of the shipwreck, but could perceive no appearance of any part of a wreck remaining; and the surf ran so high, as precluded the possibility of landing in any boat. I was further informed at these two islands, that, with the exception of the shipwrecked people, no European or seacummies had ever resided amongst them. I indeed saw one person, who came from the Great *Nicobar*, and spoke *Hindustanee*, and did not resemble the natives; he appeared to me to be a man from the *Coromandel* coast, but entirely conformed to the manners and customs of the natives. They professed some knowledge of an European they called *John!* who had formerly lived on the island of *Banpoka*, and who they said had been dead some years.

After coasting along the westside of the Little *Nicobar*, I arrived and anchored off the west side of the island of *Nancowry* and *Carnorta*; and the ship was shortly visited by a number of canoes, with the usual trifling articles for sale. Besides

some pieces of old iron, one boat had on board of her two or three elephant's teeth, which they acknowledged having procured from the inhabitants of the Great Nicobar; they denied that any vessel had been wrecked near Nancowry, or that any Manillaman, European, or stranger of any description, resided among them; they knew the person they call John, and informed us of his death at Bampoka, three years ago. One of the natives who came on board was dressed in the European style, and produced a recommendation certificate from Captain Ritchener, commanding the *Fuzilkareem*; this was dated November, 1822. The boats were sent on shore at this place, but procured no additional information. I coasted along the westside of Nancowry within musket shot of the beach; on this side there was no appearance of inhabitants whatever, but all a seemingly impenetrable jungle.

Passing along the west side of Carmorta, I proceeded to the island of Bampoka, and, intending to water the ship at that place, anchored very close to the village, the only one on the island, the population of which does not exceed thirty males. The islanders of Bampoka corroborated the several accounts I had received from the inhabitants of the other islands respecting the wreck of the ship, and the residence of the European among them. I was shewn a number of articles of iron work, as iron knees, &c. &c., which they said they had procured from the inhabitants of the Great Nicobar; they also pointed out the hut in which the European Worthington had resided, and the spot where he was buried; they gave the following account respecting the above named European, viz.

"That he formerly belonged to a frigate which touched at Nancowry, fifteen years ago, for refreshments; from this vessel he deserted, and secreted himself among the natives, with whom he lived for the space of five years, when, some of the Bampoka people visiting Nancowry, he returned with them to that island, since which period to the time of his death he had resided at Bampoka."

The natives appear to regret his loss, and give a very excellent character of him; he seems to have employed himself in rearing hogs, poultry, &c. &c., and the only piece of cultivated ground we saw,

had been the property of this man, as we remained some days at this island, and had frequent opportunities of visiting several parts of it. If any persons, Europeans or natives, still resided there, we should most probably have seen or heard something of them.

The natives of this group of islands appear to be a mild, inoffensive race of people, and I should think it improbable they would ever attempt to attack any vessel, neither being possessed of any arms nor boats capable, whatever their inclination might be, of carrying such a measure into effect, their boats being very small and frail; and I did not perceive any kind of arms among them, except the fish-gig (or instrument for striking) might be termed so.

We found the inhabitants of Bampoka particularly civil and attentive to us, readily shewing us every part of the island we wished to visit, and in fact meeting our wishes in every respect.

The inhabitants of these islands, generally speaking, go quite naked, with the exception of a small piece of cloth, about half an inch broad, passed round the loins and between the legs, but which does not even answer the purposes of decency.

There was a person at Bampoka who dressed in a shirt and trowsers, which I supposed had formerly belonged to Worthington. In this dress he had very much the appearance of a Manilla seacunnee, and all the natives I have seen in that dress had the same striking resemblance. The inhabitants of Nancowry, who have more frequent intercourse with ships than any of the other islanders, have consequently adopted more of the manners of Europeans, and are very fond of imitating them in dress, and making use of the few words of English they may have learnt during that intercourse. They also appear to appreciate the value of their commodities better than the others, and prefer dollars generally to any thing else, as some of the natives of Nancowry wear the European dress on the arrival of a ship at this port, and in that dress have much the appearance of seacunnies; strangers may have been deceived, seeing this people at a distance in their canoes, and supposed them Europeans or Portuguese.

The before-mentioned brig was the only vessel of the kind, I could learn, had

visited any of the islands, and I have every reason to suppose her to have been a vessel of war.

The wind suddenly shifting round from the North-East to South-East, and South, with hard squalls and continued rain, I was obliged to move very precipitately from Bampoka, and the weather afterwards continued so boisterous and unsettled, with continued rain, that I did not conceive it prudent or safe to touch at the Car Nicobar.

The inhabitants of these islands appeared particularly jealous of their women during our intercourse with them, particularly at Bampoka, where, though they invited us to sit under their huts in the shade whenever any person from the ship visited the shore, and paid the greatest attention to us, yet we were not gratified with the sight of a single female. They complain much of the Burmah vessels,

which visit them occasionally; the people of these vessels not being satisfied with the little traffic they carry on, generally make free with their hogs, poultry, &c. &c. whenever they can lay hold of them.

From the information I have been enabled to collect with regard to the loss of the Futtel-Mine, it is my belief that she was wrecked on the Great Nicobar, and that the crew of her (with the exception of the commander and those who accompanied him, who most probably perished in their boat) were rescued by the brig which visited the island between two and three months ago.

I am, &c. W. S. COLLINSON, Lieut.,
com. H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales.
Jan. 15, 1823.

By command of the Honourable the Governor-General in Council,
C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to Gov.

NEW LAW RESPECTING PRINCIPAL AND FACTOR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Perhaps it may not be generally known to your readers, especially those resident in India, that a very important alteration of the law respecting principal and factor has been introduced by the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 83. As so large a portion of Indian produce is conveyed to this country in a manner which renders it liable to the operation of this wholesome law, it is, I think, highly requisite that its provisions should be thoroughly understood by all the parties concerned; the growers in India, the shippers at the ports of that country, and the consignees in Europe.

According to the construction of the old law, a factor or agent, apparently clothed with the ownership of goods, and possessing the power of sale, was not able to dispose of them by barter; and if he succeeded in procuring an advance of capital on goods so deposited with him, even to meet demands made upon him by the owner, the latter might have recovered the goods from the person who

advanced the money on the pledge, without the payment of the sum so advanced. The operation of this rule produced so many instances of hardship, that the advance of capital on merchandize became insecure, to such a degree as to threaten its suspension altogether. One instance may be quoted, which was related by the sufferer, Mr. Kymer, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the Commons on the law relating to merchants, agents, or factors.*

"The parties came to us and required an advance; and we put the question to them, whether the goods which were in their hands were their own: they stated that they had advanced money upon those goods, and they wanted money from us to pay those advances. We advanced the money upon those goods, and with that money they paid the very bills which were drawn for the specific goods; nevertheless an action was brought against us, and we were defeated, and obliged to pay the money a second time."

* Report and Minutes of Evidence, p. 104.
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Now, in consignments of East-India produce to houses of agency in this country, it is customary to draw immediately for a part of its value; but the consignees have no means whatsoever of knowing to whom the goods so consigned really belong; it being very much the case, in the article of indigo especially, for the persons who grow it in the upper provinces of India to send it to factors or agents at the ports, by whom it is shipped for Europe. The European consignees had therefore, in point of fact, no security whatever for the advance of their capital, other than the confidence they placed in the shippers. This fact was but little known in India, or the consequences might have been more severely felt. Indeed, it appears that the state of the law, in this respect, has not been generally understood in the kingdom until within the last few years.*

The evidence taken before the Committee, proves the extent of the risk incurred by the mode in which the transactions between Europe and India were conducted. In answer to a question put to Mr. T. G. Babington, partner in the respectable firm of Macaulay and Babington, whether they considered themselves safe in the advances made by them, with the knowledge that the person on whose account they were made was not the person interested in the property: that gentleman stated, that they have been in the habit of receiving consignments both from their agents in Africa and their correspondents in Calcutta, on account and risk of third parties. These parties had always a running account with the consignors, who made to the former advances on the goods so shipped, and reimbursed themselves by drafts upon M. and B. These drafts were always carried to the debit of the consignments, and the surplus, if any, arising from the sale of the goods, was remitted to the consignors, not to the proprietors, these parties set-

ting the accounts together. If, on the other hand, the proceeds did not cover the amount of the bills and charges, they (M. and B.) looked for reimbursement to the consignors, and not to the proprietors; and in fact took no cognizance of the owners of the goods: but, had they even made their appearance, would have withheld from them the proceeds until the authority of the consignors was produced.* Such a state of things, under the then existing law, and so soon as the knowledge of it was generally diffused, must have brought infinite mischief into commercial dealings.

The enactments of 4 Geo. IV. c. 83, are in substance as follows: From and after the 18th July 1823, persons intrusted with goods for the purpose of sale, and by whom such goods are shipped in their own names, or in whose names goods shall be shipped by other persons, shall be deemed the true owners so far as to entitle consignees to a lien thereon, in respect of any money or negotiable security advanced by such consignees, to or for the use of the aforesaid persons, or in respect of any money or security received by them to the use of such consignees, to all intents and purposes as if such persons were the true owners; provided consignees shall not have notice, by bill of lading for delivery of such goods, or otherwise, at or before the time of any advance of money or negotiable security, or of such receipt of money or negotiable security, in respect of which such lien is claimed, that such persons so shipping in their own names, or in whose names the goods are shipped by others, are not actual and bona fide owners or proprietors. The persons in whose names such goods are so shipped, shall be taken to have been intrusted therewith, unless the contrary be shewn by persons disputing the fact.

Any persons, or bodies politic or corporate, may accept and take in

* Evidence of Mr. Yates, p. 111.

* Report, &c. p. 108.

deposit or pledge from consignees any goods, or bills of lading for delivery thereof; but, in that case, such persons or bodies shall acquire no further right or interest therein than was possessed or might have been enforced by the consignees at the time of deposit or pledge as aforesaid; but such persons or bodies shall and may acquire and enforce such right or interest as was possessed, and might have been enforced by such consignees, at the time of deposit or pledge.

Nothing in the act contained shall be construed or taken to deprive the true owners or proprietors of such goods from demanding and recovering the same from their factors or agents, before the same shall have been so deposited or pledged, or from the assignees of such factors or agents in the event of their bankruptcy; nor to prevent any such owners or proprietors from demanding or recovering from any persons, or their assignees if bankrupt, or from any bodies politic or corporate, such goods so consigned, deposited or pledged, upon repayment of the money, or on restoration of the negotiable securities, or upon payment of a sum of money equal in amount thereto, for which such persons or their assignees, or such bodies politic or corporate, may be entitled to any lien upon such goods; nor to prevent the said owners or proprietors from recovering from such persons or bodies, any balance or sum of money remaining in their hands as the produce of sale of such goods, after deducting the amount of money or negotiable security advanced. In case of the bankruptcy of such factor or agent, the owner of the goods so pledged and redeemed shall be held to have discharged, *pro tanto*, the debt due by him to the bankrupt's estate.

Such a law is calculated to destroy the principle of those legal decisions (rather than the law itself) upon which the late mischievous system rested; but it nevertheless falls ma-

terially short of that protection to capital contemplated by those who procured the introduction of the measure into Parliament. The report of the committee of merchants and others, dated 30 July 1823, describes in few words what the act does, as well as what it omits to effect:

"The first provision gives to the consignee of goods which do not belong to the consignor, but which shall have been intrusted to the latter *for sale*, the same lien for his general balance, that he would acquire if the consignor had been the true owner; provided, however, that the consignee has no notice that the goods are not the property of the consignor.

"The next clause enables the consignee to deposit the goods with any person or corporation, as a security for any sum not exceeding his own lien *at the time*, whether such goods were the property of the consignor or not.

"But this act does not, in either case, protect the consignee or pledgee in the event of goods being shipped without having been entrusted by the true owner *for the purpose of sale*, although the consignee may not have notice that the consignor is not the owner, and it therefore continues to such foreign owner a right against a British consignee, which, in his own country, and according to his own law, he could not enforce.

"Nor does the act protect the purchaser of goods either from a consignee in this country, or from a consignor abroad, if the true owner has not authorized the sale, but such purchaser may be compelled to pay a second time for the same goods, although he was not aware that the seller was an agent.

"The partial remedy provided by the act, applies only to consignments by bill of lading, and leaves all transactions relating to goods by land-carriage untouched; nor does it meet the numerous cases of goods represented by other symbols of property."

It is proposed to renew the application to Parliament in the ensuing Session, in order to obtain a more comprehensive protection to the factor and capitalist than this act affords; and in the meanwhile it may be interesting to see the substance of the principal clause of the bill, as first introduced by Mr. Smith:

Any factor or agent having in his custody or possession any bill of lading, India warrant, dock warrant, dock order, warehousekeeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate, warrant, or order for delivery of goods, receipt for goods to be conveyed by land-carriage or inland navigation, bill of parcels, or other apparent symbol of property, to be deemed the true owner of the goods described or referred to in the said respective documents, or other apparent symbol of

property, so far as to give validity to any contract or agreement hereafter to be made or entered into by such factor or agent with any persons or bodies politic or corporate, for the sale or disposition of said goods, or any part thereof; or for the deposit or pledge thereof, or any part, as a security for any money or negotiable instrument advanced by such persons or bodies upon the faith of such several documents, or other apparent symbol of property; provided such persons or bodies have not notice by such documents or otherwise, in writing, that such factor or agent is not the actual and *bona-fide* owner or proprietor of such goods so sold, or deposited, or pledged as aforesaid.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

A MERCHANT.

SINGAPORE.

REGULATION, No. IV of 1823.

A Regulation prohibiting Gaming Houses and Cock-pits, and for suppressing the vice of Gaming at Singapore.

THE practice of gaming being highly destructive to the morals and happiness of the people, and it being inconsistent with the principles of good government to admit of public gaming-houses and cock-pits, it is hereby declared,

1st. That no public gaming house or cock-pit will hereafter be tolerated by Government, under any circumstances, or for any consideration whatever; and that from and after this date all persons are strictly prohibited from keeping such, on any terms or pretence whatsoever.

2d. That any persons offending against this Regulation, or who may be proved to have hereafter received money, either directly or indirectly, for conducting a gaming-table or cock-pit, shall be liable, according to the circumstances of the case, to the confiscation of a certain amount, or the whole of his property, and banished from the Settlement with corporal punishment, at the discretion of the Court.

3d. That the house or building, with the ground on which it stands, in which it may be proved that such a gaming-table

or cock-pit has been kept, shall also be liable to confiscation.

4th. That all persons who may be detected in the act of gaming or cock-fighting, whether at a gaming-table or not, shall be taken up by the magistrates, and punished according to the circumstances of the case.

5th. No gaming debts can be enforced by the winners; but in all cases that may come before the magistrates, or the resident court, the winners will be compelled to restore the amount to the losers.

6th. The magistrates will adopt such minor regulations in the department of police as they may deem advisable for carrying the object of this Regulation into effect, and for suppressing the vice of gaming as far as possible, without trespassing on the free-will of private conduct, as long as it may not be injurious to society in general.

This Regulation to be in force and effect from this date, and to be considered as provisional until confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

Singapore, 1st May 1823.

Registered, G. BENTHAM, Rogr.

Extract from the Penal Code of China concerning Gambling, 1823.

"Whosoever games for money or goods shall receive eighty blows with a cudgel on the breech; and all the money or property staked shall be forfeited to the Government. He who opens the gaming-house, although he does not gamble, shall suffer the same punishment, and the gaming-house shall be confiscated. If Government officers gamble, their punishment shall be increased one degree."

A subsequent clause enacts, that "whoever gambles, whether soldiers or people, shall wear the broad heavy wooden collar one month, and be cudgelled with one hundred blows."

Those who set up an occasional gambling-house, and harbour gamblers, shall, together with the head gamblers (if not numerous) all be punished by wearing the wooden collar three months, &c.

In some cases the parties are to be transported.

By Order of the Honourable the Lieut. Governor,

L. N. HULL,

Acting Sec. to the Lieut. Governor.

REGULATION, NO. V. OF 1823.

A Regulation for the prevention of the Slave Trade at Singapore.

There being reason to apprehend that, notwithstanding the solemn prohibitions of the Legislature, individuals have been imported into Singapore since the establishment of the British authority, either as slaves or under the denomination of slave debtors, in both cases bought and sold for a price; and it being desirable that all persons resorting to or residing under the protection of the British flag should be aware of the prohibition and penalties attending such illegal transactions, in order that the humane and just objects of the British Government may not be lost sight of or frustrated, either from ignorance or design, the following Regulations, which are to have the effect of law, are this day passed and published for general information and guidance.

Slaves.

1st. The Act of Parliament prohibiting the Slave Trade from being carried on with any British colony or settlement, or by any British subject, having been passed previously to the establishment of the British settlement of Singapore, the pro-

visions of the said Act are considered to be in force in this settlement, and to apply to all persons who may have obtained a *fixed residence* at Singapore since the establishment of the British Government.

2d. As the condition of Slavery, under any denomination whatever, cannot be recognized within the jurisdiction of the British authority, all persons who may have been so imported, transferred, or sold as slaves, or slave debtors, since the 26th day of February 1819, are entitled to claim their freedom, on application to the magistrates as hereafter provided; and it is hereby declared, that no individual can hereafter be imported for sale, transferred or sold as a slave, or slave debtor, or having his or her *fixed residence* under the protection of the British authorities at Singapore, can *hereafter* be considered or treated as a slave, under any denomination, condition, colour, or pretence whatever.

3d. Hereafter, a continued residence of twelve months at Singapore shall be considered to constitute a *fixed residence*, and to entitle the party to all the benefits of the British administration.

4th. In order to prevent inconvenience or misunderstanding in the emancipation of those who may have been imported and sold as slaves, or slave debtors, anterior to this date, and at the same time to shew every reasonable indulgence to those who may have acted in ignorance of the prohibitory law; the magistrates are required to make inquiry into and record the particular circumstances attending the case of each individual who may apply for his or her emancipation; and in the event of the parties being of tender age, and unable to conduct or maintain themselves, the magistrates are empowered to bind them as apprentices to respectable and responsible persons, giving a preference to their present masters, if unobjectionable in this respect, for a period not exceeding three years, or until they shall attain the age of thirteen years. In the event of the parties being adults, the magistrates shall further be empowered to require them to render their personal services for the benefit of those who may have a just claim to the same, for a period in no case exceeding three years, should the parties freely consent thereto, which servitude shall be considered as a complete acquittal for the expense of their passage hither, which is the

only legal demand that can be admitted—and which shall be in full of all demands on their persons whatever: but in both cases the parties are to be *forthwith* declared free, subject only to the condition of personal servitude on contract as free persons for a limited period as aforesaid.

5th. There having been few or no slaves at Singapore at the period of its occupation by the British authorities, and their Highnesses the Sultan and Toomongong having evinced their desire to aid the benevolent objects of the British Government, these Regulations are considered to apply and to have effect upon all persons who have now or may hereafter have their *fixed residence* at Singapore, save and except the personal establishments of their Highnesses, who, though not being in a condition to be bought and sold, are nevertheless registered out of deference to their authority, as not coming under the operation of the slave laws.

6th. In order to prevent annoyance or obstruction to the trade of the port, it is to be clearly understood, that the present Regulations are not intended to apply to the domestic establishments of native chiefs or traders who may occasionally resort to this port, and not fix their residence under the protection of the British flag; nor to the crews of vessels coming from foreign ports, further than to prohibit them from transferring or selling persons as slaves or slave debtors in this settlement, and provided the parties, if slaves, may not obtain a fixed residence by residing in the settlement for upwards of twelve months. In this latter case, the Slaves, though not transferred, will have a right, under Article 2d, to claim their freedom, and the magistrates are required to grant the same, on such conditions as may be mutually convenient and fair between the parties.

7th. As the practice of purchasing slaves from boats as slave debtors, under the mengheering system, and paying a price for them as such, rendering the party a debtor for the amount, can only be considered as an evasion of the law, and equally calculated with the purchase of slaves to encourage the traffic in human beings, such transactions are declared to be illegal; and the utmost price which the noquedah of a vessel is entitled to demand on the landing of any such person, shall in no case exceed the sum of twenty dollars, which

may be considered as an equivalent for the passage money of the party, and who may be bound to repay the same by his services under the rules now passed for bond debtors.

Bond Debtors.

8th. Experience having proved that the system of slave debtors, as practised in the Malay States, is inconsistent with that freedom of the subject, which it is the desire of the British Government to introduce; the same will not be recognized after this date in any case in which both parties may not be Malays, or native inhabitants of the Malay Archipelago; but with the view of providing for such cases as may occur, in which it may be lawful to give the creditor a right to the services of his debtor, the following rules are passed, to have effect from this date.

9th. As it frequently happens that free labourers and others are brought from China and elsewhere as passengers; who have not the means of paying their passage, and under the expectation that individuals resident in Singapore will advance the amount of it on condition of receiving the services of the parties for a limited period in compensation thereof, such arrangements are not deemed objectionable provided the parties are landed as free persons; but in all such cases, the amount to be paid on account of passage money or otherwise, is limited to twenty dollars; and the period of service by an adult in compensation thereof shall in no case exceed two years, and every such engagement shall be entered into with the free consent of the parties in presence of a Magistrate, and duly registered. In cases where the parties may be of tender age, the Magistrates may apprentice them until they attain the age of puberty; but in no cases are the parties to be burthened with a debt exceeding twenty dollars, for which amount their services, during the period above stated, shall be considered as a full and ample compensation.

10th. In all cases of Mengheering, or slave debtors, which may come before the British Courts, the claim of the creditor is in no case to be considered to exceed the services of the debtor for a period of five years, the debt being considered as worked out at the rate of twenty per cent., or not less than ten dollars per annum.

11th. Hereafter, all agreements for personal services beyond twelve months are

required to be entered into under a bond, to be registered at the magistrate's office, the bond or contract specifying the services to be rendered, the consideration paid for the same, and the penalty in case of failure.

12th. Hereafter no contract shall be legal which stipulates for a longer period of service than five years, under any circumstances or for any consideration whatever.

13th. The parties in all cases who may so contract to render their services for a valuable consideration, shall lose no natural rights to which they may be entitled as subjects during such servitude, except the value of their services, for which it will be the duty of the magistrates to see that they receive a due remuneration: all persons, whatever may be their condition, being equal in the eye of the law.

14th. In all cases wherein the magistrates may think proper, on account of the tender age of parties, to bind them apprentices for a certain period, such period shall in no case exceed five years; and it must be an invariable condition in the indenture, that the parties shall receive a moral education, and be sent to the public school, under a pecuniary penalty in case of failure by the master.

15th. No creditor possessing a right to

the services of any individual, shall be at liberty to transfer the services of the party to another except with the consent of the debtor; nor can the debtor change his master at pleasure without proof of ill usage, to be given before the magistrates; and in case of the death or bankruptcy of the creditor, it shall remain with the magistrates to decide in how far the further services of the debtor can be claimed. If the creditor dies solvent, the debtor is to be relieved from further servitude; but if he dies insolvent, or becomes bankrupt, the debtor shall continue to render his services till the end of the contract for the benefit of the creditors, he in this case having the liberty of choosing his master.

The magistrates are required to cause this Regulation to be duly explained in the native languages, and published by beat of gong throughout the settlement; and the master attendant will cause the same to be duly made known to the *no-quedals* of all native vessels resorting to the port.

This Regulation to be in force and have effect from and after this date, and to be considered as provisional until confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

Singapore, 1st May 1823.

Registered, G. BONHAM, Regr.

MILITARY ADVENTURERS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Your praiseworthy conduct in publishing the extract of a letter from India, in your number for October, is entitled to the best thanks of the Service at large.

It is lamentable how little attention is paid to the Courts' orders, and even to the repeated orders of the Local Government on this head; they have been totally disregarded or evaded. It will scarcely be credited by non-military readers, that young men, adventurers, neither in the King's nor Company's Service, unacquainted with the country, and ignorant of the language, have greater pay the first year, than a Company's subaltern of fifteen years' standing. Some of these lucky fellows, without experience or military

knowledge, have far greater pay than the oldest captain in the Company's army; and officers commanding battalions at native Courts, under the orders of the British Resident in the service of the native princes, have positively greater allowances than the oldest Lieut.-Colonel in the Company's service; and this they attain, in many cases, after a sojourn of three or four years. This is truly disheartening; it is more, it is a deep and lasting injury to the Company's officers, dangerous to the interests of the State, and a positive obstacle to the Company's military operations, as well as a direct infringement of the Company's most positive orders. Many of these persons are half-pay officers

of the King's service, who evade the order by selling out. In other instances they succeed through interest. Had these persons any particular claims, or were they possessed of superior talents, the cases would be less obnoxious. The remaining portion of such officers consist of mere adventurers coming no one knows whence, only they possess interest. Whilst a Company's officer is wearing away his best days, zealously doing his duty, and possessing superior talents and education, in steps a stranger, an alien to the service in every respect, and obtains four times the amount of his pay.

A Madras officer informs me, that at one particular Residency, the following is a true statement of the number of officers not in the Company's service,—a matter which can be easily ascertained: viz. three half-pay King's lieutenants, one at Rs. 1,000 per month, another at Rs. 800, another of Rs. 600; and six adventurers,

viz. two private soldiers made gentlemen, a broken-down indigo planter, and three others who were never any thing at all till they came to India, when they instantly stepped into Rs. 300 per month, and this salary has since been raised to from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000.

The following is the allowance of the oldest and most experienced officers of their rank on the Madras establishment: Lieutenant, Rs. 201; Captain, Rs. 336; Major, Rs. 554; Lieutenant-Colonel, Rs. 704.

I need not add more to explain the injustice done to those who are brought up in the service, and whose lives are devoted to its interests.

Your obedient servant,

VERITAS.

Bath, October 1823.

P.S. I beg to observe, that not one of the officers alluded to in the letter have in any way distinguished themselves in India.

KING'S AND COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: A letter having appeared in your Journal, under the head "King's and Company's Officers," I am anxious, as a king's officer, to enter a protest against some of the writer's remarks.

The mutiny at Vellore, he says, was owing to an officer's not understanding the native language, and calling one of the Sepoys to act as an interpreter, who was himself one of the mutineers—this belongs to history, as well as the story of the bazar of a camp being burnt down in consequence of another officer's not understanding what was said to him. The last anecdote, however, is not fixed on the King's officer—it might have been a Company's officer—he was a block-head, to whatever service he belonged.

It is also observed by your correspondent, that a King's captain may save as much as will purchase him a

majority, and bear his epaulettes to England, so as to make him the object of jealousy, ill-will, and hatred to the Company's officers—and this is the foundation on which this writer decides that a King's officer should never be employed in the service of a native prince. It is a pity that memory should not have furnished your correspondent with the names of some King's officers, who, after winning the territories of the east, have left them to the skill and gallantry of other King's officers to maintain. It is a pity, that any Company's officer should have recorded his apprehension, that a King's officer, employed by the allies of the Honourable Company, would at once become the "natural enemy" of the Company's officers. It is a pity, that, since the writer informed us by whom Vellore was lost, he

should so conveniently have forgotten by whom it was *regained*. It is pretty evident, that the writer means an attack on several officers in the service of the Nizam; and I wish him joy of the *force* and *skill* with which he has commenced it. I lament, also, the success which he seems to have good reason to anticipate.

The Honourable Company's officers are men who highly deserve every encouragement they obtain; but I think matters might be arranged with less evil to both services. It is notorious, on looking to the lists of their corps, that so many are employed on the staff, as to leave too few for the duty of the regiments; thus a captain, or lieutenant, nay, sometimes an ensign, commands several companies, whilst the King's officers are excluded from places of *trust*, or rather *profit*; and I have known an ensign, not three years in the Company's service, in the receipt of a far better income than a brevet major in the "King's," though of twenty-three years' hard service. A brevet major of King's troops in India is required to be a mounted officer, and is not even allowed to draw the

allowance of a horse. King's officers frequently spend the greatest portion of their lives in India; and, in all probability, *increasing* their advantages would not *shorten* their stay. But what a fatal blow it is to the improvement of an officer in his profession, never to be permitted to fill those offices, which, before he can command an army, he ought to be acquainted with! The very school of the army is the staff; behind this richly embroidered curtain the several moves are made, on which the fate of thousands, of millions, depends; and certainly India is the worst station in His Majesty's dominions in which to instruct a young King's officer in the higher walks of his profession. But, Sir, we are happily commanded by one who, when the opportunity arrives, will defend us from so humiliating an alternative as inaction and the monotonous, though necessary, duties of a garrison, or the jealousy and hatred of the officers composing the army of the Honourable Company.

A KING'S OFFICER AND YOUR
CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER,

NATIVE LITERARY SOCIETY.

ADDRESS READ TO THE MEETING CONVENED
FOR THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY;
TRANSLATED FROM THE BENGALIEE.

THE want of any public institution for the advancement of learning in this country, amongst its native society, has been long felt, and none of us are unacquainted with the inconveniences attending the deficiency; expressions of regret on this account are often the theme of our common conversation, and it has not unfrequently been alluded to in the popular publications of the day. It is therefore superfluous to dwell upon the topic in this place, and it will be more gratifying and advantageous to enter upon a detail of the benefits which may be expected to result from such an establishment, and the way in which it may contribute to the diffusion of knowledge.

There are many objects of universal
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interest and advantage affecting this country, of which the promotion can scarcely be expected from a single individual; in these cases the co-operation of many persons is essential and necessary; and this combination has effected formerly many useful works and institutions. The benefits of such associations are fully evinced by the various societies of Europeans, which have accomplished, with comparatively little cost and labour, objects not within individual capability.

When many individuals enter into the joint prosecution of similar purposes, nothing practicable will be impossible. As their collective talents, knowledge, and wealth will be simultaneously applied, the whole will form a valuable capital, of which the several members will equally derive the benefit, and may individually consider themselves the proprietors. They

will be thus enriched by the profits of a large joint stock, which will effect matters otherwise beyond their reach.

To illustrate this practically, it may be observed, that if one hundred persons in good circumstances contribute one thousand rupees each towards forming an estate, none would feel any inconvenience or hardship from the outlay, and all would benefit from a capital equivalent to a lac of rupees. Further, of a hundred loose straws, each has but the power of a straw, and is inapplicable to any useful purpose; but if those straws be bound together, they acquire tenacity and strength, and will be able to effect the most difficult tasks.

In the days of remote antiquity, the people of Bharat Varsha, or Asia, possessed a superiority over all nations in their love of knowledge and regard for the general good. This region was also the choicest portion of the habitable globe, and the original site of the human race.

After a time, as the race multiplied, the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, Mohammedans, and other nations rose into power and fame; but of all these, the learning and knowledge, nay even their most eminent teachers, were very frequently of Asiatic original. It was in these countries that the sacred sciences, that poetry, the drama, philosophy and grammar, commenced; and that the sixty-four minor branches of knowledge, and eighteen languages, were first cultivated. It is unnecessary, however, to expatiate further on the pre-eminence of the Eastern nations. Amongst the tribes of Bharata Varsha, those of Hindustan were, above all, valiant, powerful, energetic, merciful, sincere and wise. Hindustan was the garden of empire, and the treasury of knowledge; and consequently the people were happy, independent, and addicted to honourable practices.

Owing to various causes, however, the Hindu monarchies were destroyed, and the Hindus lost their learning, became conceited, blind with passion, dark to knowledge, and animated only by selfish considerations. In consequence, they were reduced to the last degree of dependency and degradation, immersed in an ocean of suffering, and fallen to the lowest stage of insignificance. If we compare them now, with other nations in wisdom, know-

ledge, and civilization, our regret must be inexpressible.

But while we are thus situated, owing to our arrogance, many new and absurd customs that have crept in amongst us, and our mutual disagreements, we are not the less apt to consider ourselves as happy, superior, and independent, never to think of our condition in its true light, nor to acknowledge it as it is. Consequently, any endeavour to change and improve it, is out of the question.

The chief causes of our depressed situation may, we think, be regarded as the following wants:

That of social and mutual intercourse—of mutual agreement—of travel—of study of different sastras—of love of knowledge—of good-will to each other. Other causes are especially, indolence, insatiable appetite for riches, and the desire of sensual enjoyment.

Many defects in the constitution of our society, owing to the distinctions of castes, family, rank, and wealth. Those who possess these in a high degree, seldom visit other persons, except on occasions of business and emergency; and, on the other hand, they evince little affability towards those who are compelled to seek their presence; the intercourse therefore that now exists among ourselves, is confined to the interchange or solicitation of assistance, to the observance of ordinary forms and modes of insincere civility; or, in a word, it springs from motives of self-interest, and never from a feeling of affection or esteem. It is obvious, that as long as no one feels an interest in the good of others, or is actuated by any but motives of self-interest, agreement or concurrence in opinion on any subject cannot be expected—the truth remains unknown, the parties being incapable of correcting their mutual errors.

Persons who do not frequent mixed societies, and observe the customs, manners, and opinions of others, cannot appreciate their own defects, nor enlarge their understanding; and whatever the natural gifts and talents they received at their birth, they remain unimproved through life. If men frequently meet and converse with each other, they will be disposed to conceive mutual kindness, and to befriend and help each other; their own respective knowledge and opinions

will be compared and exchanged; the intercourse will ultimately produce them solid and pure wisdom, and afford them extended and varied information.

From these considerations, it is clearly incumbent on all the learned, affluent, and respectable men of this city, to unite and form a society for the purpose of holding meetings at a fixed time and place, and when and where the attendance of all may be invited, and discussions held on subjects of an instructive and improving nature.

When this country was subject to Hindu princes, the cultivation of knowledge and the support of its professors, the acquirement and communication of learning, were conducted on an extensive and liberal scale; and if a person, having acquired the knowledge of his own profession, omitted to impart it to others, or if an opulent man failed to encourage learning and reward the learned, he ceased to be respectable in the eyes of the community. At present the case is very different. Although the officers of the existing rule bear a good-will and liberal sympathy towards the people of this country, and never hesitate to encourage the study of our shastras, or to shew favour on proper occasions to our learned men, yet the differences of manners and faith inevitably contract the information they possess of our religious principles and social habits. Many also are filled with antipathy and prejudice, and are disposed to regard the Hindus as a naturally vile and demoralized race. Influenced by their disposition to consider us as the followers of a false religion, they withhold all countenance from our pursuits, and feel little or no interest in our welfare. It must therefore be very evident, that we are not to look for any considerable encouragement or aid in this direction.

Amongst ourselves, again, learning and ignorance are considered with the like apathy; and contempt for one, and respect for the other, rarely conceived or expressed: wealth alone is with us a title to homage, and the wealthy man the especial object of attention.

As long as riches constitute a sufficient claim to worldly honour, opulent men have no need of learning; and hence many have relinquished all desire of information, and will not make the slightest

effort to acquire it. Many devote their whole thoughts to sensual pleasure and emulative extravagance, rivalling each other in their public entertainments at weddings and festivals, and considering such amusements and profusion as the great sources of enjoyment of happiness in life.

The proper and regular remedy for these defects, the zealous cultivation of letters, is nearly extinct; the little exertion which is now occasionally made to gain knowledge, is merely for the sake of being enabled to transact ordinary affairs.

It is however obvious, that the cultivation of knowledge and encouragement of learning cannot be effected without proper views, and will be but little promoted by the study and teaching of the shastras, with an intent only to accumulate wealth, or realize a mere subsistence. The partial cultivation of letters, indeed, is so far mischievous, that persons who thus acquire but superficial information, assume the air of profound scholarship, and real scholars are discouraged and neglected.

The very limited support and encouragement held out to learned Brahmins, who with great labour and long study, and by a neglect of the customary pleasures of life, acquire profound knowledge, have deterred many men of merit from the prosecution of those liberal toils which formed the peculiar occupation of their families; and the necessity of earning a livelihood has compelled many to abandon their proper studies, and familiarize themselves with foreign languages, to the neglect of their native literature.

It is also much to be lamented, that men of opulence do not take that interest and pains in the education of their own offspring, which are incumbent upon them as fathers. Satisfied with an unqualified and absurd reliance on destiny, they depend upon the luck of their boys, and train them up only for the preservation and increase of the grosser treasures of the world, entirely neglecting those inexhaustible and invaluable ones, which would be most durably and substantially beneficial. With these sentiments, they hesitate to incur any expense for the education of their children, although they have immense riches at command.

The principal source of respect, esteem,

fortune, and happiness, is learning, which may be divided into different branches. Amongst these, the chief are the study of different sciences, acquaintance with the laws of nature, and knowledge of men and manners, of different countries and nations. Information on these heads cannot be obtained without research and inquiry; without the perusal of books, or without an intercourse with learned men.

The acquirement of knowledge depends upon the wish to gain it, a love of learning, and the means, and application to acquire it: if a person possess these requisites, there is nothing to prevent him from being a learned man. Of these four, the love for learning is the most essential; but it cannot alone effect its objects, and must be combined with the possession of adequate means. These means we shall divide into two.

1st. Money.

2d. Books.

On the first we shall not here dwell, but shall offer some observations on the latter.

Wealth cannot alone be effectual in securing knowledge; for a rich man, if desirous of gaining information, is often disappointed, through want of proper books and instructors.

There is no possibility that the poor and indigent should be educated or learned, as they are by necessity earnestly and deeply engaged in the provision of the common wants of life, and in the support of their families; to these they devote their lives: they possess no means of their own, nor are there charity schools in this country, like those in Europe, where the children of the native poor might obtain these great benefits. They are consequently debarred from the blessings of learning and education.

As to persons in moderate or middle circumstances, they, as we have already hinted, acquire a superficial education, merely for the sake of gaining their livelihood. With that intent they obtain a common-place knowledge of languages—their own, or those of foreign nations—and skill in writing; and then are wholly occupied with making money, not gathering knowledge. From these, therefore, no great improvement is to be expected.

We therefore beg to call your attention to the necessity which evidently exists,

that all the respectable and opulent men of this country should unite, and use their individual and combined efforts in the cause of knowledge, at least for a time; and we are confident their efforts will not be in vain, but that they will rouse and excite an appetite in our countrymen in general for knowledge and improvement.

With regard to the study of the Bengali language, it is not unknown to us how little information is to be attained from the perusal of the few poetical translations of *Cashi Dās*; the works are full of errors, and far from being genuine translations; they differ much from their originals; the readers may be therefore led into error, and no material benefit will be derived from their perusal. It may rather do harm to the readers than good.

There are many classical and valuable books in the Persian language, but they are not in general procurable, never without some trouble and expense; and those which are more easily to be obtained, are usually merely stories and narratives of war; works that may perhaps qualify the students for the few judicial offices in the employ of Government, but little competent to expand the mind, or improve the understanding. In many cases, also, they may injure the morals of youth.

There are many works of science in Arabic; but it is a difficult language, and there is no dictionary with an interpretation in our own dialect, nor are there any easy books translated into Bengali to assist the learner of the elementary course: there is also a want of manuscripts and teachers, and the cultivation of knowledge, through the medium of this language, is consequently beyond our reach.

The English language is one of great difficulty: an accurate knowledge of its orthography and etymology is rarely to be found amongst us, in the present state of English literature. We have but a very few books translated into Bengali, nor any good or useful dictionary. We are also particularly in want of good schools and teachers, and from these drawbacks the study is very much impeded and retarded. However, a knowledge of English, to a certain extent, is to be found in the class of men called *Avanées*; but as most of them go little beyond the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, or what may come within the scope of

their profession, their information in these useful matters does not even reach to any considerable extent or maturity, and under these circumstances it cannot be expected that they should be judges of what ought to be done, and what ought not to be done, as capable of discerning right from wrong.

As to a thorough conversancy with the Sanscrit language and books, no person can acquire it without intense labour and unrelaxed application through a long term of years. There are few men to be met with, who could endure, or would be willing to undergo, all the inconveniences during the course of study, which are peculiar to an acquirement of the knowledge of the shastras; and of those persons, many prove deficient in diligence and in perseverance; it is therefore not to be expected that the present race of men will acquire a great and general proficiency in this arduous branch of local literature.

If a person of business be desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this language, he must commence by being well grounded in the grammar, or he will never know the words, and must proceed like a boy at school. After a length of time, and with great inconvenience, he will be then only prepared to attempt the ultimate object of his studies.

We therefore beg to suggest, that the wise and well-informed men of this country should combine, and, as far as their respective abilities may admit, or by the employment of pundits, and translators, undertake the compilation or preparation of literary works, both local and foreign, which may improve the general stock of knowledge; and publish the same, in the name of their authors or compilers; and we may thus produce a considerable set of works, in a short time, which will be of great general utility.

The errors of any race, can never be abolished until pointed out and commented upon by others: because it requires a greater knowledge of things in general, and a greater soundness of judgment than human nature admits of, to appreciate impartially our own merits or defects. This may be illustrated by a glass, without which no man can see his own countenance: the necessity of such a reflector is particularly felt, in a country

where the press is not conducted upon an extensive scale, and where no judge nor check upon public conduct, with regard to the customs, usages, and manners of the native population, exists. When they fall into errors, therefore, there are no means of correcting them, but their deviation from propriety and rectitude goes on progressively augmenting.

To check the growth of social irregularity is the duty of the king, or, in his place, men of rank, influence and wisdom. In this country, however, when a man misbehaves in his mode of living, in religious faith, or in common decency, it is seldom that any body takes notice of it, unless it be with a view to calumniate, and not to reform him.

We would therefore suggest, as one advantage of forming into a body, that by our combined and united means and efforts, we may check and oppose, as far as we can, all deviation from duty, and disregard of wisdom, and the absurdities which expose us to shame in the eyes of foreigners, so that their great extent may be prevented.

If any misfortune or evil alight upon any one of this country, he must suffer with patience, and lamenting his evil fate, appeal to the Supreme Being. If he is a person of wealth and interest, or influence, he can have recourse to various contrivances, as to money, entreaty, and friends, for the purpose of embarrassing himself. As soon as he is freed from his difficulties, he rarely meditates on what had befallen him, or alters his conduct, until the like mischance comes upon him again.

If any individual of this country becomes a victim to distress, arising from a common cause, it is very probable that every one of his countrymen is liable to the same mischief. It is, however, notorious that in these cases every one thinks himself secure, and the degradations and embarrassments of others do not affect him. Far from assisting the unfortunate sufferer, he comments with severity upon his carelessness, and congratulates himself on his own better fate, by which he has escaped similar misfortunes.

The love of one's-self, and of one's own family, is natural even to beasts, and so with every man his first cares are for himself and his offspring: but man ought to

extend his aid, respect, and support, to all his countrymen and fellows. In this country, however, such a sympathy is far from being common.

We must now call your attention to an important subject, and direct your notice to the manner in which, for some twenty years, the English missionaries have treated the natives of Bengal. What man of any observation is there, who does not perceive its injurious operation on our existing laws, and who is uninformed of the lamentable condition of those who, deserting their own faith, have become native Christians? The missionary teachers, imperfectly informed of the principles of our shastras, our devtas, and our institutes, have translated, as descriptive of them, detached passages; they have printed pamphlets against us, replete with the most intemperate and abusive terms, and distributed these to the world—we need not here specify proofs; a reference to the Ganga Upakhyan, the Dasavatara, the account of Jagannatha Kshetra, and the Friend of India, will afford sufficient examples.

Further, they have made a practice of traversing the country, and defying the brahmins, pundits, and other Hindus, frightened at the very sight of a European, to controversial disputation; have challenged them to discuss religious topics, and the merits of their shastras, in the public road; and have treated them with the greatest opprobrium; they have handled the vedas, smritis, and other books, in a manner, never practised by Aurungzeb, Humayun, and other Musselman and Mlechha princes, determined as they were to overturn the Hindu faith; these they have partially translated, for the purpose of reviling such parts as are repugnant to their own notions, to the inexpressible disgrace and affliction of the natives of this country.

Again, for the subversion of our faith and institutes, and for the seduction of the Hindus into illicit paths, they have translated the Testament into various languages, printed it and carrying it about to fairs and ferries, in fields and in high-ways, distribute it gratuitously to all who will receive it.

Finally, they have allured, by the hopes of profit, a few persons of low caste, persons not knowing right from wrong, to become Christians. These unhappy men

are exhibited about as their converts, revile the Hindu faith, and books, and public places, whilst they are deserted by all their friends and connexions, and are plunged into a depth of misery, of which no one can form a conception, who has not heard its description from themselves.

It thus appears that the Hindu, who has always been submissive, humble and inoffensive, is now exposed to unprovoked attacks, and is injured in his reputation, and consequently even in the means of subsistence, by persons who profess to seek his good. As yet this cruelty and calumny have been little heeded, and scarcely an effort to repel them been attempted: had such conduct been offered to the Musselmans, they would instantly have combined to resent it; and in like manner it is now incumbent on the opulent and respectable Hindus, who delight not in the abuse of their shastras and practices, and who wish to cherish and preserve them, to consider well these circumstances, and upon full deliberation, to unite to publish replies to the charges made against us, or to represent our grievances to the Government, by whose wisdom no doubt a remedy will be devised.*

After the address was concluded, it was unanimously resolved:

1. That a society shall be formed, of respectable and learned natives of this country.
2. That the objects of it are to be considered, the encouragement and diffusion of knowledge.
3. That, with this view, translations of works from other languages into Bengali shall be prepared and published at the society's expense.
4. That the society shall endeavour to check and suppress all deviations from law and morality amongst their countrymen.
5. That with this intent, small pamphlets, in Bengali and English, shall be composed and published at the society's charge.
6. That a library shall be formed of all useful and celebrated books.
7. That the collection of philosophical apparatus shall be procured.

* It appears from what follows that the society has since become more moderate in its views on this head.—Ed.

8. That when the funds of the society will admit, they shall be applied to the purchase of a house, to be appropriated to the society's use; till then, the meeting shall be held at the College.

Upon the motion of Baboo Dulul Sircar, seconded by Baboo Radha Kant Deb, it was resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting should be made generally known; and agreeably to this determination, a subsequent meeting resolved to publish the pamphlet from which the preceding account has been extracted.

On the 11th of Chaitra another meeting was held, and very respectably attended. On this occasion a subscription

was entered into to give effect to the previous resolutions, the particulars of which were reported in the Samachar Chandrica of the 12th of Chaitra (24th of March); the amount of the immediate donations was Rs. 2,157, and Rs. 264 that of the quarterly subscriptions—a provisional committee was nominated to conduct the business of the society; and Baboos Prasanna Kumar Thakur and Ram Komol Sen were appointed secretaries. It was also very wisely determined to confine the attention of the society, for some time at least, to objects of a purely literary and scientific nature. —*Oriental Review.*

THE SACRED EDICT, OF THE EMPEROR KANG-HE.

(Continued from page 443.)

Commandment VIII.

<i>Kèàng</i>	講	Exponito
<i>fǎ</i>	法	statuta
<i>lǎi</i>	律	legesque
<i>ì</i>	以	ad
<i>kíng</i>	儆	præmonendos
<i>yú</i>	愚	idiotas et
<i>wǎn</i>	頑	contumaces.

<i>lè</i>	禮	Ritus, et
<i>jang</i>	讓	obsequendi- partes
<i>ì</i>	以	ad
<i>hóu</i>	厚	contemperan- dos
<i>fūng</i>	風	Cœli natalis halitas*
<i>sūh</i>	俗	consuetudines- que.

SIR G. S. Declare the laws and their penalties, for a warning to the ignorant.

REV. MR. M. Explain the laws, in order to warn the ignorant and obstinate.

Commandment IX.

<i>Míng</i>	明	Illustrato
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* Cardinal ANTONELLI's Lexicon and others translate the two characters *fūng-sūh* as a single word, meaning *manners, usages, &c.*; but the very beginning of the amplification of this commandment most distinctly specifies the peculiar meaning of either. *Fūng*, means the joint influence of the elements upon the human temper, effected by their exhalations variously blended in the atmosphere, according to the various climates; and *Sūh*, the peculiar customs and habitual practices prevailing in the town or place where every individual lives. Agreeably to this distinction, we find in Dr. MORRISON's Dictionary (Part II.) among the significations of the character *Fūng* those of

SIR G. S. Let humility and propriety of behaviour be duly manifested, for the preservation of good habits and laudable customs.

REV. MR. M. Illustrate the principles of a polite and yielding carriage, in order to improve manners.

Commandment X.

Voo	務	Enitemini
pän	本	unusquisque in præcipuo
nèe	業	officio vel arte
è	以	ut fiat
ting	定	immutabilis
mín	民	populi
ché	志	intentio.

SIR G. S. Attend each to your proper employment, that the people may be fixed in their purposes.

REV. MR. M. Attend to the essential employments, in order to give unvarying determination to the will of the people.

Commandment XI.

Héun	訓	Doceto
tazè	子	filios
té	弟	fratresque natu minores

breath of nature, spirit, temper, feeling; and among those of Suh we find custom, common business of life, &c. The Chinese give to the climate a greater influence on the moral character of man than any other nation. Mr. MILNE, by way of illustrating this observation, relates a very curious Chinese anecdote in a note, at p. 179 of his Sacred Edict.

è	以	ut
kéu	禁	prohibeatur ne
fè	非	viciosi
wei	爲	fiant.

SIR G. S. Attend the education of youth, in order to guard them from doing evil.

REV. MR. M. Instruct the youth, in order to prevent them from doing evil.

Commandment XII.

Sèih	息	Inhibito
woo	誣	calumniosas
káou	告	criminationes
è	以	ad
tséén	全	præservandos
shèu	善	bonos*
léang	良	mitesque.

SIR G. S. Abstain from false accusing, that the good and honest may be in safety.

REV. MR. M. Suppress all false accusing, in order to secure protection to the innocent.

Commandment XIII.

Kéae	誡	Monito
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* After having consulted various dictionaries, I found no necessity for considering the two characters *shen-leang* as a

nēih 匿 occultatores

tāou 逃 desertorum *

è 以 ad

mēen 免 vitandam
eumchōo 株 eorum
perditione

lēen 連 conjunctionem.

SIR G. S. Dissuade from the concealment of deserters, that others be not involved in their guilt.

REV. MR. M. Warn those who hide deserters, that they may not be involved in their downfall.

Commandment XIV.

Huān 完 Persolvito

tsēen 錢 pecuniam pro

lēang 糧 agrorum
vectigalibus

è 以 ad

säng 省 vitandas

single word. I found *innocent* translated by various couples of characters, but not by these two.

* The character *Tāou*, according to Dr. MORRISON'S Dictionary, seems to signify not only deserters, but fugitives of all sorts, such as servants or slaves run away from their masters, prisoners from their jails, and undetected or unapprehended criminals from their homes. Who knows but what *Kang-he* meant to comprize all such villains in this commandment? Yet both the *amplification* and *paraphrase* allude only to deserters who abscond from their officers and regiments.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 96.

tsūy 催 cœcitiones

kō 科 judicarias. *

SIR G. S. Duly pay your taxes and customs, to spare the necessity of enforcing them.

REV. MR. M. Complete the payment of the taxes, in order to prevent frequent urging.

Commandment XV.

Lēen 聯 Invicem
junganturPaou 保 habitantium
curiæ

Kēa 甲 Decuriæ que †

è 以 ad

mē 弭 delendos

tāou 盜 latrones et

ts'ih 賊 fures.

* Neither in Dr. MORRISON'S nor in any other of my manuscript European Dictionaries the phrase *tsūi kō* is to be found, yet the separate meaning of these two characters is irreconcilable with the sense of this commandment: therefore the learned interpreters were very right to look upon them as a compound diction, meaning the enforcing of payment by law.

† In the paraphrase of the third commandment we found a division of the people of China with respect to the number of houses, lanes, or villages, inhabited by them; and here the people are according to the number of families. We are told, both in the amplification and the paraphrase, that a *paou* consists of ten *kēa*, and that ten families constitute a *kēa*: consequently, a *paou* is a sort of association of one hundred families. Neither of these classifications can be expected to answer exactly to those, either once in use among the Romans, or now customary amongst us. The translation must be given by approximation.

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SIR G. S. Let the tythings and hundreds unite, for the suppression of thieves and robbers.

REV. MR. M. Unite the *Paou* and *Xea*, in order to extirpate robbery and theft.

Commandment XVI.

<i>Kew</i>	解	Composito
<i>chôw</i>	讐	altercationes
<i>fün</i>	忿	iracundiæ
<i>è</i>	以	ut
<i>ch'ing</i>	重	magnipendatur
<i>shin</i>	身	corporis nostri
<i>ming</i>	命	divina destinatio.

SIR G. S. Reconcile animosities, that your lives be not lightly hazarded.

REV. MR. M. Settle animosities, that lives may be duly valued.

I cannot better conclude this essay than by soliciting my readers' attention to the sublime definition and analysis of this last character *ming*, as translated from the Chinese Lexica by Dr. MORRISON, and the author of Cardinal ANTONELLI's Dictionary.

Dr. MORRISON says: *ming* is derived "from the mouth, and to order." "Fate; fatum est quod Dii fantur.—" "The destiny of individuals in this life."

ANTONELLI's Dictionary, "*Æterna* " *Dei decreta, immobiles cœli leges.*—" "*Principia naturalia prout in Deo*

" *dicuntur Ming* 命, prout in re—" *bus Sing* * ." Now let the

illuminati come forward and say, that the Confucian philosophers are materialists, or that by their *Tien* 天

they mean the material appearance of the heavens!

But it is high time for me to dismiss this subject, and to relinquish for ever all miscellaneous or polemic topics, to devote the leisure hours of the short remainder of my life to my usual drudgery of drawing Chinese characters, collecting their various forms, and directing my new artist in the arduous task of engraving good Chinese types from my indifferent drawings. With the assistance of God, I entertain now the sanguine hope of seeing the end of my toils in less than three years.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

Dresden, May 22d, 1823.

* Vide number 9473 in Morrison's Alphabetical Chinese Dictionary.

HORSES OF ARABIA AND PERSIA.

THE horses of Arabia and Persia are considered to be superior to those of any other country, and we may attribute the great improvement of our breed in England to the introduction of Arabian stallions. Their spirit, docility and vivacity are remarkable, and only equalled by the gentleness and mildness of their tempers. It is very well known that the Arabs pay the minutest attention to their breed of horses; register their foals' pedigree, and will not purchase a horse which has not a certificate of his genealogy.

Najd, the largest province in Arabia, and belonging to the Touhabee, produces the finest and most valuable breed of horses. Their breeds are very numerous, and as I write in a country which is supplied with horses from Persia and Arabia, I trust that my mentioning the names of the best and most esteemed may be attended with some advantage.

Those in Najd are the following, and are named after the appellation of their tribes. Uby'yu, Soytee, Uneru, Humdane, Reshan, Motyan, Diheem, Huzmee,

Shumytee, Kohilan. Some of the breeds have been introduced into the neighbouring countries, and are distinguished by the same appellations.

The horses of the Bine-khalid, and those of Quteff, a town on the main opposite Bahrein, are called Buree, or horses of the desert, and are reckoned superior to any other breed. Any thing which inhabits the desert is called Buree; a most excellent class of hawks is so called. Those of Moontufij are called Julfan and Furuju; the horses of Chaub are Wuznan and Nuswan; and those of Huwezu are Reeshan and Nuswan. The Moontufij Arabs, are those we call Moontufek, seated on the banks of the Euphrates. Chaub, is the country below Bussora; the capital is Dornack. Huwezee is to the northward of Bussora, and is under the Persian Government.

The Arabs of Bagdad are of little repute or value; these are, in general, the horses which are exported to India, and cost from seventy to two hundred piastres, or from *6l.* to *15l.*

Whenever a colt is foaled, the Arabs immediately bend its tail, which effectually answers the purpose of knicking; and to make its ears incline a little towards each other, they pass a small string through each of them, which continues fastened for eight or ten days.

The horses of the Dushistan, or the low land beneath the Persian mountains, are reckoned more violent and headstrong than the breeds from which they are descended. Their heads are usually larger; indeed there is a difference in the whole of their appearance. Those which have been introduced are the Humbanee, Huzmee, Shumytee, Mootyran, and Buree-dagbee. The generality of horses which are brought out of the Gulf of Persia under the denomination of Arabs, are of a mixed breed, between the Arab horse and that of Bagdad; or between the Arab and some horse of no value. Indeed it is not without much trouble and expense, that you are able to procure a genuine Arab of high blood.

The horses in Eeran are strong, active, and tractable; much larger than the Arab, but inferior in spirit. The Persians have a proverb that "an Arab if wounded, will still face danger, but that an Eerancee is always endeavouring to avoid it."

The Wukeel Kureem Khan introduced a breed between the Arab and the Toorkuman, which is much esteemed. They are called Khoonuzad, brought up in the house. The breeds of the following persons are considered to be the best. The *Wukeels*, Sadig Khan, Jafir Khan, Sheik Ulee Khan, and Nuzur Ulee Khan. These horses may always be distinguished from the Arab by their size, their head, which is much larger, and their legs, which are not in general so well proportioned.

The horses of Khorasan are clumsy, heavy, dull animals, possessing great strength, and capable of travelling immense distances. The cavalry of Persia are mounted either on these horses, or on the Toorkumanees, and make very long marches. The breeds of the following persons are in most repute. Eesa Khan of Torboodee, Moomish Khan, Koord Ulee Khan Koord, and Ubdoola Khan.

The Toorkumanees horses have all the faults of the Khorasanees, with a short, thick, and clumsy neck. Their breeds are Kulgoom, Yumot, Ukbur Julee, Syyud Mihr Choolg. Besides these they have innumerable other breeds, but I have already trespassed too long on the reader's patience to expect a continuance of it.

It is an erroneous opinion (vide *Encyc. Brit. voc. Persia*) that horses are not allowed to be exported from Persia, or that they are of enormous prices. On the contrary, horses are very cheap, the best seldom selling for more than 40*l.*; and it is very well known that horses are taken from Persia to India in the greatest abundance. The Qujurs have a proverb amongst themselves, that "with a sword of three Tomans, and a horse of thirty, they are superior to any troops in the world."—[*Cal. Jour.*

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS IN TRAVANCORE.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Newall, &c. &c.—
Travancore.

Sir: In compliance with the wish you did us the honour to express, we beg to transmit to you the following statement of the condition of the Syrian Christians. We do not flatter ourselves that it will convey to you much additional information, on a subject with which you must be so conversant; but we trust it may not be altogether useless, if it serve to bring before you a few particulars, which a residence of some continuance among them, and a degree of attention to their current traditions and history, as well as to their present circumstances, have enabled us to collect.

It will be unnecessary, and perhaps irrelevant, to detain you on the antiquity of the Church in Malabar: a point which has so long engaged the attention of the learned in Europe. Whatever may be thought of the credit due to the current tradition of these people, that the Apostle Thomas planted Christianity among them, yet thus much may, we humbly conceive, be considered as established beyond contradiction: that they existed here as a well established Church, connected with the Syrian Church in Persia, as early as the year 535, the period when Cosmas travelled to this coast. That at a period somewhat later, but certainly prior to the year 825, the commencement of the era of the country, considerable grants, immunities, and precedencies, were conferred on them by one of the Perumal princes; and that the greater part of the privileges have been uninterruptedly enjoyed, and are now visible among them. Every person of observation, now visiting the interior of the country, is necessarily led to this conclusion. He discovers a race of Christians, differing widely in their general manners from the later specimens of native converts, who from the time of the Portuguese settlements have been so numerous on the coast; bearing indeed, undoubted marks of their Syrian original, and of the high dignity to which, in former times, they were raised; a people, in short, who identify themselves with the subjects of the above traditions, and to whom the names of Portuguese and Ro-

man Catholics are comparatively new. But we feel it would be unpardonable to trespass further on your time, in enlarging upon a topic which is a matter entirely of personal inspection.

It may, however, be useful here to introduce a few remarks respecting their moral character. A body of people, separated by its religious and social customs from the other classes of the community, may naturally be expected to possess a peculiarity of moral feelings and impressions and the state of the Syrian Christians will be found to justify this expectation. At the time of their first discovery by the Portuguese, they were distinguished by their scrupulous regard to truth, and their general manliness and independence of character; and were considered as constituting the chief strength of the nations who employed them. Many testimonies to this effect are collected by La Croze, to whose interesting and accurate work we beg leave to refer you. The acts of the synod of Udlyampur, the number of books then destroyed, and the strong opposition which Menezes not unfrequently encountered in propagating his innovations amongst them, bear ample testimony to a point nearly allied to the former, the learning of their clergy. And, notwithstanding the many causes that have conspired to produce a lamentable deterioration in this respect, yet the most cursory observation finds, even now, continual traces of their former eminence.

We beg leave to call your attention to a few of the causes which have led to their decline. The breaking up of the petty sovereignties created by Cheram Perumal, through the influence of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin on the one side, and of Hyder Ally and of the European powers on the other, cannot but be conceived to have produced a sensible alteration in the condition of the Christians, whose political importance rested entirely upon the immunities and privileges they enjoyed under that remarkable system. From being a compact body, forming either separate principalities of themselves, or aristocracies, considerable as to numbers and influence among the petty states through which they were dis-

tributed, they now formed but a small integral part of a large community, in which their consequence was left to depend solely on the opinion which their former influence had created. But independently of these causes (which apply equally to that very remarkable body the Jews of Cochin) there are others which, in a more serious and peculiar manner, affect the Syrian Christians. These causes are all to be referred to the appearance of the Roman Catholics on these shores, and the contest which the Church has consequently had to sustain, for three centuries, against the unremitted vigilance, the force, and the intrigue of a usurping and intolerant hierarchy. The preponderating influence of the Portuguese with the Heathen Government was all employed, in forwarding the designs of the Romish emissaries; while through the system adopted, either from policy or principle, by the Protestant states, the Syrian Church has been left unaided by any corresponding influence in the opposite direction. And the consequences of all this upon its moral and ecclesiastical condition have been indeed most deplorable. Mutual fears, suspicions, and jealousies, fomented by their enemies, and terminating in a fatal and apparently irreconcilable schism in their own body,—the destruction of their best ancient monuments, during the short calamitous interval in which they were all nominally subjected to the Papal power, together with the interruption, both then and since, of that regular intercourse with Syria, on the feeling of which depended that peculiar spirit and individuality of character for which they were formerly so distinguished; these may be noted as the more general and direct consequences, from which others of a more particular nature, and more immediately striking the attention, have proceeded. Such as, the withdrawal, from conscious weakness and want of favour, from all share in the public history of their country, in which they formerly acted so distinguished a part; the increasing ignorance of the clergy; their growing unacquaintance with the only language in which the principles of divine knowledge were contained, and their consequent inability to become acquainted with these principles, far less to communicate them to the people; the disuse of education; the introduction of many superstitions un-

known to their ancestors; and a gradual verging towards many of the customs, and some of the vices of the country.

It is remarkable that, under all the causes of deterioration which have been mentioned, the character of the Syrian Christians should still present so many points of superiority. The duplicity and deceit for which the natives of India are so proverbial, is not a feature of their character: on the contrary, they may be said to possess in no small degree the opposite virtues of honesty and plain dealing, accompanied with a peculiar simplicity of manner, which distinguishes them in the eyes of the stranger from the other inhabitants of the country. But we feel it would be needless to do more than hint at a subject, which we humbly conceive cannot have escaped your observation.

With regard to the actual number of these people, it is difficult to arrive at any exact conclusion. It appears, however, most probable, as well from the reason of the case as from the accounts of Anquetil du Peron and others, they were a much more numerous body of people in former times than we find them to be at present. They now themselves reckon up eighty-eight churches belonging to their body; of which fifty-five have maintained their independence against the Roman Pontiff. According to the most accurate estimate we have been able to form, the number of families belonging to these fifty-five churches amounts, at the lowest computation, to thirteen thousand. The majority of these are poor, and support themselves by daily labour; others employ themselves in merchandize and agriculture. Though many among them are most highly respectable, especially those of the class termed *Tarragan*, yet there are none who can justly be stiled men of property. There are very few indeed among them possessed of a property to the amount of five thousand rupees.

The number of officiating priests, commonly called *catanars*, is one hundred and forty-four. These are wholly supported by the offerings of the laity, on festival days, and on the administration of the occasional rites of the Church, which, for the most part, afford but a very scanty support; and in very few instances do the monthly offerings received by a *catanar* exceed five rupees. They are generally of the best families; and consequent-

ly upon their character, as to morals and information, depends in a degree that of the districts in which they reside.

Having thus, Sir, explained in as brief a manner as we could, the former and present condition of this interesting people, we beg leave to submit to your notice the plans now in operation for their benefit, and some others that have been proposed for the same purpose. In doing this, we act under the direction of the Very Reverend the Metropolitan; and we beg leave here most distinctly to state, that whatever relates to the concerns of this Church, proceeds directly and entirely from him; with no other advice and assistance from us, than that which partly our official relation to him, and partly his voluntary consultation of us, have made it our duty to give. The objects which the Metropolitan has in view may be included in these four heads.—1st. The circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the Syriac and vernacular tongues, with other works of religious and general information. 2d. The general instruction of youth. 3d. The special instruction of the clergy. 4th. The erection and enlargement of churches. Upon each of these objects allow us to add a few words, with so much regarding ourselves and our mission, as may be necessary to shew the proposed mode of attaining them.

The first object proposed is the circulation of useful works, and especially of the Holy Scriptures. The importance of the latter point, in every scheme of moral improvement, will be acknowledged by every Christian; and this claim, in the present case, is made more urgent by the veneration which the whole Syrian community have for the Scriptures, and their eager desire to be possessed of them. A translation has in consequence been commenced, with the co-operation of some of the principal clergy in the Syrian Church, and with the assistance of some Brahmins and Nairs well skilled in the language of the country. A few other works, principally such as are required in the college and schools, have been translated; and others are in progress and contemplation. A press with a fount of English types has been furnished by the Church Missionary Society, and a fount of Malayalam types has been cast at Madras through the obliging assistance of the College of Fort St. George.

The second thing proposed is the instruction of youth. In furtherance of this most necessary object, it has been thought desirable that schools should be formed in every parish; and that, independently of these, institutions on the plan of what we term in England free-grammar schools should be established in three different districts. Parochial schools have accordingly been formed for thirty-seven out of the fifty-five Churches subject to the Syrian Metropolitan: and the central grammar-school has been erected at his residence at Cottayam. Some of the parochial schools are supported by the Syrians themselves, partly from the contributions of individuals, and partly from the church property of the parishes to which they belong; others are supported by the contributions of the Church Missionary Society; and the remainder, constituting the greater proportion, from both these sources jointly, but principally from the latter. The sum allotted to this purpose by the Society is eight hundred rupees annually; but no buildings have hitherto been erected, although much required on account of the Heathen children in the schools, as the Syrians and the Heathens have an equal aversion to their being instructed within the walls of the church. The average cost of one of these buildings will be one hundred rupees.

The annual funds of the grammar-school at Cottayam, amounting to one thousand rupees, are supplied entirely by the Church Missionary Society; but these are not found sufficient for the support of more than fifty boys: a number far below what was originally intended to be admitted on the foundation. The two remaining grammar-schools for the northern and southern districts have not yet been established, for want of funds. The building alone of each of these schools, including the apartments for the master, &c., cannot be estimated at less than one thousand rupees. In addition to the education received at these schools, it is proposed that the most proficient scholars should eventually be transferred to the college, to complete their education for such civil and ecclesiastical duties as they may be called to fulfil.

The third object proposed is the instruction of the clergy, that is, of those destined for the clerical office. In a body situated as the Syriac Church is, it is

principally from this portion of it that we must expect an academical institution to be supplied. It is on this account only that we have referred to the head of the instruction of the clergy the notice of the College of Cottayam; without, however, losing sight of the fact, that it will include other students, to whom an acquaintance with the higher branches of literature may be important and desirable.

The college was begun by the Metropolitan, Mar Dionysius, and continued by the present Metropolitan, under the patronage of the British Resident, Lieut.-Col. Munro. It was endowed with extensive grants of land and money, by her Highness the Rannce; and is now in operation under the eye of the Metropolitan, who resides in it as its head. The establishment consists of two malpans of Syrian doctors, who, besides their lectures in Syriac, officiate daily in the college chapel; a learned Jew of Cochin, teacher of Hebrew, towards which language the attention of the malpans and others is excited; two native teachers of Sanscrit; and an English teacher and his assistant. It is in contemplation to introduce the study of the Latin and Greek languages, and a general acquaintance with European literature. The number of students is fifty-one, eighteen of whom have received the initiatory ordinations; and, from the experience we have already had, we feel fully justified in expressing our conviction, that the students will prosecute their studies with credit to themselves and the institution. The annual revenue of the college, consisting of the interest arising from the investment of the royal grants above alluded to, and from other sources, amounts to somewhat more than two thousand five hundred rupees: and its expenditure, including the expenses of the Metropolitan and his attendants, exceeds four thousand five hundred rupees. The excess of expenditure is borne by the Church Missionary Society. Even with this assistance, the funds of the college are by no means sufficient. The building itself requires great alterations and improvements. The commencement of a very valuable library has been made, the completion of which will of course be a matter of considerable expense. No income has yet accrued from the royal grant of the property near Quilon; on the contrary, it has been a

very heavy burden upon the funds of the college, and will require the laying out of a much larger sum before it can be made productive.

The fourth object proposed is the erection and enlargement of churches, which includes the repairing of such as are in a state of dilapidation. Many of the churches are much fallen into decay. Among these may be reckoned the very ancient church of Neranam, which tradition refers to Apostolic times; the church of Omalur, lately destroyed by fire; the large church of Cadambanad (not unlike an English cathedral in its lofty roof and lengthened chancel), now undergoing complete repair; the large church of Parur, capable of containing one thousand five hundred persons, destroyed by Tip-poo, and but lately begun to be rebuilt; the churches of Ancamally, Accaparamba, the large church of Cotamangalaw, Perumattam, Molucolum, Cundare Calade, and some others. In consequence of the extensive range of several parishes, some chapels of ease, as we should term them, are building; and the erection of others is contemplated, as soon as adequate funds can be raised. Among the former, we may reckon those of Tirhalla and Etatott for the extensive parish of Neranam, and Ammina for the parish of Cottayam: the latter are required in the parishes of Kotaracare, Mamalachari, Curipampatti, and some others. The average expense of building a church, according to the plan usually adopted by the Syrians, including the apartments for the priests, &c. &c., cannot be estimated at lower than five thousand rupees.

Having thus, Sir, laid before you, in as brief a manner as the nature of the subject would admit, the plans already commenced, and the further ones in contemplation for the improvement of this remarkable people, permit us to indulge the hope that they will appear to your mind in some measure worthy of that patronage and encouragement, which is necessary to give them efficiency. A residence of nearly five years in the midst of them, in the habit of the most familiar and uninterrupted intercourse with the dignitaries of their church, the whole body of the clergy, and the society at large, emboldens us in expressing the full conviction of our minds, that they will not prove unworthy of your favour, nor fail

in answering any degree of culture which may be bestowed on them. Members of a church, venerable for her great antiquity, and which retains as her language the very dialect of our Lord and his Apostles; using a version of the Scriptures made by apostolical men—miraculously preserved during a succession of ages, in the very midst of a Heathen population, and in spite of all the violent and unceasing attacks of the Romish hierarchy,—a monument of the truth of Christianity and of the protecting care of the Most High,—they seem in a peculiar manner to call for the sympathy and assistance of Christian and Protestant nations. And we cannot but consider all these claims as coming with a peculiar force on the members of the Anglican Church; a church which, retaining as no other Protestant communion has retained, those features of primitive custom and discipline, that unite her with all the unreformed churches of apostolical original in the east and west, has at the same time suffered equally with any from the Antichristian domination of the Court of Rome; and, having escaped pure from that infection and persecution, is best prepared to feel for those who are yet groaning under the effects of both. And these circumstances of common interest with our Protestant Episcopal Church, are not wholly unknown nor unfelt by our Syrian brethren.

To carry on the plans above-mentioned, funds to a very considerable amount are required. Those appropriated to the object by the Church Missionary Society, though amounting to many thousand rupees annually, are not adequate to the purpose. On this account are we induced to submit the facts to your notice; and feel greatly obliged and encouraged by the wish you so condescendingly made known, of being informed of the particulars of our mission, and the nature of the assistance required. We beg leave to observe, that applications have been made for that literary help which the college so imperiously demands; and that considerable hope is entertained, that it will eventually be under the immediate guidance of men of regular academical habits, and of acknowledged reputation for learning in our English Universities.

Permit us, in conclusion, to apologize for the length of this communication,

and to assure you with how much respect we subscribe ourselves, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) BENJAMIN BAILEY,
Cottayam, JOSEPH FENN,
March 13, 1822. HENRY BAKER.

To the Reverend Messrs. Bailey, Fenn, and Baker.—Cottayam.

Gentlemen: The delay which has taken place in replying to your communication, dated 13th March, has not proceeded from a lukewarmness to the importance of the object which you have in view. The advantage to be derived from a general diffusion of knowledge in a part of India, which has heretofore been proverbial amongst the nations of the East, for the ignorance and immorality of its inhabitants, must be considered of primary importance to the interests of the State; but duties which imperiously demanded an immediate consideration, have withheld my attention until this period, from your interesting exposé of the rise, progress, and actual condition of the Syrian Church, and people in Travancore.

The instruction of youth, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, the improvement of the condition and respectability of the clergy, and the maintenance of places for public divine worship, are objects worthy of the patriotism, zeal, and piety of the Very Reverend the Metropolitan: do me the favour to assure him, that it will afford me much gratification to support his efforts in these laudable undertakings by every means in my power; and I shall hope that, with your valuable assistance, aided by the contributors of the well-wishers of the Syrian Church, and under the protection of the liberal Sovereign of Travancore, that the Metropolitan's exertions will be rewarded with success commensurate to the importance of his designs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. D. NEWALL.
Quilon, July 2, 1822.

Lieut.-Colonel Newall has obligingly consented to sanction the invitation of benefactions towards the objects proposed in the preceding letter, and to promise to inspect the appropriation of the sums of money which may be collected.

Donations at Calcutta, will be received by Messrs. Alexander and Co.—*John Bull.*

SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC LIFE OF THE LATE CHARLES GRANT, Esq.

With sentiments of deep concern we announce the decease of Charles Grant, Esq., one of the senior Members of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

In recording this event, we feel that our readers will expect us to furnish them with some particulars of the public life of Mr. Grant. We are most anxious that this natural expectation should not be disappointed, and that our journal, professedly *Asiatic*, should contain a faithful memorial of one, who, during a long and laborious life, filled a distinguished place, first in the service, and subsequently in the Government, of the British dominions in Asia.

With this view the following sketch has been drawn up, and if it should not be so complete as our readers or we ourselves could wish, we trust that we may offer, and that they will accept as an apology, the difficulty of obtaining the requisite materials.

The late Mr. Grant was born in April 1746, in the immediate neighbourhood of the scene of the memorable battle of Culloden, which was fought on the day immediately succeeding his birth.

In the year 1772, he was appointed a writer upon the Bengal establishment. From the period of his entering, and during his continuance in the Civil Service of the Company, Mr. Grant was principally employed in the commercial department; and it is hardly necessary to remind our readers, that the important trade with India being at that time the exclusive privilege of the East-India Company, the commercial branch of their service was then deemed of the utmost consequence. So early as the year 1775, three years after Mr. Grant's entry upon the service, he was selected for the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade at Calcutta, which he continued to hold until 1781, when the Government testified the confidence

in him by promoting him to the situation of Commercial Resident at Malda, then one of the most important posts in the service. Upon this occasion the Local Government introduced the name of Mr. Grant in a dispatch to the Court of Directors, for the purpose of designating him as "a very deserving servant."

After having continued at Malda for six years, performing the functions of his office to the satisfaction of his superiors, Mr. Grant obtained further promotion in his appointment as a Member of the Board of Trade; having immediate superintendence of all the commercial concerns of the Company in Bengal.

In the year 1790, family circumstances occasioned his return to Europe.

It will be observed, that the period of Mr. Grant's residence and promotion in India, was during the government first of the celebrated Warren Hastings, and latterly of Lord Cornwallis. The confidence which both of these distinguished characters reposed in Mr. Grant, evidenced the just sense which they entertained of his character and qualifications. This was peculiarly the case with respect to Lord Cornwallis, the administration of his Lordship having been specially directed to the commercial branch, in which it had been necessary to introduce extensive alterations. The situation of Member of the Board of Trade which Mr. Grant held, led to frequent communications with his Lordship, producing a personal friendship which continued during the remainder of his Lordship's life.

In 1794 Mr. Grant declared himself a candidate for the Direction; and on the 30th of May of the same year, little more than two months after his advertisement was issued, he was elected a Director, in the room of Nathaniel Smith, Esq.

He was no sooner elected than he

began to take an active part in the business of the Court; and the reformation of the shipping system was the chief object to which he devoted his mind. This was an invidious office; he was opposed to the interests and prejudices of a powerful body, including several of the senior Members of the Court. At length, however, he effected his object, and laid the foundation of the system which now exists. A variety of valuable papers was placed by Mr. Grant on the Company's records during the progress of these arrangements. The activity of Mr. Grant in overturning a system, in which a powerful body of the Proprietors was deeply interested, created him many enemies. Accordingly the utmost exertions were made to prevent his return to the Direction, after he had vacated his seat for the usual period. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful.

He entered again upon the duties of his office with unabated zeal and diligence. His pen was ever active, and there was scarcely a subject that excited discussion, in which he did not take an active part.

In 1798 and 1799, the important but delicate question of "abuse of patronage" was strongly agitated. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, of which Mr. Grant was a member. His speeches in the General Court on this subject, in September 1800, and January 1801, sufficiently evince the manly firmness with which he acted, the steadiness of his own principles, his anxiety to satisfy the public, and to assert the honour of the Court of Directors.

In 1802 Mr. Grant was elected Member of Parliament for Inverness.

In 1804-5, he filled the situation of Deputy Chairman, and succeeded to the office of Chairman in the following year. An important question was now brought forward—the establishment of a College in this country; for the education of young men destined for the Company's Civil Service in India. This was a favourite project

with Mr. Grant. His time and his talents were unremittingly devoted to the accomplishment of so desirable an object. He framed a plan, which was ultimately adopted; and from the establishment of the institution to the day of his death watched over it with anxious solicitude. The attempt that was made in the General Court, in 1817, to effect a complete change in the system, if not entirely to abolish the College, must be fresh in the recollection of all our readers. The enemies of the institution completely failed: and, happily for our Eastern Empire, a liberal education continues to be afforded in this country to those who are ultimately destined to fill high and responsible offices in India, and to influence the moral and intellectual character of multitudes of their fellow creatures. We are well aware that a different opinion exists in the minds of many respectable individuals well qualified to judge upon the subject, but we are persuaded that they will unite with us in ascribing the powerful exertions of Mr. Grant, regarding the College, to a highly honourable and disinterested zeal for the public good.

Mr. Grant had taken an active part in the debates in 1806 on the East-India Budgets; and his speeches evinced a thorough knowledge of the Company's affairs, acquired by long experience and devoted attention. In 1807 and 1808, the Company were compelled to apply for Parliamentary relief. The talents of Mr. Grant, who at this period was one of the principal organs of the Court,* and likewise commanded influence from his seat in Parliament, were now called into active play. The statements that were submitted to the Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the financial affairs of the Company, were prepared under his immediate direction and superintendence. On this occasion, and subsequently in 1811, when the Company were again

* He was Deputy Chairman and Chairman successively from April 1807 to April 1810.

obliged to apply to Parliament, he combated the prejudices against the Company, pointed out their resources, vindicated them from the charge of mismanagement, and successfully argued that the depression under which they then laboured was only temporary. The subsequent improvement in the Company's affairs sufficiently establishes the correctness of his views.

In 1808, the question of patronage was again brought forward. The subject was introduced into Parliament, where the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry was immediately moved by Mr. George Smith. Mr. Grant seconded the motion, and strongly urged the necessity of investigation. On this, as on previous occasions, he evinced the most anxious solicitude to maintain the purity of the Court of Directors. We are happy to state, that his conduct was duly appreciated by the Proprietors, who, July 6, 1809, passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Grant and other Directors, for their manly behaviour in Parliament in the course of the inquiry.

The renewal of the Company's charter was now a subject which demanded, and engaged, the unremitting attention of Mr. Grant. The negotiations commenced in 1808. He was a member of the deputation appointed to confer with His Majesty's Ministers, and, we need scarcely add, was a powerful instrument in conducting the correspondence with Government. His conduct in Parliament was no less conspicuous. The petitions presented on the part of the Company were chiefly entrusted to him. He stood forward on all occasions as their champion, and the bold assertor of their rights and privileges.

The natives of India were objects of his peculiar care. He never forgot their claims. To ameliorate their condition, to improve their morals, to advance them in the scale of civilized nations, were objects that were nearest to his heart. We do not appeal to individual instances in support

of this assertion—we quote the general tenor of his public life. We must not, however, omit to notice a paper he presented to Parliament, illustrative of the condition of society amongst our Asiatic subjects. In this document he presents us with a gloomy picture of the state of moral feeling which pervades our Indian Empire; but likewise furnishes most valuable hints for its gradual melioration. The paper was presented to the House of Commons in 1813, and was ordered to be printed.

It may here be observed, that the European population of British India is principally indebted to the exertions of Mr. Grant, and to the support which they received from the Court of Directors for an adequate ecclesiastical establishment.

In 1815-16, Mr. Grant was elected for the *third* time Chairman of the Court of Directors.

In 1820 Committees were appointed by both Houses of Parliament, to inquire into the state of the foreign trade of the country. The eagerness of our merchants to obtain a share of the China trade, and additional immunities in India, forced the attention of these Committees to a lengthened investigation of the question. The mass of evidence obtruded by the private traders called forth the vigorous exertions of Mr. Grant. He was examined, at his own request, on the 6th and 13th of July 1820, before the Lords' Committee, and laid before their Lordships a variety of most interesting and valuable documents, which had been prepared under his immediate superintendence, with great mental and bodily exertion. No report was made by the Committee during that year, but in the following session its sitting was resumed, and Mr. Grant was again examined, in February and March 1821. He then delivered in further documents, shewing the state of the free-trade with India and China, and also presented some elaborate statements, drawn up

by himself (but harmonizing, we have reason to believe, with the general sentiments of his brother Directors), in which he strenuously vindicated the Company with respect to the allegations advanced against them, of a want of proper economy in carrying on the China trade, and a general deficiency of commercial enterprize. It was good policy in the opponents of the Company, or rather of the private traders, to urge that the interests of the British manufacturers were entirely disregarded by a public body which had become an important member of the British empire. But if public documents are ever to be credited, and the rules of common arithmetic are not fallacious, the evidence of Mr. Grant was most triumphant, and exhibited to the country at large a contrast as honourable to the public spirit of the East-India Company, as it exposed the selfish principles which actuated the private traders. Mr. Grant was also examined before a Committee of the House of Commons during the Session of 1821, upon the same subject.

The unremitting and disinterested zeal of the subject of our memoir, to promote the Company's interests, was manifested to the latest hour of his life.—On the very day immediately preceding his death, he was engaged to a late hour in preparing himself for the discussion of an important question, then under the consideration of the Directors.

In this brief and hasty sketch, it would be folly to attempt to dwell upon Mr. Grant's Parliamentary history. We must content ourselves therefore with a simple statement of the principal subjects which engaged his notice.

India he always considered his peculiar province; and it is worthy of remark that there are only two or three recorded instances, when he took part in any discussions on questions of a general nature. But the interests of the Company, and of the millions beneath her rule, were never neglected by Mr. Grant. He was al-

ways at his post to answer calumny and correct erroneous statements. His speeches invariably commanded attention and respect.

He took a leading part in the several discussions on the affairs of India, in 1805, 1806, and 1808, when the administration of Marquess Wellesley was arraigned by Parliament. On one of these occasions, Mr. Francis made the following remark, in allusion to Mr. Grant: "On the facts in question there cannot be a more competent witness; nor any human evidence less to be suspected."

In 1806 he seconded a motion for the erection of a monument to the memory of Lord Cornwallis. He spoke also on the question relating to the Nabob of Arcot's debts. But his attention was more closely directed to a motion of Mr. Prinsep's, for the production of documents relating to the Company's trade; the real object of which was to induce Ministers to adopt prospective measures with respect to India. On this occasion Mr. Grant took a comprehensive view of the subject, as involving a great political question. He at once perceived the machinations that were in progress; he waited not for an open attack upon the Company's privileges; but directly exposed the views of the supporters of the motion. He assured the House that their sole and immediate object was to invade the Company's rights, by opening the door to private speculators; and strongly urged the injustice of listening to their plea, and the evils that would indubitably follow.

In the course of 1807, he spoke on the respective questions of the Carnatic Papers,—the East-India Company's Bond Bill,—and the papers relating to the Poligars.

In 1809 he addressed the House respecting the private trade with India.

In 1811, the important subjects of the resort of missionaries to the East, and the restrictions on the Indian press were brought to the notice of Parliament. The views of Mr. Grant

on the first of these questions are well known and duly estimated. In regard to the latter, however, it may not be amiss to state, that he manfully vindicated the country against the charge of having established despotism in India. The whole career of Mr. Grant sufficiently proves that no man could be more friendly to freedom of discussion; but he clearly foresaw the evils that would necessarily result from an uncontrolled press in our Indian possessions, and strongly deprecated its introduction.

In 1812 he spoke on a proposed vote of thanks to Lord Minto.

But the principal subject which now engaged Mr. Grant's attention was the renewal of the Company's Charter. The prominent part which he took in all the discussions in the House of Commons, relating to this important question, and the respectful attention with which he was always heard, have been noticed in a former page.

In 1813 his attention was called to the Circuitous Trade Bill, which he justly regarded as introducing additional encroachments on the Company's privileges, and as opening the door to further innovations.

In 1815, Mr. Grant addressed the House on the East-India Shipping

Registry Bill.—In 1819 he retired from Parliament.

By the Act of the 27 Geo. III. c. 34. s. 6., Mr. Grant was appointed one of the Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills: His talents, his strict integrity, and his acknowledged habits of business, obtained for him, in 1818, the office of Chairman of the Commissioners; and he retained until the day of his death the same honourable and responsible situation.

Notwithstanding the laborious and unremitting attention of the subject of our memoir to duties of a public and national character, his attention was ever alive to objects of general interest. He always found time for acts of public and private benevolence; he was an ardent supporter of literary and scientific institutions; in short, he was a zealous and consistent patron of every thing that was great and good.

In the foregoing sketch we have strictly confined ourselves to the public history of this great and excellent man: and we shall now conclude with simply stating, that he commanded, during a long career of active official duty, the universal esteem of the public; and that his memory will long be cherished by an extensive circle of private and valued friends.

Review of Books.

Remarks on the External Commerce and Exchanges of Bengal, with Appendix of Accounts and Estimates.
By G. A. Prinsep. London: 1823.

THERE is perhaps no branch of human knowledge which has made more rapid progress within a few preceding years, considering the intricacy supposed to be inherent in the subject, and the prejudices which have beset its paths, than the science of political economy. We have witnessed the downfall of many a theory built upon principles sanctified by the concurrence of generations; and have even beheld our legislators change their sentiments regarding certain points

connected with this science, almost as rapidly as Henry the Eighth changed his religious creed. During the existence of that system, venerable only for the cobwebs which attested its antiquity, the voice of inquiry was either mute, or terrified by a general insurrection in its behalf. If some adventurous querist (like the Persian disputant in *Candide*, who suggested a doubt whether the Koran was *actually* written with a quill from Gabriel's wing,) ventured to disturb the faith of mankind in the received maxims respecting balance of trade, circulating medium, the principles of money exchanges, &c., he met (in a

metaphorical sense) the fate of that unfortunate person, who was stoned for his presumption.

Among the ancient philosophers, nature's abhorrence of a vacuum was accepted as a satisfactory reason why water rose in a pump thirty feet above its level; and so long as the fluid was not required above that height, all was well. But it was discovered that nature did not abhor a vacuum above thirty-five feet: consequently some better reason must be assigned, though Torricelli found some difficulty in persuading the world to concur in his solution of the difficulty.

Thus in the commercial world, whilst both external and internal trade flowed in an even current, subject to none of those mighty vicissitudes they have undergone within our own experience, no doubt was entertained respecting those principles which corresponded with the appearances from whence, in fact, they had been deduced. One benefit has therefore resulted from mercantile distress: it has been the cause of investigations into the true causes of national wealth and commercial depression; and the conflict of fact with the prevailing theory, has ended in the overthrow of the old, and the establishment of a new and better mode of thinking, upon all points connected with political economy.

A fruitful source of the errors committed by old economists, and a stumbling-block in the way of those who part unwillingly with ancient prejudices, may be traced to the imperfections of the existing *data*. Many of the old statements respecting our trade and resources are absolutely worthless as grounds of argument. It is difficult to believe to what extent looseness and inaccuracy have formerly pervaded even our official accounts, which, indeed, at present, by no means possess that unexceptionable character, so necessary to render them bases for theory.

The writer of this sensible little work, observing that the Trade Re-

port drawn up by the Calcutta Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, of the official valuations of exports and imports (including specie and bills) for eight years ending 1821, exhibited a large annual excess in the last-mentioned item, notwithstanding there was no reason to suppose any considerable transfer of capital from Europe to India, and in spite of the large remittances of accumulated gains of Europeans in India, was led to inquire, "Why, if such has been the state of the Indian commerce, did the exchange with England so long remain above a bullion exportation rate?"

Instead of concluding, according to rule, that a large balance was due from India, or that capital was sunk, not accumulated there by Europeans, he discovered, by the facility afforded him for inquiry in the official departments, that "the Calcutta Trade Reports have the general defect of all Custom-house returns, in regard to the valuations, which, far from approximating to the truth, are not even formed upon a consistent plan."

He describes the present method of obtaining the official valuations of merchandize, which is absurd enough, yet susceptible of very easy amendment. The invoice value of the imports, it appears, is converted into rupees, not according to the real exchange, but at rates generally giving an advantage to the revenue; and the exports are valued, some at fixed rates, others according to the supposed Calcutta market prices, others at the Aurung prices.

But, in order to ascertain the amount of capital employed in the external commerce of a nation, it is not sufficient to procure an exact statement of the prime cost and market-prices of the articles of traffic. The trade must be considered as an aggregate of private transactions; and the invoices inwards and outwards as alone indicating their amount. Thus, if a merchant in London sends out an investment of goods, the proceeds thereof—(which, for general calculation, we may consider as the exact amount of his invoices, *i. e.* of the prime cost, interest and all charges paid by him)—must be reinvested in some specific return—in mer-

chandise, produce, bullion, or bills of exchange, the remittance of which will be attended with certain definite charges, forming part of the gross amount.

This he illustrates by a transaction between Manchester and Calcutta, showing that, according to the Custom-house system of valuation, the merchandise imported into India would be rated at least $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. too low, and the actual remittance would exceed the valuation 6 per cent. An investigation of the practice in regard to the foreign and bullion trade, discloses errors of still greater magnitude; so that instead of an annual excess of capital introduced into Bengal by its external trade, amounting to $25\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, or, independent of the Company's operations, to 67 lacs, a surplus remittance from Calcutta on account of individuals is shewn, amounting to 114 lacs, including bullion sent out by the Company for purposes unconnected with commerce.

Even this balance is thought below the truth, and Mr. Prinsep seems to have grounds for assuming the total surplus remittance at 135 lacs annually, excluding the Company's account.

To confirm this statement, so material to a correct understanding of the exchanges between England and our Eastern territories, Mr. Prinsep next enters into a minute examination of the proportions of gain accumulated for remittance by the various classes in India. He estimates the accumulations of the civil service at $21\frac{1}{2}$ lacs; that of the military service at 19 lacs; the saving from European mercantile profits he states at $33\frac{1}{2}$ lacs; the profession of the law he supposes to remit 4 lacs; the considerable tradesmen of Bengal (exclusive of Indo-British) he considers to accumulate as much as 8 lacs; the remittable surplus of indigo planters' profits he assumes at 4 lacs; and that of absentees who employ money in Bengal, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ lacs. He continues,

Thus, I conceive it possible, that the annual amount of private capital remittable from Bengal, may be little short of a crore of rupees, exclusive of the Company's interest-bills, and of the de-

mands from the other Presidencies for the purpose of like remittance, through the superior facilities presented by the export of Bengal;—exclusive also of profits made and withdrawn by Armenians, Persians, and other Asiatic foreigners, to an extent probably much exceeding any influx of capital into the markets of India from the neighbouring countries of Asia.

The accumulations remittable from Madras and Bombay he represents at 42 lacs, and those from Ceylon, Sumatra, Penang, &c. at 8 lacs; making a grand total of $145\frac{1}{2}$ lacs available for annual remittance from India on individual account, exclusive of the dividends due on Bengal securities.

Mr. Prinsep next proceeds to inquire the causes "which have produced so important an alteration in the rate of exchange as we have witnessed in the last three years."

It would be unjust to the author of this work, and would besides occupy too much space, to detail the very satisfactory arguments used by Mr. Prinsep to explain this branch of his subject: which are clearly stated, and supported by reference to facts and figures, whose accuracy we apprehend will not be questioned.

An estimate of the future external trade of Bengal follows this dissertation upon the exchanges, and will serve as a guide to those of succeeding years, if it be not too rash an attempt to venture upon calculations of this kind, which may be deranged and dissipated by a multitude of accidents. The writer does not, however, lose sight of the chief causes of fluctuation in the demand for Indian commodities; in particular, the precarious state of two most important branches of commerce, opium and cotton: "the one dependent on Chinese caprice and corruption; the other on the power, yet unascertained, of American competition."

In going through the details of this estimate, in speculating upon the aggregate demand for each article of Indian production, and the respective capacity, as customers, of the various nations of the globe, Mr. Prinsep displays a very extensive knowledge of

the nature and dimensions of our East-Indian trade. We shall subjoin the remarks which precede the estimate of the future trade of America with Bengal; premising that Mr. Prinsep appears to be no advocate of the late exclusive system:

The United States furnish an considerable import of *merchandise*, which I estimate at 2 lakhs, allowing a small yearly augmentation. With their characteristic spirit of adventure, although hostilities continued nearly twelve months longer in America than in Europe, they were the first among foreign traders to renew their commerce with Bengal. The very large quantities of Asiatic produce which they took off for their carrying, as well as for their home trade, were chiefly purchased with *bullion*. They also brought into this market a portion of those excessive supplies of British manufactured

goods, which inundated their own markets immediately after the restoration of peace, and thus contributed to injure the sale of those directly imported. It appears certain, that the Americans pushed their Indian trade for a while, more especially in 1818-19, beyond its natural bounds. In the year quoted, they introduced a total import of Rs. 95,62,809, and exported to the value of Rs. 70,26,531; whereas, in 1820-21, they brought only Rs. 28,88,174, and took a return of Rs. 19,25,079, according to the Custom-house valuations, the last item being less, by a few thousand *rupees*, than the exports to South America during the same year, exclusive of Brazil.

The results of this estimate he gives as follows, according to the amended mode of valuation, which will present a material variation from the official reports:

	1822-3.	1823-4.	1824-5.	1825-6.	1826-7.
Imports.....	288.6	301.3	314.3	328.2	343.2
Exports	835.6	908.9	911.3	906.2	916.1
<i>Merchandise</i>	1124.2	1210.2	1225.6	1234.4	1259.3
Surplus Export	547.	607.6	597.	578.	572.9
Bills on Bengal Treas- ury, Company's sur- plus and Private re- mittance, including Bombay and Madras..	323.	323.	323.	323.	323.
Balance to be received in bullion.....	224.	284.6	274.	255.	249.9

The fluctuating value assigned to the exports in the above table, notwithstanding the acknowledged rapidity of their increase since the extension of trade, is explained by Mr. Prinsep, and arises from the operation of two causes: one the expected constant decline in the price of indigo, occasioned by a larger portion of land being applied to the raising of this article* (p. 28), until the gradually declining market price shall throw the inferior lands out of cultivation; and the other, a reduction of that energy of enterprize which heretofore has been pushed beyond all prudent bounds.

The bullion import above stated is susceptible of addition from causes not contemplated in the foregoing

table; but though it should amount to 300 lacs, Mr. Prinsep contends that the contribution in specie from the United States and Europe would not be affected thereby. According to the assumed balances in the trade with these parts of the world, he estimates their joint bullion import at 50 lacs, on an average of the five years stated, which will of course be sent from those countries whence the remittance can be effected with most advantage.

But there is an essential difference between Great Britain and the rest; for, while all other markets appear to require a larger value in Asiatic produce, than that of their own commodities available for exchange, Britain has a claim upon India greatly exceeding the difference; she, therefore, can have no motive to increase her claim by a remittance of bullion, unless to balance her commercial dealings with other nations; with whom we know that at present her dealings make her almost universally a creditor. On the

* Mr. Prinsep conjectures that a supply of 200,000 mounds (133,340 cwts.) may be obtained; though the average crop of nine years ending 1821-2 was 82,300 mounds.

contrary, her neighbours, in the order of their vicinity, will apply to her for bills, or letters of credit, upon Calcutta, to the extent of her surplus demand; because she has an evident interest in offering them such bills on cheaper terms, than those upon which they can remit bullion to India. If dollars sent from London to Calcutta yield an exchange of 2s. 5½d. per rupee, as at present, France will call for such credits, on the principles of banking, when the Calcutta exchange shall be under 2s. 2½d. or 2s. 2d.: the southern ports of Europe, when under 2s. 1½d.; and the United States of America, when under 2s. 1 3-4d. Hence we may infer that, if, in the 1st year, bullion to the extent of the joint balance of the United States, the Mediterranean, and Spain, be insufficient to cover the general balance of trade in favour of India, the difference being less than the balance against Portugal, the exchange upon London ought not to exceed 2s. 1½d. The 2d year we have balanced with a trifling import of specie from France, which would raise the exchange to 2s. 2d. or 2s. 2½d., unless Portugal remained still a debtor on account of the preceding year. The 3d, balanced in the same manner as the first, again reduces the *rupee* to 2s. 1½d. And in the 4th and 5th, when even the United States might have recourse to such credits, it would probably average 2s. 1 3-4d.

A further cause of depression in the exchanges Mr. Prinsep discovers in the prosperous state of the Indian revenue, which now yields a surplus of nearly a crore of rupees, or one million sterling,* after paying all home and local charges whatever. So that he thinks "it would be imprudent for an importer of merchandize from England to calculate upon an exchange higher than that of a return in bullion; *i. e.* 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per rupee. Although," he observes, "there is some prospect of an average rate of 2s. to 2s. 1d. for a year or two longer,† I fully expect it will not maintain even this small advance, when, by the decline in price, the total value of indigo as a return shall have fallen 30 or 40 lacs."

* The Chairman of the Court of Directors stated to the Proprietors (29th May, 1822) that the surplus was nearly a crore and half.

† "Not if the funds for discharging the non-transferred portion of the Indian debt be wholly remitted within the five years embraced by my estimates."

An additional security against the advance in the exchange is offered by the emancipation of the Spanish American Colonies, especially Mexico. It appears that firms engaged in the Indian trade, have already contemplated circuitous bullion remittances to Asia, through the ports of Valparaiso, Lima, Acapulco and Vera Cruz; as the external trade of those ports must, for some time to come, embrace many articles of British produce and manufacture.

We subjoin a passage which relates to the money transactions of the East-India Company:

In the foregoing calculations, I have presumed, that all the Company's commercial operations will be guided by the same principles which govern those of individuals. This has not always happened: with the best opportunities of information, they sometimes suffer by the restrictions they impose upon themselves, especially by the rule not to admit private bills of exchange in any of their commercial transactions. Hence, when a sudden necessity arises to transfer funds from one treasury to another, the remittance is uniformly made in bullion, whatever may happen to be the exchange on private bills; and hence we see them sometimes exporting specie, when individuals have ceased to find an advantage in so doing. Had the Company made use of private bills, in lieu of shipping bullion from Madras and Bombay, a few months back, they might have obtained them to a considerable amount in Calcutta, at 2s. 1d., and thus have prevented in a great measure the fluctuation which has occurred of 2d. per *rupee*; and they would have avoided the necessity of drawing from Bombay upon Bengal, at the disadvantageous exchange of 104½. It is very possible, that the public funds could not have been remitted home to more advantage in produce: for, when they do not buy at a monopoly price, the Company labour under great disadvantage from the very magnitude of their purchases; a disadvantage they experienced to the extent of about 10 per cent. in their investment of indigo for last season. But it is strange they should forego the resource of private exchange operations, contrary to the practice of all European Governments, and of every other trading company that we know of.

A postscript is added to the work, containing some valuable remarks upon the trade of the subordinate

presidencies of Madras and Bombay, illustrated by tables, inserted in the Appendix, shewing, in a very detailed and perspicuous manner, the imports and exports of both. These tables are drawn from the official reports and statements, not commonly accessible, and therefore will be highly acceptable to the mercantile world. The remainder of the Appendix is devoted to accounts and estimates, intended chiefly to explain the writer's hypothesis. These are illustrated by remarks calculated to elucidate and confirm them.

Upon the whole, we have no hesitation in declaring, that we have read Mr. Prinsep's remarks with very great satisfaction. They betray a close and accurate knowledge of the subject; they are calculated to dispel doubt and obviate errors; and must prove extremely useful, not only to the merchant and manufacturer, but to all persons interested in East-Indian funds, at home or abroad.

Fifteen Years in India; or Sketches of a Soldier's Life. Being an Attempt to describe Persons and Things in various parts of Hindoostan. From the Journal of an Officer in his Majesty's Service. London: 1823.

Diary of a Tour through Southern India, Egypt, and Palestine, in the Years 1821 and 1822. By a Field Officer of Cavalry. London: 1823.

THE first of these volumes is written on a very foolish plan. It is a strange and indistinct jumble of actual and imaginary tours, of real and fictitious adventures, of correct notices of late historical events, and of antiquated, and therefore fallacious accounts, of the state of India. The author congratulates himself, however, that he has hit upon a very happy mode of instructing his readers. His plan is to describe India by means of a sort of demi-biographical novel. Accordingly he introduces three personages, who may be styled the heroes of the piece, viz. George True, Frank Stanley, and

Charles Thoughtless. Of these three celebrated characters, the last we presume to be the author himself, and the other two the author's friends. Their military duties carry them respectively into various parts of India, which the author is consequently enabled to describe, together with the adventures of the several parties. In these descriptions he is sometimes grave and sensible, and at others exceedingly flippant and inaccurate. Whenever he writes from his own immediate observation he is tolerably interesting and correct; but in taking more extensive views he frequently commits egregious errors. He greatly underrates the amount of our military force in India; he makes erroneous statements in regard to the Indian debt, and various other matters of a civil, fiscal, and statistical nature; and, what is yet more remarkable, he appears to be entirely ignorant of the existence of the celebrated Sikh chieftain Runjeet Singh, as the following observations sufficiently testify:

At present the chiefs are nearly all pursuing their own particular interests, having split into parties, and lost those principles of patriotism and union with which their fathers were inspired.

It is easy to conceive how soon these men [the Sikhs] might be inspired by a skilful leader, and turned against their neighbours, from whom they have, in fact, wrested all their possessions.

Every one, who is at all acquainted with Indian history, knows well that Runjeet Singh has been actually the sovereign of the Sikh nation for many years, that he has become a powerful prince, and has greatly enlarged his territories at the expense of his Afghan neighbours.

Such, indeed, is the antiquated character of many of our author's statements, that we strongly suspect he has placed an injudicious reliance, in regard to matters which are continually changing, upon the *present* correctness of Hamilton's Gazetteer, and various other works of a similar description. Such works are truly valuable; but our author should

have recollected that several years have elapsed since their publication, and that the pictures they then presented, are necessarily inaccurate at the present time in many important particulars. To use a technical expression, the volume before us is, in a great measure, *made up*, and that with very little tact.

But we must give our author his meed of praise where he deserves it. That which is *really* his journal is certainly interesting and instructive. He appears to have been personally engaged in various important campaigns and expeditions, and of these he has furnished us with lively sketches. The principal events of the military operations in Kutch, and of the arduous and harassing pursuit of the Peishwa, are related in a spirited style, and evidently by an eye-witness. Here he is in his true element, and may be safely trusted.

He has also given us a variety of curious anecdotes illustrative of the nature of the country, and the character of its inhabitants. We select, as a specimen, the following description of the province of Guzerat:

The province of Guzerat is very large, and is bounded on three sides by the Arabian sea, the gulfs of Cambay and Kutch. That part of it between the two gulfs, forming nearly an island, is called Kattywar. The whole is about 380 miles in length, and 180 in breadth. Its productions are very various, comprizing nearly all those of the east, with many of the vegetables of the west. Poultry is very scarce, owing to prejudice on the part of the inhabitants; for here, as in some parts of Malabar, they are not domesticated. The cocoa-nut and plantain-trees are scarcely to be seen in the interior. Its climate is delightful in winter; but in summer the heat is dreadful. To notice all its curiosities I have not space: let it suffice to mention the city of Ahmedabad, and its rocking minarets. The forests offer to naturalists the rhinoceros, tiger, and lion, and snakes of a great size. Its fields present to the sportsman a variety of game; and the sacred peacock, the chattering monkey, and the parrot, are to be seen on almost every tree. In the northern parts this province is very thinly inhabited, having been nearly desolated by the famine of 1802; but the southern districts are very

populous, that of Broach alone containing 262 villages, which, together with the fort and petah, have been estimated at 100,000 souls: nevertheless, in the whole, there are only about ten millions of people, one-tenth of whom are Mahomedans, and a considerable number Parsees, there being 3,000 of that very industrious race at Broach. There are several distinct races of men in Guzerat. The Bheels, who are thieves by profession, live in the forests, and eat the gum that exudes from the barbal-tree; but they are not so blood-thirsty as the Coolees, the most expert rogues in the world, who go quite naked, and oil their bodies, so that, if detected, it is almost impossible to hold them, being as slippery as eels. In travelling through the country, it is only by chaining every thing to the tent-pole that property can be secured; and no house is safe, for they make holes under ground, like rats. The best security is to fee the Bhauts or Charons, who are held sacred, and make a livelihood by guaranteeing safety of person and property to travellers, while passing within their jurisdiction; for they take an oath to commit suicide in the event of injury or loss; and such is the superstitious veneration of the thieves for them, or rather there exists such an understanding between them, that persons under their protection are hardly ever molested. Charons are an inferior caste of Brahmins, and most of them belong to the clerical order; but Bhauts live in many places by tillage, and near Keira there are several villages of them. In ancient times they were the bards of India; and in all the noble families of Guzerat there are some of them domesticated, who sing the exploits of heroes. Being held sacred by the Hindoos, it is thought a horrible sin to cause their blood to be shed, or their life to be endangered; and such is the obstinacy of their nature, that they put themselves to death on very small provocation, and murder their wives and children if they meet with disappointment in their undertakings. Another curious class is the Puggies, who earn a subsistence by detecting thieves, in which calling they are particularly dexterous, and seldom fail to trace the plunder into the village to which it has been carried, and where the tribe called Grassias make a livelihood by receiving stolen goods from the Bheels and Coolees. There is besides an infamous tribe called Dheeras, who live on carrion, and perform all the vile offices of humanity; their touch is considered contamination by every man of caste. It is supposed there are 50,000 thieves in Guzerat; yet there is a desperate caste called Ungruas, who will engage for a small reward to carry money all over the country; and such is their character for intrepidity, that they are hardly ever attacked. In short, men of nearly

all the castes in India are found in Guzerat. The Mahattas over-ran this province soon after the foundation of their empire by Sewagee; but when it began to decline, a chief named Pillagee Guichwar invaded it, and in 1726 established his family at Boroda, being confirmed in his conquest some years afterwards by the Sattara Rajah. But the division of territory in the Mahratta states is so extraordinary, that no one can say this province belongs to any particular chief; for the Peishwa and Scindea have parts of it as well as the Guichwar, and sometimes one town is governed by this trio, and divided among them. The Jains are numerous here, and may be seen feeding flies with sugar and honey, and fanning the air with peacocks' feathers, lest they should unconsciously kill any living creature.

We shall now direct our attention to the second publication which is placed at the head of this article.

This volume is of a very interesting character. It must be allowed, indeed, that it is not the production of an individual who can boast a long and intimate acquaintance with India and its inhabitants; but the matter it contains is the result of careful and candid observation; and the volume evinces throughout a tone of high principle and the most amiable feeling. It is strictly a journal, interspersed with such reflections as were suggested to the mind of the writer by the various scenes he witnessed, but which are occasionally, perhaps, somewhat too redundant.

Our officer commences his tour from Bangalore. After visiting Madras, he proceeds to Tranquebar and Trichinopoly; from thence he travels through the Madura district to the southern extremity of the Peninsula. He relates a curious anecdote which he heard from Colonel Blackburne, the British Resident at Tanjore, descriptive of the thievish dexterity of the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Seringapettah. We extract it for the entertainment of our readers.

Colonel Blackburne related to me an amusing anecdote of their prowess. Some years ago, a detachment of the King's artillery, intending to halt there for the night, was advised of this propensity of the natives, and recommended to be well on their guard against it. The two offi-

cers in charge of the detachment, as well as the men, ridiculed and scorned the idea of these poor wretches (such they seemed to be) being able to rob the King's artillery, but took the precaution of placing sentries over all the tents, and a double one at that of the quarter guard, with orders, rendered unnecessary by the awakened pride of the sentries themselves, to be more than usually watchful. The inhabitants, through the means of the native servants, heard that their skill in thieving was set at nought, and their vanity was proportionably piqued. Next morning, the officers rising early, missed nothing, and began to exult in their security; when one of the sergeants arrived, with shame and dismay pictured on his countenance, and informed them, that the whole of the arms belonging to the main guard were missing, and that all the natives had abandoned the village. Every search, though undertaken instantly, was in vain, and the detachment was compelled to march away unarmed, and fully aware of the reception they would be likely to meet with from their corps, when their disaster became known. The manner in which this dexterous theft was achieved long remained unknown; but many years afterwards, when the circumstance was almost forgotten, the villagers themselves voluntarily surrendered the arms to the authorities of the country, and declared they had taken them merely because their skill in thieving had been called in question; and observed, in confirmation of this, that they had not taken a single article, with the exception of the arms, which they now restored. Being asked how they had contrived to steal them from the centre of a tent, the guard sleeping around them, and two sentries outside, they gave the following account: Several of them stripped themselves naked, and oiled their bodies over, that, if caught, they might not be easily held; they then approached that part of the tent where the sentry in the rear was posted, who, as usual, was walking about twenty paces backwards and forwards. The night was dark, and the most bold and dexterous among them advanced obliquely towards the tent, creeping on his belly, lying still while the sentry was pacing towards him, and only moving on, slowly and cautiously, when his back was turned. In this way he arrived at the tent, and his black body was, in the dark, invisible to the sentry. He now, with the utmost adroitness, lifted up a part of the side of the tent, having carefully removed one peg, and soon found that all the guard was asleep, relying on their double sentries. By this time the other villagers had followed their leader, and were all lying in the same posture, with the head of each touching the feet of the one who had pre-

ceded him. In this way the arms, being slowly removed, without the slightest noise, by the most advanced thief, were, with equal caution, passed along from one to another, until the whole were secured, and the thieves retired as they came, unseen and unsuspected.

The various communities of native Christians, the missionary establishments, and seminaries for native children, both male and female, were visited by our author with considerable interest, for he found them all in a prosperous and hopeful state. He had also several opportunities, in the course of his tour, of conversing at some length with native Christians. The account he gives of one of them, who had the superintendence of thirty-one schools, containing 1,630 children, is exceedingly interesting, but too long to be extracted.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the rapid progress which education has latterly been making in the immediate neighbourhood of the several Presidencies; and we can now state, with additional satisfaction, that every arrival from India assures us that it is likewise extending its influence even to the most distant and secluded provinces. Our author's testimony, from personal observation, furnishes but a single evidence from a multiplicity of other statements: it is most satisfactory, however, from the sober feeling with which it is given. But not only is education advancing in these distant provinces, but prejudice and opposition appear to be receding in an almost equal ratio. Our author visited a school at Tinnevely, respecting which he makes the following observations. "It is yet in its infancy, and is most remarkable from the great opposition made by the brahmins to its original establishment. It is now, however, in full action, and two or three of the brahmins have sent their children to it; as the benefit of learning English is always a strong inducement; nor have they openly objected to the Holy Scriptures being made the medium of instruction, as they are here." He mentions also an instance of a brah-

min who had become a Christian from conviction: but dreading the persecution of his friends, and the loss of caste, remained a brahmin by profession, hoping that when he died he should "be found with Jesus Christ." These, and a multiplicity of other instances of a similar description, which it would be easy to point out, afford great encouragement that the most satisfactory results may be speedily looked for.

But we must rapidly follow our author through the remainder of his tour.

He proceeded along the coast of Travancore, visiting the principal churches of the Syrian Christians. In a former number of our Journal, we made an extract from this portion of our author's diary, which could not fail of being read with considerable interest. We have also inserted in our present number an official correspondence, the object of which is to raise funds to promote the prosperity of that ancient church. When it is stated that this appeal to the Christian world is made at the particular request of the present Metropolitan, we trust that it will not be regarded as an ordinary call for charity, but as urged upon us with the powerful claims of primitive Christianity.—But we must pass on.

Our officer proceeded to Seringapatam, and from thence to Bombay. At Trichoor he met with a very candid Jew.

I had a long and interesting conversation with Moses, in the Portuguese language, of which, fortunately, he understood a little. The sum of what he told me was, that the Jews, those at least who had studied the Sacred Writings, all agreed, that the 53d chapter of Isaiah related to the Messiah; that the accounts given of Jesus of Nazareth, exactly correspond with the description of him given therein; but that there is one material point, in which he fails; which is, that having publicly declared He came to fulfil the law of Moses, He nevertheless permitted his followers to dispense with the rite of circumcision, and to change the day of the Sabbath;—acts which positively violated the law of Moses; and such, therefore, as the true Messiah would never have allowed. This was, he said, the

common opinion of the Jews; but he admitted that, for his own part, the undeniable conformity of Jesus to the predicted Messiah, the long and dreadful dispersion and sufferings of the Jews, and the present returning kindness of the nations towards them, in seeming conformity with the time pointed out in the prophecies of the 1260 days; all combined to throw his mind into an indescribable state of ferment. He almost believed—but then the unaccountable change of the most holy Sabbath-day! He allowed the total confusion of tribes, so that, if Messiah were yet to come, he could not be known to be of the tribe of Judah, unless by a miracle. Still, he thought, God would perhaps vouchsafe a miracle to restore the identity of families and tribes; and that this was a general belief among his brethren. He says he has read the New Testament with attention, and thinks it a most excellent work: but if its accounts had been true, how was it possible that so many thousands of Israelites, living witnesses of the miracles therein related, could yet refuse to believe, and even punish the supposed Messiah with death? I have purposely abstained from recapitulating the arguments usually employed against what Moses Azarphati advanced, as they are well known to every Christian of common intelligence, who has at all studied the grounds of his own belief:

but I thought it might not be uninteresting to know from the fountain head, what the Jews think and say for themselves; and Moses is really a fair specimen of the most liberal among them; being also a man of considerable natural abilities, improved by study, and free from violent prejudices. Before he left me, he presented me with a printed Hebrew almanac, and some manuscripts in Hebrew, of a trifling nature: one of which, however, kindly written by himself on purpose for me, contains an account of all that is known concerning the settlement and subsequent history of the Jews at Cochín. On shaking hands with him, I told him I should earnestly pray that God would enlighten his mind, so that he might see the truth: he squeezed my hand with warmth, and said he sincerely hoped it might be so. I saw no more of Moses Azarphati, but shall long remember him.

We must now dismiss our author with many thanks, and strongly recommending the remainder of his diary to our readers. We have not space to dwell upon it, further than to say that it is equally entertaining and instructive with that portion which we have too briefly and hastily considered.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Deeply interested in the prosperity of an army in which the early and best part of my life was spent, I have heard with much pleasure that it is the intention of the Court of Directors, by forming the present battalions of infantry into regiments, each commanded by a Colonel, to accelerate promotion. Personally unknown to any in power, I beg leave, through your valuable miscellany, to submit to their consideration a measure, that would have the tendency materially to improve the army, by removing many who are unfit for the active duties of it,—replacing them by those who are,—and providing a comfortable retirement for veteran officers, viz. by placing on the Invalid list all field officers who from age, infirmity, or other causes, are incompetent to active field service in command of corps, their brevet promotion (with certain limitations) to continue; and the

parties to have the option (as regimental Colonels now have) of either remaining in India, or residing in Europe; in the former case being employed in such garrison duties as they are competent to, and receiving the garrison allowances of their regimental rank; in the latter, their pay being augmented out of the Off-reckoning Fund, Lieutenant-Colonels to 500*l.*, Majors to 350*l.* per annum.

The chief evil that is likely to arise from this plan, is the charges upon the Off-reckoning Fund: but this may be made by gradually abolishing the senior officer list, by not filling up future casualties, as is now the case with the Off-reckoning Retired List.

Should you deem this worthy of insertion in your miscellany, I may probably again address you.

I am, Sir, &c.

A RETIRED EAST-INDIA OFFICER.
Cheltenham, Nov. 19, 1823.

MR. PELLY AND MR. HUME.

The following letter has been sent to us for insertion in our Journal. In acceding to the wish of the "Old Proprietor," we desire that it may be distinctly understood, that we take no part in the question, but consider our pages open to both parties, provided they confine their correspondence within reasonable limits.

To the Proprietors of East India Stock.

Ladies and Gentlemen: On my return home, from a tour on the Continent, I have, according to my usual practice, made myself acquainted, through the daily papers and the Asiatic Journal, with the proceedings of your Court during my absence; and I have observed with surprise and regret, that a question, which had, after much discussion, been thrice put to the vote, and finally decided by you, has been suffered to be re-agitated, for the mere purpose of enabling an individual to attempt to vindicate himself from charges of misrepresentation, of the truth of which he had ample means of judging from the papers laid before you by the Court of Directors.

It becomes necessary, in my opinion, that you should now have before you in one view a summary of what has passed, in order that justice and truth may make their due and permanent impression on your minds, which there has been an evident endeavour to lead away from the actual circumstances of the case submitted for your judgment, and weaken your confidence in your own decision.

In one of your periodical Courts, Mr. Hume came forward to attack a grant of 2,000*l.* recommended by your Executive Body to be made to Mr. Pelly, in compensation for losses which he had sustained in the execution of a contract with the Bombay Government.

By misquotation and misrepresentation of the papers submitted for your inspection, Mr. Hume manifested his ignorance of the subject with which he was bound to have made himself acquainted. You consequently sustained the grant by a large majority. He continued his opposition: but seeing the sense of the Court against him, he persuaded eight proprietors to join him in demanding a ballot, when, by a still greater majority, the grant was confirmed.

He had recourse to the public prints, in which he addressed several letters to you, in every one of which he was proved to have misrepresented the facts of the case. He then introduced his charges in a new form, and without any notice, in one of your Quarterly Courts; but in a subsequent Court, which it appears by the statement

of Mr. Pelly's relative, he was invited to attend, but did not appear, he was answered in every point of his accusation by Mr. Henry Pelly. But, with most extraordinary pertinacity, he, for the tenth time, returns to the attack, and compels Mr. Pelly to come forward again in his defence in the public journals; and, as if determined to have the last word, he published, in the Old Times of the 13th of last month, such a letter, as I hope the respectable gentleman whom he has so harassed, will not stoop to notice; but on which, for the sake of truth and justice, I, as an *old proprietor*, deem it right to make some animadversions.

[*Mr. Hume.*—"I did not consider it necessary to reply to Mr. Pelly's letter of the 20th September to me, as it is of exactly the same import as other letters, to which he received suitable answers."]

Observations.—From this remark, Mr. Hume would lead you, as he did me at first, to suppose that other letters had passed between him and Mr. Pelly; but you will be surprised, as I have been, to learn, that the whole of their correspondence with each other has been confined to the two letters, which Mr. Pelly very properly published for your information.

This is one among many specimens which may be adduced of the ambiguity with which it suits either the taste or the purpose of this great moralist to express himself.

["I rather pitied, than felt offended, at the reiterated attempts of Mr. Pelly to cover his own conduct, by reviving charges of general misrepresentation and mis-statement against me."]

If you will take the trouble, as I have done, to go through the whole of this controversy, and examine all the papers which have given rise to it, you will be astonished to find, that not in one single instance has Mr. Pelly made a *general*, but a *specific*, charge of misrepresentation and mis-statement, of which he has given the proofs, clear and conclusive to the plainest understanding.

Next comes the most extraordinary course of reasoning I ever met with. I must present it in Mr. Hume's own literature and logic, for it is *sui generis*.

["I shall not be surprised that any man, who, under pretence of a technical error in the wording of his bond, refuses to fulfil the obligations of that bond, should attempt, by such vague and general charges as Mr. Pelly has made against me, to evade the consequences of such breach of good faith."]

Now, this either means that Mr. Pelly did refuse to fulfil the obligations of his bond, and did endeavour to evade the consequences of such a breach of good faith,

by general charges against Mr. Hume, or it means nothing.

How must you then have been surprised (if any thing in the letters or speeches of this inconsistent man can excite surprise) to find, in the very next paragraph, Mr. Hume's own admission, in opposition to his previous reasoning, that Mr. Pelly had fulfilled his contract.

["Mr. Pelly's conduct proves to me that he finally completed his contract, not because, as a man of honour, he was so bound, but because, as a civil servant of the Company, he dreaded the consequences to him as such, if he did not fulfil the obligations of the contract."]

["Such language and conduct appears to me to be very like a sacrifice of honour to interested views."]

So, according to this moral reasoner, whether he had fulfilled or not fulfilled the obligations of his bond, Mr. Pelly must have sacrificed his honour. Had he not executed his contract, such must have been the sacrifice; and, having executed it, still the sacrifice must be made, because he was induced to do what he was bound to do by interested views. Thus this charitable man, who, in one breath, pities the person he calumniates, in another, on feeling that both fact and argument are opposed to him, hazards the imputation of motives—the last resource of a disingenuous and discomfited opponent.

["Mr. Pelly complains to you, that I did not give him notice at the usual time, that I intended to impeach his conduct or attack his veracity. I confess that

"such a complaint rather surprises me, when I recollect that on the first, and every subsequent discussion, I did distinctly impeach his conduct, and express my doubts of his veracity."]

It would be an insult to your understanding to offer any critique on this passage. The logic is entirely Mr. Hume's, where the corollary has no connection with the premises, unless we admit, for the preservation of his literary fame, that notice and impeachment are synonymous terms.

But I need not pursue the subject any farther. The letter on which I have inadvertently, presents such a mass of ambiguous expressions, contradictions, illogical reasoning and confused ideas, as I will venture to say has no parallel in a deliberately written statement for public perusal.

Since Mr. Hume has not spared either you, or your Court of Directors, or the enlightened individual at the head of your Bombay Government, all of whom he has charged with culpable pliancy, Mr. Pelly need not be surprised or concerned that he should have been made the object of such pertinacious attacks. In the concluding words of Mr. Hume, he "may be perfectly satisfied to leave the case as it now stands," with his consistency unshaken, his honour unsullied. He may pity the man who, having been hurried, by a misguided but perhaps conscientious zeal, to make an unfounded charge, has the obstinacy to persist in it against the unerring evidence of facts, and the clearest conviction of reason.

I am, &c. An Old PROPRIETOR.
Exeter, 15th Nov. 1823.

New Publications.

J. Chr. Frederick, *discussionum de christologia Samaritanorum liber*, accedit *appendicula de columna dea Samaritanorum*. Lipsik, 1821, in 8°.

Hitopadesi particula; libri introductionem et fabulas duas priores complectens; edidit G. H. Bernstein, Breslau, 1822, un vol. in 4° avec cinq planches lithographiées.

Descriptio codicis manuscripti, qui versionem Pentateuchi arabicum continet, asservati in bibliotheca Universitatis Vratislaviensis ac nundum editi, cum speciminibus versionis arabice. Commentatio bibliographica, auct. J. A. Theiner, Breslau, 1823.

Nachricht über die Hebräisch-Gesellschaft, etc., ou Notice sur la société hébraïque dirigée par G. Ben. Winer, prof. de théologie à Lipsik, précédée d'une dissertation sur la question: Si la langue hébraïque est facile à apprendre. Lipsik, 1823.

Grammatik des arabischen Schriftsprache für den ersten Unterricht, mit einigen Auszügen aus dem Koran, ou Grammaire de la langue littéraire des Arabes, avec quelques extraits du Koran, par T. Chr. Tychsen, Göttingue, 1823, in 8°.

Essai sur la littérature persanne, par M. Edouard Gautier, Paris, 1823.

De interpretibus et explanatoribus Euclidis arabicis, Schediasma historicum, auct. J. C. Gartz, Halle, 1823, in 4°.

Bhagavad-gita, id est, Śaṅkara-jñāna nīti almi Krishna et Arjuna colloquium de rebus divinis Bharatae episodium. Textum recensuit adnotationes criticas et interpretationem latinam adjecit, Aug. Guillelm. a Schlegel. Bonn, 1823, in 8°. xxvj et 190 pages dont 96 en sanskrit.

Rāmāyana, id est, carmen epicum de Ramae Rebus Gestis, a poëta antiquissimo Vālmīke, Lingua Sanscrita Compositum. textum Codd. MSS. Collatis Recensuit, adnotationes criticas et interpretationem latinam adjecit Aug. Guillelm. a Schlegel.

Discours sur l'utilité de la langue arabe, prononcé le 16 juin 1823, aux promotions du collège de Genève, par M. J. Humbert, professeur d'arabe dans l'académie de Genève. Genève, 1823, Broch. in 8°.

Le Philanthrope Chrétien, ou Revue Périodique des Travaux et Progrès des Sociétés Philanthropiques et Religieuses dans les deux mondes et spécialement en Angleterre, pouvant servir d'encouragement et de guide, à l'établissement d'institutions semblables.

INDIAN PRESS.

Ours readers will recollect that, in our number for October, we inserted a short abstract of the speech of Sir Francis Macnaghten, on registering the new Ordinance for licensing the Calcutta Press. We are now enabled to furnish a report of the whole of the proceedings in the Supreme Court on that occasion. Those who duly appreciate the importance of the question, will not complain of its length.

SUPREME COURT.

March 31, 1824.

Mr. Fergusson reminded the Court that this was the day fixed by his Lordship for a further hearing of the objections against the rule of the Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Sir F. Macnaghten said, that he had not the least objection to hear the learned counsel or any other gentlemen on the subject. He was happy to take this opportunity of observing, that some blame had been imputed to him for the resolution he had come to on a former occasion, as to granting leave for the rule: but he thought the subject ought to be discussed before all the world, and that any man, whether aggrieved by it or not, so long as he thought himself aggrieved, had a right to come into the Court to do so.

Mr. Fergusson then said that, in furtherance of his instructions, he had to enter a protest against the Rule on the part of Mr. Scott and Mr. Reed, and to present a petition on the subject from certain native inhabitants of Calcutta. The petition was then put in and read.

Native Memorial.

To the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, sole acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

My Lord: In consequence of the late Rule and Ordinance passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, regarding the publication of periodical works, your memorialists consider themselves called upon, with due submission, to represent to you their feelings and sentiments on the subject.

Your memorialists beg leave, in the first place, to bring to the notice of your Lordship various proofs given by the natives of this country of their unshaken loyalty to, and unlimited confidence in, the British Government of India, which may remove from your mind any apprehension of the Government being brought into hatred and contempt, or of the peace, harmony,

and good order of society in this country being liable to be interrupted and destroyed, as implied in the preamble of the above rule and ordinance.

First. Your Lordship is well aware that the natives of Calcutta and its vicinity have voluntarily entrusted Government with millions of their wealth, without indicating the least suspicion of its stability and good faith; and reposing in the sanguine hope that their property being so secured, their interests will be as permanent as the British power itself; while, on the contrary, their fathers were invariably compelled to conceal their treasures in the bowels of the earth, in order to preserve them from the insatiable rapacity of their oppressive rulers.

Secondly. Placing entire reliance on the promises made by the British Government, at the time of the perpetual settlement of the landed property in this part of India in 1793, the landlords have since, by constantly improving their estates, been able to increase their produce in general very considerably; whereas, prior to that period, and under former governments, their forefathers were obliged to lay waste the greater part of their estates, in order to make them appear of inferior value, that they might not excite the cupidity of Government, and thus cause their rents to be increased or themselves to be dispossessed of their lands: a pernicious practice which often incapacitated the landholders from discharging even their stipulated revenue to Government, and reduced their families to poverty.

Thirdly. During the last wars which the British Government were obliged to undertake against neighbouring powers, it is well known that the great body of natives of wealth and respectability, as well as the landholders of consequence, offered up regular prayers to the objects of their worship for the success of the British arms; from a deep conviction that, under the sway of that nation, their improvement, both mental and social, would be promoted, and their lives, religion, and property be secured. Actuated by such feelings, even in those critical times, which are the best test of the loyalty of the subject, they voluntarily came forward with a large portion of their property, to enable the British Government to carry into effect the measures necessary for its own defence: considering the cause of the British as their own, and firmly believing that on its success their own happiness and prosperity depended.

Fourthly. It is manifest as the light of day, that the general subject of observation, and the constant and familiar topic of discourse among the Hindoo community of Bengal, are the literary and politi-

cal improvements which are continually going on in the state of the country under the present system of government, and a comparison between their present auspicious prospects and their hopeless condition under their former rulers.

Under these circumstances, your Lordship cannot fail to be impressed with a full conviction, that whoever charges the natives of this country with disloyalty, or insinuates aught to the prejudice of their fidelity and attachment to the British Government, must either be totally ignorant of the affairs of this country, and the feelings and sentiments of its inhabitants, as above stated; or, on the contrary, be desirous of misrepresenting the people and misleading the Government, both here and in England, for unworthy purposes of his own.

Your memorialists must confess, that these feelings of loyalty and attachment, of which the most unequivocal proofs stand on record, have been produced by the wisdom and liberality displayed by the British Government, in the means adopted for the gradual improvement of their social and domestic condition, by the establishment of colleges, schools, and other beneficial institutions in this city: among which the creation of a British Court of Judicature for the more effectual administration of justice, deserves to be gratefully remembered.

A proof of the natives of India being more and more attached to the British rule, in proportion as they experience from it the blessings of just and liberal treatment, is, that the inhabitants of Calcutta, who enjoy in many respects very superior privileges to those of their fellow subjects in other parts of the country, are known to be in like measure more warmly devoted to the existing Government; nor is it at all wonderful they should in loyalty be not at all inferior to British-born subjects, since they feel assured of the same civil and religious liberty which is enjoyed in England, without being subjected to such heavy taxation as presses upon the people there.

Hence the population of Calcutta, as well as the value of land in this city, have rapidly increased of late years, notwithstanding the high rents of houses, and the dearness of all the necessities of life compared with other parts of the country; as well as the inhabitants being subjected to additional taxes, and also liable to the heavy costs necessarily incurred in case of suits before the Supreme Court.

Your Lordship may have learned from the works of the Christian Missionaries, and also from other sources, that ever since the art of printing has become generally known among the natives of Calcutta, numerous publications have been circulated in the Bengallee language, which, by introducing free discussion among the

natives, and inducing them to reflect and inquire after knowledge, have already served greatly to improve their minds and ameliorate their condition. This desirable object has been chiefly promoted by the establishment of four native newspapers: two in the Bengallee, and two in the Persian language; published for the purpose of communicating to those residing in the interior of the country accounts of whatever occurs worthy of notice at the Presidency or in the country; and also the interesting and valuable intelligence of what is passing in England, and in other parts of the world, conveyed through the English newspapers or other channels.

Your memorialists are unable to discover any disturbance of the peace, harmony, and good order of society, that has arisen from the English press, the influence of which must necessarily be confined to that part of the community who understand the language thoroughly; but we are quite confident, that the publications in the native languages, whether in the shape of a newspaper or any other work, have none of them been calculated to bring the Government of the country into hatred and contempt; and that they have not proved, as far as can be ascertained by the strictest inquiry, in the slightest degree injurious; which has very lately been acknowledged in one of the most respectable English missionary works. So far from intruding upon Government groundless representations, native authors and editors have always restrained themselves from publishing even such facts respecting the judicial proceedings in the interior of the country, as they thought were likely at first view to be obnoxious to Government.

While your memorialists were indulging the hope that Government, from a conviction of the manifold advantages of being put in possession of full and impartial information regarding what is passing in all parts of the country, would encourage the establishment of newspapers in the cities and districts under the special patronage and protection of Government, that they might furnish the Supreme Authorities in Calcutta with an accurate account of local occurrences, and reports of judicial proceedings, they have the misfortune to observe that, on the contrary, his Excellency the Governor General in Council has lately promulgated a rule and ordinance, imposing severe restraints on the press, and prohibiting all periodical publications, even at the Presidency, and in the native languages, unless sanctioned by a license from Government, which is to be revocable at pleasure, whenever it shall appear to Government that a publication has contained any thing of an unsuitable character.

Those natives who are in more favourable circumstances, and of respectable character, have such an invincible prejudice against making a voluntary affidavit, or undergoing the solemnities of an oath, that they will never think of establishing a publication which can only be supported by a series of oaths and affidavits, abhorrent to their feelings, and derogatory to their reputation amongst their countrymen.

After this rule and ordinance shall have been carried into execution, your memorialists are therefore extremely sorry to observe, that a complete stop will be put to the diffusion of knowledge, and the consequent mental improvement now going on, either by translations into the popular dialect of this country from the learned languages of the East, or by the circulation of literary intelligence drawn from foreign publications. And the same cause will also prevent those natives who are better versed in the laws and customs of the British nation from communicating to their fellow-subjects a knowledge of the admirable system of government established by the British, and the peculiar excellencies of the means they have adopted for the strict and impartial administration of justice. Another evil of equal importance in the eyes of a just ruler is, that it will also preclude the natives from making the Government readily acquainted with the errors and injustice that may be committed by its executive officers in the various part of this extensive country; and it will also preclude the natives from communicating frankly and honestly to their gracious sovereign in England and his council, the real condition of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this distant part of his dominions, and the treatment they experience from the local Government; since such information cannot in future be conveyed to England, as it has heretofore been, either by the translations from the native publications, inserted in the English newspapers printed here and sent to Europe, or by the English publications which the natives themselves had in contemplation to establish, before this rule and ordinance was proposed.

After this sudden deprivation of one of the most precious of their rights, which has been freely allowed them since the establishment of the British power: a right which they are not and cannot be charged with having ever abused; the inhabitants of Calcutta would be no longer justified in boasting that they are fortunately placed by Providence under the protection of the whole British nation, or that the King of England and his Lords and Commons are their Legislators, and that they are secured in the enjoyment of the same civil and religious privileges that every Briton is entitled to in England.

Your memorialists are persuaded that

the British Government is not disposed to adopt the political maxim, so often acted upon by Asiatic princes, that the more a people are kept in darkness, their rulers will derive the greater advantages from them; since, by reference to history, it is found that this was but a short-sighted policy, which did not ultimately answer the purpose of its authors. On the contrary, it rather proved disadvantageous to them: for we find that as often as an ignorant people, when an opportunity offered, have revolted against their rulers, all sorts of barbarous excesses and cruelties have been the consequence; whereas a people naturally disposed to peace and ease, when placed under a good government, from which they experience just and liberal treatment, must become the more attached to it in proportion as they become enlightened, and the great body of the people are taught to appreciate the value of the blessings they enjoy under its rule.

Every good ruler who is convinced of the imperfection of human nature, and reverences the Eternal Governor of the world, must be conscious of the great liability to error in managing the affairs of a vast empire; and therefore he will be anxious to afford every individual the readiest means of bringing to his notice whatever may require his interference. To secure this important object, the unrestrained liberty of publication is the only effectual means that can be employed. And should it ever be abused, the established law of the land is very properly armed with sufficient powers to punish those who may be found guilty of misrepresenting the conduct or character of Government, which are effectually guarded by the same laws to which individuals must look for the protection of their reputation and good name.

Your memorialists conclude by humbly intreating your Lordship to take this memorial into your gracious consideration; and that you will be pleased, by not registering the above rule and ordinance, to permit the natives of this country to continue in possession of the civil rights and privileges which they and their fathers have so long enjoyed under the auspices of the British nation, whose kindness and confidence they are not aware of having done any thing to forfeit.

CHUNDER COOMAR TAGORE.
DEWARKUNATH TAGORE.
RAMMOHON ROY.
HURCHUNDER GHOSE.
GOWAREE CHURN BONNERGEE.
PROSENNU COMAR TAGORE.

Mr. Fergusson then proceeded to argue against the rule of the Governor General, in a speech replete with eloquence, of which we regret that our limits will only

permit us to give a mere outline. The learned counsel began by stating, that so convinced were the people of Calcutta of the injurious tendency of this rule, that he was satisfied, had they been aware of it, they would one and all have come forward to petition against it. The learned counsel insisted upon the right of every individual to petition against every thing affecting his right and interests, and observed, that there could be no use in that part of the act which required that twenty days' notice should be given previous to the registry of any act, if that right did not exist. He then contended that this was the most important measure that, for the last century, or ever since British law had existed here, had been brought before the court. It professed to be for the purpose of regulating the periodical press; but if once a power were granted for this purpose, no one knows with what it may be followed up. It may afterwards affect works not published periodically, and in the end entirely suppress every kind of publication that does not coincide with the precise views of the Government. The learned counsel here referred to the preamble of the rule, after which he continued nearly as follows: If the liberty of freely publishing his sentiments be the right of every individual, the Government must satisfy every one of the necessity of an infringement of that liberty. But is it necessary for the Government in this case to do as it has done? It is incumbent on them to shew that the ordinary means are insufficient for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity, before they have recourse to extraordinary ones. Of this they ought to have satisfied the court, before they required the registry of an act so seriously affecting the liberty of the subject as the present.

If a libel were published in a newspaper, those who brought it before a jury deserved the public applause. It has been said, that publications have found their way into the papers tending to bring dissatisfaction among the army; but if the public prosecutor had brought this matter before a jury, he had no doubt that the jury would have done their duty according to the law established in the country. But transmission had been resolved on. Every means ought to have been tried before that dire one. Every man brought with him from England the right of trial by jury, and a right to publish, without any restraint, his sentiments upon any public question.

The learned counsel observed, that it was not sufficient that it should be expedient to impose restrictions upon the liberty of the press; it was necessary also that they should be legal. In the present instance, the power attempted to be exercised was repugnant to the British Con-

sitution; for the modesty and the moderation of the Indian Press had been exemplary. Nothing had been done by any one connected with it to bring down upon it this visitation. It was impossible to travel through the country without seeing the native population every where satisfied with the government of the country; and indeed they ought to be so, for no doubt could be entertained that the Government did every thing to promote their happiness that lay in their power. It was repugnant to the law of the land; and 13th George III. only authorized acts according to the law of England, and the 17th only confirmed that power. The Governor General can make such laws as are not repugnant to the law of England. If this regulation passed this court, he could see no reason why any offence, not definable, should not be punished. The authority exercised by the Governor General, on this occasion, is no new authority; for by the charter of George I. power was granted to the Governor General to pass by-laws and regulations for the government of the country; but it was necessary that these should not be contrary to the law of England; and those passed by the Governor General in Council were not to have effect until approved of by the Supreme Court, who were to be the judges of the legality of the rules in question. The charter of George II. gives similar powers to the Company, and authorizes them to pass laws for the good government of Fort William. Where the law has not provided, they were authorized to institute laws: but even in doing this, nothing must be contrary to the law of England. The law of England abhors the restriction of the press. Here the learned counsel read an extract from Blackstone, which, he observed, said all that could be said on the subject. "My Lord," he continued, "I require no more than the words of this great author, for if the words which I have quoted be correct, I contend that the restraint on the press is most odious to the British law; and I have no hesitation in saying, that a censorship would be far preferable for the preservation of good government, than the rule now attempted to be established. Let us only see the extent of the power vested in the hands of the Governor General by this rule—this was unlimited. And what does it publish to the people of Europe and of India? Why, that two or three papers published here had the effect of bringing the Government into contempt. This was not the only consequence, for it went the length of saying to every person connected with the periodical press, 'You shall not write against Government without its permission.' This is certainly the meaning of it, or it has no meaning at all. Let us

suppose the effect of such an act at home. What would it be entitled there? What would be the effect of it? If it had been established there, no *Morning Chronicle* would have existed; and the life of Mr. Perry, one of the most useful in the world, would have gone by without any thing beneficial or interesting. But such a law could not exist at home. It was the periodical press which made the British Constitution what it is. It was unnecessary to say any thing on the good effects or free discussion, when confined within proper bounds, shewing proper respect to the Government, but not going the length of servility. Nothing can be more absurd than the idea of vesting a power in one individual or saying to another, 'you shall say nothing against me.'

"The effects of such a rule must be, that nothing will be said of Government except by one side of the question, and papers like the ministerial ones in England alone will exist. What merit can it be to a Government to be spoken well of by papers under its own lash, and with that before them which forces them to write in its favour? If this power is to be vested in the Government, we are to be favoured with nothing but shipping intelligence, bills of sale, Kedgerree reports, &c. The Government turn round and say, 'Take care, we do not intend to infringe upon you so far as to say that you shall not publish that the Sir David Scott is come from England, or the Anne and Mary from the eastward—you may also publish the prices of indigo, rice, dhall, tobacco, and kedgerree—aye, kedgerree, my Lord, kedgerree—but you must not publish public news.' Not publish public news! Oh, then we may publish private news, I suppose—tittle-tattle! which must surely be very refreshing after the fatigues of the day. You must not publish the victories of the Greeks over the Turks without license, lest the Government should take the part of the Turks. Suppose I publish a work—if I publish the first number—well and good, I may do so; but if I publish a second, I must get a license. Is this the law of England? No! it is the law of Constantinople or St. Petersburg, but not even of France! What has formerly been the course of English law upon such an occasion? Every thing but the course pursued upon this occasion. When England was engaged in the revolutionary war with France, what measures were adopted? They were very salutary ones. The 38th of George III. enacted that no paper should be published without the name of the publisher and printer, and obliging securities to be given for the payment of any fines to the king in case of a prosecution. Every man who puts pen to paper is answerable for what he writes,

and the public has a right to know who is the author of any thing that comes before them. No attempt has been made for a century to impose any thing like a censorship upon the British press, or to license it. By the 39th George III. it was enacted, that any one establishing a printing press, shall give notice of having done so to the clerk of the peace, and he is then obliged to grant such an individual a license. He is only amenable to the law for what he publishes. The court is not prepared to go beyond the law of England. No man has ever yet been found, either in the House of Commons or of Peers, who recommended to place the press under such restrictions at home, as this regulation, if registered, will subject it to here. Even at home, so many attempts have been made to impose restrictions upon the press, that it cannot be supposed that if this bill were in unison with the law of England, it would not have been thought of there. Every one exclaims against the inquisitorial power of a court which in England would have established the licensing system, and which did so for a short time, but which was condemned by all our constitutional writers. Against this the voice of the immortal Milton was raised, who implored the Parliament not to pass that act, which would be a disgrace to the cause for which they had done so much. The learned counsel contended that even this inquisitorial act did not infringe so much upon the liberty of the press, as the rule which it was attempted to pass to-day. When Europe was agitated by the works of Voltaire, priests, monks, the profligate courtiers, all entered into a crusade against them; but the short way would have been, to have said that they should not have been published without the licence of the King of France: but this was never thought of. The suspension of the *Habes Corpus Act* was limited to one year, and if not then renewed, it returned to its old course again. But here was a rule, endeavoured to be established for an indefinite time, which most materially affected the rights of the public. With the exception of the rule which was now attempted to be registered, nothing had ever been attempted to prevent a man from publishing what the constitution had given him a right to do for the last century. Having examined all the acts of Parliament which had passed for the last one hundred and twenty years, connected with the press, the learned counsel observed, that he had found nothing similar to it had been attempted in France, which was the origin of this, but that was nothing like this in severity. The learned counsel trusted that those who executed the law would not suffer the Constitution to be thus infringed upon. But the act in France did not refer to

journals published before the 1st January 1822, the date of the act; but after this period all others were obliged to be licensed by the king. The editors of the journals of France, that devoted country, may be suspended or suppressed. The effects of the present rule served only to destroy the publication of any paper, for if the proprietors were to be obliged to procure a fresh editor and a fresh printer every day, what else could be the effect of it? What! shall the Government have in its power to say, that no paper shall be circulated without its licence? But this is not the utmost extent to which this power may be stretched—they may grant a licence to one paper, and withhold it from another; and thus have it in their power to ruin the parties engaged in any periodical publication, and entirely to destroy their hopes. Mr. Buckingham had been an instance of this; when he had, by the utmost perseverance, and the most splendid talents, established himself in this country, the Government exercised the power with which they were vested, and sent him away, obliging him to leave his property behind him. The rule in question put the property of the subject too much at the mercy of the Government; and although he was convinced, from my personal knowledge of the members of it, that the present Government is very unlikely to abuse the power, yet no one can answer for the acts of a future Government. By the 13th of George III. power is given to the Company to make regulations for the administration of justice: but those are all referred to the 33d of the same reign, which does not give power to them to make laws, or create misdemeanors. If this power existed, the power also exists in the hands of the Government to transfer the power of this court to the justices of the peace. By the 55d of George III. persons selling arrack and spirituous liquors are obliged to take out a license, and if like this the Government has a power to license newspapers, they have also a right to license the houses of agency. A person landing in this country, with permission to trade, has a right to carry on a fair, free, and unenumerated trade. The Governor General has it not in his power to make that crime which is not crime, nor to change the English law in any particular. In England it is quite sufficient that an affidavit should be made as to the proprietor of a newspaper, and if such affidavit be found to be false, the person making it might be prosecuted for perjury. But here it was not so, because the Governor General in Council had no right to make such a regulation. If there be licensed journals here, there will be unlicensed ones in Serampore; and what will the Government do then? Will they establish a *cordon sanitaire* here to

prevent their introduction into Calcutta, as France has done to prevent the introduction of moral poison from Spain? These papers will be purchased with more avidity on the very account of their prohibition. It was true that a power did exist that rendered British subjects responsible to the Mofussil Courts, but there was none that could prevent them from publishing newspapers on the other side of the Mahratta Ditch. In Bobannapore, for instance, any one could publish a newspaper, and introduce it into Calcutta in defiance of any existing law. The learned counsel then observed that this rule was inexpedient, because unnecessary. The only unpleasant feeling introduced into society by the newspapers of Calcutta was not so much occasioned by the attacks they made upon Government, as by those which the editors made upon each other; but let them tear each other to pieces, said the learned counsel, this only has the happy effect of sending me to sleep. The loyalty of the native population was doubted, but it could not be answered for, if regulation were to succeed regulation, until every vestige of the British Constitution were lost. Mr. Fergusson then concluded a most eloquent and animated speech, by observing that he could not quit the subject without expressing his gratitude to Mr. Turton, for the able assistance he had received from him. That gentleman, he observed, had been an honour to the bar since his arrival in this country, and he trusted that he would continue to be so; and he entreated the attention of the court to the observations which he would offer.

A burst of applause followed the speech of Mr. Fergusson; upon which Sir F. Macnaghten said that he would commit any man to gaol who should repeat it, until he knew how to behave better in a court of justice.

Mr. Fergusson, "My Lord, I am sure that no friend to the liberty of the press would have committed himself in that manner."

Sir F. Macnaghten.—"Certainly not, certainly not."

Mr. Turton then commenced by observing, that he had no pretensions to be so eloquent or so entertaining as his learned friend who had just concluded; but it was his duty to inquire, as a dry matter of law, whether the Government had a right to pass such a decree, and whether such a decree were repugnant to the law of England. He was speaking in favour of a right which was the pride of a free country, and which was calculated to consolidate every class of the natives of this.

The first power granted to the Company was given to them to be exercised in the island of Bombay, according to the forms and customs established "in our realm of England." The 13th George

III. invests this power in the Company, and authorizes them to make such laws as are not repugnant to the law of the realm, and states that certain abuses in the administration of justice required correction. The object of this was to take care that all ranks should have the same rights, immunities, and liberties as the people of England, and among others the liberties of the press. It may not be out of the way to advert here to the first introduction of printing into England, which took place during the wars of York and Lancaster, at the expense of the king. From that time to this, no one has dared to utter a word in favour of the application of printing to the furtherance of any particular views of the sovereign. During the arbitrary reign of Henry VIII. the power was claimed of licensing the press, which will not be wondered at when the imperious character of that sovereign is considered. This claim was occasionally urged, down to the time of the Commonwealth. In the reign of Charles II. an act of Parliament first found its way into the records for this purpose. This was not then considered as a prerogative of the king, but as an object of public care. Even when troubled with the long civil war, it appears that it was not claimed as a prerogative. The effect of this act was, that every thing was to be submitted to the licenser: but it did not prevent a printer from carrying on his business, but prevented dangerous subjects from getting abroad. In this case, the punishment was not in the hands of the licenser, but in those of a jury, and was suspension for three months; and when again convicted, then only was the full power of this act to be exercised. This act was continued by James II., the veriest tyrant who ever reigned in England, and who, although beloved in private life, was expelled from the throne on account of his tyranny. Even he only continued it for four years. It was removed again in 1692 for one year, at the time when the expedition from La Hogue was preparing to invade the country. The learned counsel here referred to the opinion of De Lolme on a free press. The power of the chief secretary is to control those actions which cannot be tied down by any precise rule of law. What! is there no constitutional check for the abuse of the liberty of the press? but are the Government to say no; I insist upon the power of crushing you, and destroying your property. I believe that the Government are anxious to secure a power which they could not secure at home, and that too from this motive, that when any thing comes home to our own bosoms, we feel ourselves very deeply interested." Sir Thomas More, in his description of Utopia, seems to have entertained a notion of the same kind with the Government of

this country; for he makes it, by the laws of his imaginary country, a crime worthy of death even to speak of the Government. Every man at home has a right to present a petition to the King or Parliament; and not only that, but to bring his grievances before the public in any way he likes. I do not believe that the natives of this country have any desire to return to their old form of government, because I believe that the interests and feelings of men always go hand in hand. Arbitrary power may keep the people quiet, but it is not the quiet of composure, but of the charnel-house; and the object of stopping the pens and presses of individuals, is to prevent their inquiring into those corruptions which ought to be exposed to public scrutiny. Government may be as pure as unsullied snow, but its ministers may not be so; and it cannot be supposed that, in this extensive country, there is no corruption, no abuse which ought to be laid before the public. Let every man be answerable for what he writes and publishes: I have no objection to this; but I have an objection to that being introduced here, which is in utter violation of the rights of British subjects. I hope that it is not because they fear examination, that the Government have enforced this regulation, and this is the very reason why they should not press the court to register it. I believe that they have been misled, and that they have been taught to believe that a state of things exists in this country which does not exist. Is it the recommendation of the British Parliament that the natives of this country should be kept without the means of obtaining knowledge? No: that very Parliament, in the act of 53d of George III., says differently. Look at the conduct of the Government of any of those countries where despotic power has lately been overthrown, and there restrictions on the press have been done away with. Another authority I will quote, and that too of a man whom I know, and who is not very nice in his principles of liberty any more than De Lolme, and who is indeed called, in the part of the country from which I came, a rank Tory. But let us hear what a tory says upon the subject. Here the learned counsel read a quotation from the works of Mr. Holt, connected with the liberty of the press. If this rule has been published for the purpose pretended, I would ask, has the Government been sleeping that it did not enact it before? I cannot think that the executive part of the Government has been so careless, and they are now anxious to bring this matter about, that they may prevent their own conduct from being brought before the public—a right which I hope will exist whenever I draw breath. I sincerely believe that every government which is administered properly, is more

likely to gain than lose by free discussion. It is a rule of the constitution that the liberty of the subject shall not be abridged, repealed, or infringed, unless sufficient cause shall be shown for it. The Inquisition has no longer the power to control the press in Spain or Portugal; and shall it be received into a colony, or province—I think I may call it—of the British empire, after being expelled from those countries? Is it pretended that the executive power here shall be independent of this court? If they can do this in one case, why can they not do so in another? Why did they not institute the acts of the 53d George III.? Why not pass the acts for the better regulation of Calcutta with regard to the dealers in spirituous liquors? On the 24th December 1783, a rule for restricting the sale of arrack and other spirituous liquors was refused to be registered. This was the cause: it was wished to restrict the sale of those articles to a certain number of shops, who no doubt all of them supplied the Government. So it is with us: the Government do not come to our shop, but to one that is on the opposite side of the way. Mr. Turton here concluded a speech highly distinguished for legal knowledge and deep research.—[*Col. Jour.*]

The Honourable Sir Francis Macnaghten replied as follows:

When application had been made to him to hear counsel against registering the rule, ordinance, and regulation in question, he had not hesitated for a moment in complying with the request. He allowed that it certainly was a new proceeding: but for himself he was anxious that every part of his conduct respecting the measure should be publicly known, and he should feel ashamed of having done any act if he had not been ever desirous that all the world should know of his having listened to every thing that could be urged against it. He had nothing, he said, to conceal, and now rejoiced at having given all parties concerned, or all who thought themselves concerned, a full opportunity of coming forward, and of having every thing advanced that could be urged against the regulation proposed.

It was a great satisfaction to him that the question had been so fully and so ably argued; that he felt certain that every argument had been brought forward that could possibly be furnished by ingenuity or research.

He observed that he should be acting the part of an impostor—and he hoped inconsistently with his own character—if he insinuated, that because the parties might still have an appeal from his decision, that they could not therefore be injured by it. He fully admitted, if the regulation was one which ought not to pass, that the parties to be affected by it would have much

to complain of by his act, inasmuch as he was to make it immediately operative; that the parties would be subject to it in the mean time, and that their chance of redress must at all events be distant.

There was no one, his Lordship declared, more desirous than he was, that every thing he had to do with the present measure should be thoroughly known and understood. Formerly the Government and the Supreme Court had been in the habit of communicating with each other on the subject of proposed regulations. That upon this occasion he had declined holding any such communication. That he had been twice applied to, and had as often declared that he would not be a party to it, or even look at it, before it had passed Council. He was again asked to peruse it after it had been finally settled, but before it had actually got the signatures of the Members of Government. That reasons had been urged, which convinced him he ought not to refuse his assent; that he therefore did see the document after it had been finally settled, but before it had gone through the form of being passed by the Council. That it appeared to him as if there had been an unintentional omission, and as if it left persons open to penalties which they might not have wilfully incurred—that he had suggested this, stating at the same time, that in doing so he did not conceive he was violating the resolution he had entered into; that his suggestion was adopted, and the objection removed, by an introduction of about six words—that he then declared it should have his sanction, and that he would sanction it because he did not think it repugnant to the laws of England. At this time he, of course, could not foresee that any cause was to be shown against it; and when it came to his knowledge that it was to be opposed, he held himself at perfect liberty to act according to the judgment he might form after he had heard the argument.

His Lordship here stated, that he had spoken more of himself than he wished to do, but that he had not done so with a view of getting any share of praise: he disclaimed all right to it. He had no claim to any share of the credit which perhaps some persons might think belonged to the regulation; and those who were disposed to disapprove of it, had him alone to blame. He might, if he pleased, prevent its passing into a law, and he declared himself to be the only person who ought to be blamed for giving it effect.

"Quoniam prohibere eum prohibere possit jebet."

Thus upon the one hand he was not entitled to any degree of credit, and on the other he desired and deserved to have all the animadversions which the regulation might produce cast upon him, and upon him alone.

He said he believed (and it was a great gratification to him to believe it) that there was not, upon the face of the earth, a place in which there was more real and practical liberty than was at this moment existing in the city of Calcutta. He believed there was no place in which industry was alike free in its exercise, or better secured in the enjoyment of its acquisitions. That there was no place where it was likely to be so effectually aided, if it had any thing like a claim to assistance. He said it was many years since he had last arrived: that he had never heard of any individual who could justly complain of the conduct of the Government: that he believed a more mild, lenient, or indulgent one never existed; and for himself he ventured to say, if any act of tyranny or oppression was brought to his notice in any way, that he would most earnestly join in resistance to it, by all the means that were not forbidden by law; that he would remonstrate and petition, and could not believe that redress would be denied, or that checks would not be applied which might effectually prevent a recurrence of the evils complained of.

He avowed his belief, however, that no benefit would be derived, and thought no benefit ought to be derived, from disrespect to the Government; and as no grievance in reality existed, he thought the stability of a Government, under which such advantages were enjoyed, ought never to be endangered by mere speculative discussions, which certainly very few of the community could derive any benefit from—and those few, perhaps, not the most worthy of consideration. Where, he would ask, are people more substantially independent to be found? There is no place where men can declare and assert their rights with more fearlessness and security. Every thing which it is of importance to maintain, may be maintained and asserted without any fear of the consequences; and a Government under which so much is enjoyed, would not, he hoped, be endangered for the gratification of a few, who very possibly wish to signalize themselves by the discussion of theories that no man has any real interest in, and which cannot be supported consistently with the authority we live under, and by which we are so effectually protected.

The fallacy consisted in affirming that this was a free country: and he wondered how men could be so deceived, or could have so deceived themselves. He had never seen or heard of either text or comment, that could lead him to believe the rights of Englishmen here were at all like the rights of Englishmen in their own country. He would, he said, speak his sentiments in defiance of any man's resentment, and he knew it was idiocy to talk of men having a control over Govern-

ment, in a country in which they lived merely by sufferance; in which they had no right to be at all, and from which they might by law be removed at pleasure.

He declared that, friend as he was to liberty, he, like every other Briton, had come here by choice, knowing, or having been supposed to know, that it is not a free country. He was happy, he said, in enjoying, and in seeing every one in enjoyment, of practical freedom in its fullest extent. For such benefits, he said, it was no great sacrifice to refrain from assaults upon the Government; we should make but a bad exchange, if we gave up solid advantages for the indulgence of a few in their gains or caprices; and if we cannot have all, he hoped we should make a judicious selection.

He hoped that the Government would not, on account of the misconduct of a few, be compelled to adopt measures of severity, by which all might be affected. We have all in possession that can be desired, and he hoped the loss of it would not be hazarded for something of which we have no distinct idea; or if we brought ourselves to have a just one, we must confess that it existed in enriching the necessitous, who had nothing but their own gains in view, or in gratifying the vanity of system-mongers, or the malignancy of some even of a worse description.

He said, however, that if the happy state of this country was to be altered, he hoped that it would be effected by constitutional means, and that we should not be forced into a change by the efforts of the press. Let the Legislature give us a free press—to that he had no objection. He declared that he never would, because he never could, object to the extension of freedom; but that with respect to the extension of it to this country, many objections had been made by many wise men. Sir William Jones, who was as enthusiastic as any man ever was in the cause of liberty, declared that he would not preach his doctrines to the Indians; and in a letter, which appears to have been strictly confidential, talking of his own well-known dialogue, he says, I perfectly agree (and no man of sound intellect can disagree), that such a system is wholly inapplicable to this country; and if liberty could be forced upon them by Britain, it would make them as miserable as the cruellest despotism. His Lordship declared, that he did not give these as his own sentiments, or profess to concur in them. In fact, he had not formed any opinion upon the subject, and he would content himself, as every man must do, with the laws as they are. He would repeat, however, that it was no less than absurd to talk of the existence of a free press where there is no constitution. If the Legislature pleased to extend the con-

stitution of England to India, it might do so. Hitherto such a measure had not been deemed expedient, and at present a free press was certainly out of its place. It might follow, but it could not precede, a free constitution. Whatever form of government it might please the Legislature to give us, he said it was his most ardent wish that we might be left to as much practical liberty as we at present enjoyed.

Again: he declared himself the decided enemy of tyranny and oppression in all their shapes; and if any one told him that he had either to complain of, he would go as far along with him as any other man would dare to go towards redress. But he would contend against the soundness of that principle which went to the abolition of power, or denied the propriety of its existence, because it might possibly be abused. All power, he said, was liable to abuse: but every man who possessed it was interested, even for its own sake, in using it with moderation. Besides, no man could act in disregard to the interests of others with impunity. In our governments, there was no power conferred without responsibility; and it was not too much to say, if those who possessed it did not act justly and humanely for the sake of others, that it was their interest to do so for the sake of themselves.

His Lordship declared, that he believed there were few men that heard him who had less intercourse with the Government, or with any of its members, than himself. With most of them he had long been acquainted, and from his own knowledge, as well as the characters which they were known to bear, he believed them to be incapable of abusing any authority with which they might be invested.

The Government, he said, had full powers, not only by one act of Parliament, but that one confirmed and enlarged as to its sanctions, to frame rules, ordinances, and regulations for the good order and civil government of the town of Calcutta. That if this was not a case in which the enactment of a regulation was proper, he was at a loss to conceive how any regulation could be justified by its propriety. He went farther, and declared some such one to be, in his opinion, absolutely necessary. It could not be a law until it should be registered in that court, with that Court's approbation. He could not say that this was a regulation of which he approved in the largest sense of the word, for it was not such a one as he himself would have dictated. He thought it inartificially framed, and he much doubted if it would be found to answer the purpose which its framers had in view. It might, however, if proved to be defective, be amended: but it was his wish, and he was not without hope, that the press would

be so conducted in future, as to render any thing further unnecessary. This regulation went merely to one point—to secure the Government against insult from the press; to prevent those who might have the means of establishing a printing-office, from bringing the Government into hatred and contempt. In such a Government, he believed such a protection to be absolutely indispensable, and it was therefore that he approved of the regulation, which purported to be calculated for the attainment of that end.

He declared, that he cared not where his conduct should be canvassed; that he might be desirous of deprecating misrepresentation, but that he would not be deterred from speaking his mind, by an apprehension even of that. He felt that he was doing his duty to this country and to his own; and if he was to be frightened out of his course, he must be subject to some sensations of fear with which he had hitherto been unacquainted.

Where, he asked, is the law of England to which this regulation is repugnant? He knew many to which it was conformable, but none to which it was repugnant. The very restraints upon our own countrymen here, are sufficient to prove that such a regulation as the present was one which might have been established by the Legislature when it empowered us to enact regulations; unless, indeed, it is to be presumed that the Legislature, well seeing the necessity of protecting this Government with power, to be exercised in the most summary manner over British subjects, was willing to lay it open to the assaults of every other description of people. To what purpose, he asked, could the Legislature have empowered this Government to send every British subject out of the country who might be supposed to have misconducted himself, if those, who were certainly not higher in the contemplation of Parliament, might resist and insult the authorities with comparative impunity? It never could have been intended to compliment men who are not British subjects, with distinctions and privileges which are denied to those who are.

His Lordship knew many gentlemen of the description to which he alluded. That they were highly meritorious and respectable: but he thought they might be contented with standing on the same footing with British subjects, and that he did not think it their interest to lay claim to superior immunities.

He had not, he said, the pleasure of being personally known to the present editor of the Calcutta Journal, but had heard his character from men who knew him well, and men who were qualified to judge of his merits; and every thing he had heard of him was in his favour; but it was his opinion, that the name of that

gentleman had been used in such a manner, as a Government like this could not possibly endure. If he had been a British subject, and committed an offence against the British Government to-day, he might be ordered to depart from the country to-morrow. Yet what is the insolent boast? That he is free from all controul of the Government, and amenable to this Court alone. That is, that he may print and publish any thing, however seditious and destructive of this Government's authority; that he may continue such publications at pleasure; and that they cannot even be questioned until the next sessions, which will be in June. And although a bill of indictment may be found against him, he may perhaps traverse over until October, giving him all the intermediate time to bring the Government into hatred and contempt, and to hold it in open defiance. There is no man, continued his Lordship, in the use of his reason, who can believe that the Legislature intended to secure the Government against assaults from British subjects, and lay it open at the same time to the outrages of men, who certainly cannot be supposed to have the interests of England so much at heart as British subjects have. What, he asked, had we witnessed? The Government had thought proper to order Mr. Buckingham (the late editor of the Calcutta Journal) to be transported to his own country. He (Sir Francis) did not think himself at liberty to enter at all into the merits of that proceeding. Sitting where he sat, it would be highly improper in him to give an opinion of any sort upon the question. It may be at least assumed, that the order, in the opinion of Government, was proper. And what was the consequence? an immediate proclamation of defiance; a declaration that the paper should be continued upon its former plan, and on the same principles, because the editor to be appointed would not be within reach of the Government's immediate authority. Nay, they went further, and announced the folly and weakness of the Government, in having removed Mr. Buckingham from his office, and in not having so much sagacity as to discover that another editor might be appointed who would be free from their controul; that they had aggravated the evil of which they complained, by subjecting themselves to a greater annoyance in this country, and by sending Mr. Buckingham to another, where he could be a more formidable opponent; and that they had thus, instead of being exposed to one battery, placed themselves between two fires. This, he believed, was the phrase which the Calcutta Journal was pleased to adopt, and he believed he had fairly given the sense of the manifesto. He asked, if any Government ought to sub-

mit to such insolence and outrage, or if such a one as this could be co-existent with such a press? He declared, if the Government had been in his hands, that he should have thought himself justified in disregarding forms, and considered it his duty to subdue such audacity, if he had power sufficient to effect it. He believed, he said, that many had thought the passiveness of Government, before this occasion, culpable. For his own part, he could hardly bring himself to think leniency culpable; but he wondered that a single Calcutta Journal, published, as many of them were, with a seeming desire of subverting this Government's authority, had ever been suffered to pass the precincts of Calcutta by the Government Dawk.

He declared that he considered this insult to Government sufficient in itself to justify some regulation, and to prove that the law as it stood was not sufficient to protect authority from insult.

His Lordship would again ask, if any man could believe that the Legislature meant to secure the Government against any attempt which could be made upon it by our own countrymen, and to lay it open to the assaults of every one who happened to be born in India—of every one circumstanced as the present editor of the Calcutta Journal is? He believed, he said, that no one, who maintained such a principle, ever could have looked forward to its extent. He said he spoke advisedly, and with great deliberation, but he protested most solemnly against intending offence. He again admitted the respectability of those who formed so large a class of this community: (the more respectable they were, the more dangerous they might become), but he said their claim depended upon the locality of their birth under particular circumstances, and upon nothing else. This, he was confident, no man could deny; and he asserted in the most distinct terms, well knowing he could not be contradicted, that there was not a sircar, or a bearer, a coolie, or mat'her, in the streets of Calcutta, who might not claim similar exemptions upon the very same principle; and yet he believed, if such persons set themselves forward in hostility to Government, few would be found to say that they ought not to be restrained by regulation, if the laws in existence were inadequate to the purpose of restraint.

As to depriving men of their property, his Lordship declared himself unable to discover how this regulation could have any such effect. He believed it was the intention of Government to license every press at present established; that he would think it unjust and unreasonable not to do so. If this was not done, he could not but consider this as an *ex post*

facto law, and upon that ground he would withhold his concurrence. That he desired to have it understood he would sanction it, believing it was not to have a retrospective operation. That he believed the Government neither wished nor intended it to operate retrospectively; yet if any alarm was felt upon that account, he had said enough to shew that it was groundless. He desired, if any persons concerned in an established press had any fears upon that subject, that they might apply to him, and that he would suspend the registry of this regulation until their licenses were granted. How long they were to continue, would depend upon their own conduct. He did not feel the declaration he had now made to be necessary, but he wished to quiet or to prevent all apprehensions on the subject.

As to the property of those who might have speculated upon profits to be derived from an abuse of the Government, it stood upon a very different footing. The Government is no guarantee to such an adventure. It may truly say—

"Non licet in fœdera veni."

The Government is free to act as it may think proper; but he hoped, if there was any body concerned in such a fund, that he would not be suffered to benefit by his speculation. If, like other funds, it was to rise as the state in hostility was reduced, and to advance upon every defeat of the enemy, the Government being that enemy, he trusted it would not be long before we saw an end of such a stock, and of such a stock-jobbing.

Was this rule, ordinance, and regulation, repugnant to the laws of the realm? He protested once more that he did not know the law to which it was repugnant. The law by which this country is governed may be said by some to be repugnant to the laws of the realm. He held, that the law by which this country is governed is the law of England; and he did not very clearly see how a regulation, absolutely necessary to the maintenance of a Government so constituted, could be said to be repugnant to the laws of England, provided it kept within the penalties which this Government and this Court are empowered by act of Parliament to impose. Being authorized to make regulations for the good order and civil government of the town of Calcutta, the authority, he said, might well be presumed to have been given with reference to that species of government which had been established by law. But he did not intend to rely upon any such distinction: he would ask if it was repugnant to the laws of England to prevent the Government from being brought into contempt and hatred? or is there any thing in a newspaper press which protects it against restraint? There

are many acts of Parliament tending to keep it under special controul. Indeed, what is called the fettering of the English press, is a topic of popular clamour. A few instances only out of many need be mentioned. If any man shall have a press not registered, and not having received a certificate of registry, a magistrate may issue his warrant, ordering the house of the suspected unregistered printer to be broken into in the day-time, and the constable or other person authorized by the warrant may seize and carry away all presses, types, and printed papers found in the premises. By another act, no man shall establish a periodical publication until he shall have given a bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, for £300 if within twenty miles of London, and £200 elsewhere in the United Kingdom, conditioned for the payment of such fine as may be adjudged against him by reason of conviction. There were numberless other restrictions which he would not say directly amounted to licensing, although, perhaps, there was no great difference in the terms licensing, and excluding a great majority from a privilege. In England there is not, perhaps, one man in a thousand who can comply with the terms prescribed; the remainder have the privilege upon compliance, and certainly without the form of a license. In answer to what has been said relating to the magistrate's jurisdiction it may be observed, that the penalties imposed by the English acts are recoverable by the authority of magistrates.

"But is there (said Sir Francis) any law of England to which the regulation is repugnant? There is not any, that I know of, exempting the trade of printers from such enactments as many other trades and professions are subject to." He said he thought barristers were licensed—that they were at least admitted by authority to practise at the bar, although their admission might be refused. The clergy were licensed; attorneys were licensed; and he might mention many other cases of those who could not practise without license, whose stations in life and rank in society were at least on a footing with printers. How many trades are there which cannot be carried on without a license, and a revocable license? Ale-house keepers, tavern-keepers, post-horse keepers, hackney-coach keepers, venders of various articles, which it would be tiresome and to no purpose to mention. If it appeared, indeed, that newspaper printers were declared to be exempted from license under every circumstance, it might then become a question (if such exemption was not declared to be operative in this country) how far the nature of this Government, and an emergent case, might justify it here. If this regulation is not

justified, none ever was, or ever can be, justified by the act of Parliament.

He again declared his belief, and his perfect assurance, that the authority given to the Government by this regulation would not be abused, and he considered it to be absolutely necessary. He should be sorry, indeed, if authority could be abused with impunity. It behoves those who are entrusted with it to act circumspectly, and with moderation. He should, he said, order this regulation to be registered, with the reservation he had already particularly mentioned.

He said, he had perhaps better be silent, than mention what he was about to state. He trusted there would be no occasion for a further regulation, but he thought nobody could complain of the severity of this. He did not give an opinion; but from the spirit in which penal enactments are construed in courts of justice, he conceived it might be a matter of doubt, whether or not more than one penalty could be recovered, although there were repeated offences under this regulation. With that, however, he had no concern at present. He then desired that the regulation might be registered in due time, unless he gave future directions to the contrary.—*[Ind. Gaz.]*

Note.—The Grand Jury at the last session recommended that "all persons desirous of opening shops, or setting up trades, should be required to qualify themselves for so doing by obtaining a license to that effect from a magistrate."

The following case has occurred since the registration of the Ordinance.

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta, Monday, 7th April 1823.

Sir Francis Macnaghten having taken his seat on the bench, before any motions were made, said that he was surprised at the appearance of an article in the *Calcutta Journal* of Friday last, under the head of "Licensing the Press," which he said was a gross contempt of Court, and which he desired might be read immediately.

Mr. Hogg having read it, Sir F. Macnaghten said that he thought it proper to hand this over to be read in the Court, in order that he might express the objection he had to it. It was false and insolent, and he had no doubt but that he possessed the power to commit the printer of that article to prison, until he knew better how to behave. He was quite positive that he had the right, but he did not like to exercise it, although he knew very well that many people who were present would highly approve of his doing so. Thus much he must say, that the only recommendation it possessed, was its complete

stupidity; and although he did possess the authority of punishing the parties engaged in publishing this article, as they already had enough to answer for, he should refrain from doing so. Speaking personally, he had no hesitation in saying that it was false, and he believed malicious. He had the same liberty as another man to bring a civil action—whether he should do so or not he had not yet decided. At present, however, he should only say, that it was the interest of the community that the dignity of that Court should be maintained, in preference to the profits of the *Calcutta Journal*.—*Bengal Hurkuru.*

[Article referred to by Sir F. Macnaghten.]

LICENSING THE PRESS.

Notwithstanding the rumours that were current during the last week, we confess we could hardly believe that it would be declared from the bench, that confiscation of property for unlicensed printing was consonant to the law of England. As the speeches of the learned counsel proceeded, our incredulity increased; and this feeling we believe pervaded the crowded audience, who listened so anxiously to what they considered rather a legislative, than a forensic proceeding. But what was their amazement, when they heard fundamental articles of the law of England sacrificed to a political theory, and its most sacred muniments declared to be inapplicable to this country; because they were inconsistent with *one* anomalous enactment respecting the liability to transportation, without trial, of the most favoured portion of the community! It is an undisputed maxim, that penal statutes ought to be construed strictly; and no statute can be conceived more penal than that which gives the power of banishing a man, against whom no crime has been, or can be established! From that foul but temporary blot in the law, no analogies to the prejudice of *other* descriptions of His Majesty's subjects should be drawn; because no limit could be assigned to the operation of so injurious a principle. Let it be for ever shunned as unholy ground. Let the "shameful parts of the constitution" be concealed from our view; and let us gaze, with true filial piety, on "the beauteous countenance of British liberty."

A British-born subject, who in the judgment of the Governor-General forfeits his claim to the protection of the Government, may be apprehended and sent to England. Does it follow that it is, therefore, lawful to visit with arbitrary penalties any native of India who shall, in the opinion of the Executive Power, forfeit his claim to its countenance and protection? Because he may *not* be summarily banished, is it to be inferred that he may be ruined with fines, or thrown repeatedly into prison? Because he has been tacitly excepted from the

letter of the severest enactment in the statute-book, is he to be killed by its spirit? The native of Calcutta, who has hitherto rejoiced in the protection of British law, will feel that this is slavery; "that it should be held *legal* slavery, will be no compensation either to his feelings or his understanding."

That it should be considered derogatory to the dignity of the Government that the meanest inhabitant, the most abject cooly, or *mah'ter*, should be able to defy their power to attack his property or person, but through the instrumentality of the law—for no other sort of defiance has ever been heard of—is a strain of obsolete Toryism, that sends us back to the reign of the Stuarts for a precedent. Thus in the great case of monopolies, between the East-India Company plaintiffs, and Thomas Sandys, defendant, the following passage occurs in the judgment of the Chief Justice Jeffries:—

"But it hath been too much practised at this and other bars in Westminster Hall, of late years, to captivate the Lay-Gens, by lessening the power of the king, and advancing, I had almost said, the prerogative of the people: and from hence comes the many mischiefs to the king's subjects in parts abroad, by making the power of the king thought so inconsiderable, as though he were a mere duke of Venice, being absolutely dependant upon his parliament. Would it not be mightily for the honour and dignity of the crown of England, think ye, that the emperor of Fez and Morocco, or any prince of the remote parts of the world, should be told, that Mr. Sandys, one of the king of Great Britain's subjects, came into the emperor's territories against his prince's consent, and that he had no power to hinder him, unless he would consult with all his nobles, and the representatives of all his common subjects, to assist therein? Would not the emperor believe Sandys to be the greater prince of the two?"

Not the least singular thing in this matter is, that the name of Sir William Jones should be associated with hostility to the freedom of the press in India. When Sir William said he would not communicate his ideas of "liberty" to the people of India, he meant that he would not teach them the principles of representative Government, as he does in his dialogue between a gentleman and a farmer. But it would be a most unwarrantable conclusion to suppose that he would have admitted it to be consonant to law or reason, that neither Englishmen nor natives should be permitted to publish any thing, except shipping intelligence, without a license first had and obtained. On the contrary, Sir William Jones did witness the existence of a free press in Calcutta without the slightest alarm or objection. When the proprietors of the "*Mirror*" were prosecuted for a libel on Sir Paul Joddrel, the

counsel for the defendants, Mr. Burroughs, now Sir William Burroughs, expatiated on the value of a free press exactly as counsel for the defence are used to do in England, but without having occasion to obviate a single objection on the score of its incompatibility with the frame of Government in this country. Nor did Sir William Jones, or his colleagues, suggest a doubt that the English law of libel did not obtain within the Mahratta ditch, as fully as the English law of treason or felony. It is true, that there was no native newspaper in those days: but if the natives had then begun to exercise their nascent faculties, in that kind of literature, with the same modesty and docility which they now display, can it, for a moment, be imagined, that Sir W. Jones would not have fanned the rising flame, rather than have quenched the smoking flax? If he thought them disqualified from benefiting by the political organization of the British constitution, can we suppose that he would have withheld from them the means of adapting themselves, however gradually, to better forms of civil government, and assuming a higher station in the scale of civilized nations? No apprehension can be more absurd than that illiterate natives can, if they were [are] inclined (which we deny), shake the stability of Government by their pens; nor any scheme more unjust, than that they should never be permitted, by the absence of previous restraints on printing, to capacitate themselves for participating more largely in the administration of public affairs.

It is argued, that nineteen-twentieths of the people of England are, by their inability to furnish the prescribed securities, precluded from establishing printing presses; and, therefore, it is not repugnant to the spirit of that law to disable all from doing so, except under licenses revocable at pleasure! It may as well be said that nineteen-twentieths of the people of England cannot drink champagne, and therefore Government may select whom, among its richest functionaries, and others, it may think fit, to indulge with licenses to drink that precious vintage. The tendency of the restrictions on the British press, is to throw it into the hands of men of capital and respectability; but then the property, when once invested, is inviolably secured against the inroads of arbitrary power. The license possessed by such a press bids defiance to chief secretaries, and under-secretaries, and to the king himself. Nothing can touch it, but the verdict of a jury. But the security thus required for the good conduct of a press, is naturally afforded by every periodical work of great circulation and influence. This sort of security is afforded by the proprietors of the journal, to a greater extent than by those of any other press of Calcutta. We

would therefore not only gladly submit to that restriction, but we would esteem servitude to all the restrictions on the press of England perfect freedom; so infinitely do

we consider them removed in principle and effect from those which have been devised for the enthrallment of the press of this country.—[*Cal. Jour.* April 4.

Asiatic Intelligence.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN, BY RUNJEET SING.

Lahore Ukhbars.—The Sirdar Sahib (Rajah Runjeet Sing), to subdue the mountaineers and Dooranies, has marched with his whole army, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, under his personal command, and arrived at the village of Bijnore, Vizierabad. Here he was entertained with a nautch by two sets of dancing women, whom the Thannadar of Bijnore had previously provided, as well as other requisites for a feast. But it rained and hailed very hard.

The Sirdar Sahib held a consultation with his general, Dewan Chund, on the subject of the expedition; after which, Futtah Sing, the chief of Alwah, was admitted into the presence. On the part of the chief of Bijnore, he presented a nuzar of 11,000 rupees in cash, and one horse, with saddle, bridle, &c. complete, to the Sirdar Sahib, who forgave the chief of Bijnore, on the intercession of the chief of Alwah, whom the Sirdar Sahib graciously invested with five khilats, and gave to two of his followers a khilat each.

In compliance with the request of the Vakeel of Golab Sing's widow, Jwallah Sing, with a body of cavalry, was sent to arrange the affairs of her talook.

The Darogah of Theytum river was ordered to collect boats for the crossing of the grand army.—[*Beng. Hurk.* May 22.

We stated yesterday, from the Lahore Ukhbars, that the Sikh army, under the personal command of Rajah Runjeet Sing, had arrived at the village of Bijnore, near Vizierabad, and that orders had been issued to collect boats for the crossing of the grand army. This was in the early part of April; and we have just learnt, that accounts have reached Lucknow of the Sikh chieftain having attacked the Dooranies, and that on the 20th of April he slew about 25,000 men, and entered Cabool with his victorious army. The non-payment of the stipulated tribute was said to be the cause of hostility. The King of Cabool has retired to the interior of the country.—[*Ibid.* May 23.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander-in-

Chief, considering it of primary importance and advantage to the service that the situation of Interpreter and Quarter-Master to Native corps of the line should be held by officers fully competent to the performance of the duties, and also with a view of encouraging a more general study of the native language, is pleased to enact the following rules for the attainment of these desirable objects:

Officers applying, under the sanction and approbation of the commanding officers of their corps, for the situation of Interpreter, shall be required to pass an examination in the Hindoostanee language before a committee of competent officers, to be assembled by order of the Commander-in-chief at the head-quarter station of the division.

The Committee will forward to the Adjutant-general of the army a detailed report of the examination, with a certificate specifying the nature of the officer's proficiency, and will state their opinion of his competency to conduct the duties of an interpreter to a general court-martial.

The favourable certificate and opinion of the Committee will be sufficient authority, in the first instance, to render an officer eligible to hold the situation; but before he can be finally confirmed in it, he will be required to undergo, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, a further examination by the public examiners of the college of Fort William, and to obtain from them a favourable certificate and opinion of his qualifications. And for this purpose he will (on the occasion of his arrival within the limits of the presidency division, either in the course of relief or otherwise) be directed to repair to the Presidency.

But officers within the limits of the presidency division, at the time of their application for the situation of interpreter, will not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

The foregoing rules will be applicable to all officers recommended to officiate as interpreters; and officers now actually holding the situation of interpreters will be required to pass the examination above prescribed, twelve months after the promulgation of this order to their corps.

Fort William, March 21, 1823.

1. Books having been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors for the purpose of establishing permanent soldiers'

libraries at seven of the principal European stations, they will be supplied accordingly to the following places, through the Adjutant-general of the army, viz. Fort William, Dum-Dum, Dinapore, Ghazipoor, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Nagpore.

N. B.—An eighth library will be supplied to Berhampore eventually on its arrival from Europe.

2. On the arrival of the library at each station, it will be placed under the charge of the chaplain, or person acting as such, who will furnish a proper receipt to the Adjutant-General through the commanding officer; and at each relief or change of station, the library will be made over regularly in station orders, and receipts furnished in duplicate for the same, one copy for the Adjutant-general, and one for the Brigade-major, or other station staff officer.

3. In all cases where there may not be a chaplain resident or present, the duty will devolve on the Brigade-major or other public staff-officer.

4. To assist in the care and preservation of the books, and to keep a proper list and account thereof, the person officiating as clerk under the chaplain, or a steady non-commissioned officer, shall be employed on a salary of twelve rupees per mensem, from the arrival of the books at each station, to be certified by the commanding officer and public staff. The bills to be countersigned by the chaplain or public staff-officer, as the case may require.

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such further orders as may be deemed necessary for the internal management and regulation of these libraries, and to give effect to the views of the Hon. Court in their transmission to this country.

Fort William, March 21, 1823.

To remove all doubts as to the distribution of duty amongst medical officers, and to obviate the effects arising from the practice which now prevails, of accumulating all extra or vacant medical charges on the senior regimental or garrison medical staff: it is hereby directed, that whenever any medical charges, or duties with corps, detachments, civil stations, or of whatever nature, become vacant, for the performance of which there is no extra or unattached medical officer on the spot, or the division already without a separate medical charge, that then the vacant duties shall be assigned to such surgeon or assistant present at the stations, as shall appear, on due consideration by the commanding officer, on the recommendation of the superintending surgeon of the district or division to have the least arduous or extensive duty to perform. And in like manner, on every successive medical vacancy, till they be pro-

perly supplied by orders from head-quarters.

In all cases surgeons of European regiments, with their assistants, are exempted from the operation of this order, in consideration of the responsibility of their duties; but not the assistant-surgeon in charge of detachments of artillery, who may on emergency be placed in charge of a native corps or detachment, should there be no medical officer more disposable.

On all occasions where detachments of European and Native artillery (horse or foot) are serving together with details of miners and sappers, or pioneers, in the same camp or cantonment, it will be for the benefit of the service that the medical duties of such troops be performed by the same officer, should no separate provision be made from head-quarters.

Fort William, March 21, 1823.

The situation of Acting Quarter-masters to his Majesty's regiments having been brought under the notice of Government, it is hereby directed, that in the case of a vacancy, or the absence of the Quarter-master in Europe, the officer officiating as such shall be entitled, in addition to the established allowance for office and specific purposes, to draw the usual staff of two rupees per diem, such payment not causing a double charge to the state.

Fort William, March 29, 1823.

In furtherance of the provisions of a circular order from the War Office, No. 466, of the 30th of April 1822 (copy of which is annexed), the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the following mode for carrying into effect the remittances of non-commissioned officers and privates of his Majesty's service to their families in Europe, pending a reference to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

1. All sums saved from the pay, or deducted at the desire of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of his Majesty's service, and intended *bono-fide* for remittance to their families in the united kingdom, shall be noted for deduction by the paymasters of regiments at the foot of their monthly abstracts or estimates, under the head "Total of Family Remittance Money," with a memorandum, "to be received by a bill on the Hon. Court of Directors, in favour of A. B. the regimental paymaster."

2. The paymaster and officer commanding the regiment shall certify underneath, that the sum so deducted is *bono-fide* for the purpose set forth, and for the use and benefit only of the parties named in a sheet to be annexed, appropriated for "Sums deducted."

3. In this sheet, which will accompany each abstract or estimate, shall be entered,

1st, the names and rank of the men making the remittance. 2d, the company. 3d, the sums for deduction and remittance. 4th, the full address and residence of the parties to whom each sum is payable by the regimental agent, to be signed by the commanding officer and paymaster respectively.

4. On receipt of these documents monthly, the paymaster of the king's troops at the Presidency shall deduct and pay into the general treasury the several "sums total" noted for remittance by the paymasters of regiments, and demand separate bills on the Honourable the Court of Directors in favour of the paymaster of each regiment, or order, by whom it will be endorsed to the agents in England, and forwarded as usual.

5. Each bill shall specify the purpose and period for which it is granted, and will be drawn at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per Sonat rupee, or eight Sonat rupees per £ sterling, at the usual date.

6. The paymasters, under the direction of commanding officers, should forward with each counterpart bill to the agents a true copy of the sheet appropriated to "sums deducted," with such other memoranda from the men, under the signature of the commanding officer or captains of companies relative to the appropriation, as may serve to prevent mistakes on the part of the regimental agents, and to fulfil the intention of the facility thus afforded to the men and their families.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

COPY.

Circular. No. 466.

War Office, Department of Accounts,
30th April, 1822.

SIR: It having been presented to me that soldiers on foreign service are often desirous of sending money to this country for the use of their families or friends, but that considerable difficulty is experienced in affording the means of so doing:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that, with a view to afford facility to the soldier to make such remittances without loss or risk, the regimental paymaster may deduct from the total of the expenditure in the regimental pay list the amount of whatever remittances may be wished to be made, specifying the names of the men, and the sums for each, in the sheet appropriated for "sums deducted." A separate memorandum from each man, having the signature of the commanding officer or the captain of his company, directing the appropriation of the sum he has allowed, is to be transmitted to the regimental agent, and when in addition to this voucher the agent shall have obtained the receipt of the person to

whom the money was sent, the money will be admitted as a charge in the agent's accounts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Officer commanding 44th Foot.

Fort William, March 20, 1823.

At the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and with reference to Government General Orders of the 14th ult., the Rungpore local battalion will be formed into a light infantry corps, and designated accordingly. The Military Board will take measures to supply the corps on emergent indent with a complete set of fusils and suitable accoutrements, in lieu of the muskets and rifles already ordered, from the Berhatpore magazine.

DIVISION ORDER.

Extracts of Division Orders, by Major General Reynell, commanding 2d Division Field Army, Kurnaul, March 15, 1823.

The Major General has peculiar pleasure in finding, upon his inspection, on the evening of the 14th and morning of the 15th instant, the 4th Light Cavalry in such general state of efficiency, as to men, horses, equipment, discipline, and superior style of movement, as will enable him to make the most favourable report of the regiment to the Commander-in-Chief. A report that he is confident will conduce to remove any doubts that might be possibly excited in his Excellency's mind, by a perusal of the General Orders of his predecessors, so lately published, relative to removals and transfers from corps.*

It will be the Major General's duty, and one which he will have sincere pleasure in performing, to impress on his Excellency, that whatever may have been the causes which produced the unpleasant result alluded to, the 4th regiment of Light Cavalry presents at this moment such good order and steadiness, such unanimity and internal discipline, as will stand the test of the most minute inspection; and that there can be little doubt of the regiment's possessing every quality arising out of good spirit, good matériel, and good organization, which ensures its maintaining the high character for which it has been so long distinguished.

Capt. Hawtrey's competency to command and do justice to his charge, is so interwoven in the observations upon the state of the regiment, that it would be superfluous to make any direct allusion to either. The Major General begs that these favourable sentiments of the 4th Light Cavalry be communicated to the officers, European and native, and to the several troops.

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. xv. p. 574.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 5, 1823.

At a Native General Court-Martial, assembled at Barrackpore on Tuesday, the 25th Feb. 1823, Shaik Goodree, sepoy of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

"For gross neglect of duty, in suffering a Government treasure chest placed under his charge in the kutcherry of the collector of the zillah of Nuddiah, to be robbed on the night between the 14th and 15th March 1822, such conduct being in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence. "The Court having duly considered all that has appeared before them on the present trial, are of opinion that the prisoner Shaik Goodree, sepoy of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, is guilty of the whole crime laid to his charge, which being in breach of the articles of war, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, do sentence him to receive eight hundred and twenty-five (825) lashes on his bare back, in the usual manner, and to be turned out of the service with infamy."

Approved and confirmed:

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Before the same Court-Martial, re-assembled at Barrackpore, on Thursday the 13th March 1823, Jehangeer Buksh and Dowlut, sepoys of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, were arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

"For having, while on duty at the station of Kishunagur, on the night between the 14th and 15th March 1822, been concerned in the robbery of a Government treasure chest, at the kutcherry of the collector of the zillah of Nuddiah, the same being in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"Upon mature deliberation, the Court is of opinion that both the prisoners Jehangeer Buksh and Dowlut, sepoys of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, are guilty of the charge exhibited against them, which being in breach of the articles of war, they are sentenced, the former to receive six hundred, and the latter five hundred and fifty lashes on the bare back, in the usual manner, and to be turned out of the service with ignominy."

Approved and confirmed:

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Before the same Court-Martial, re-assembled at Barrackpore on Thursday, the 20th March 1823, Burattee and Uhlad, sepoys of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion,

were arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

"For having severally received certain portions of a sum of money which had been stolen on the night between the 14th and 15th March 1822, from a Government treasure chest at the kutcherry of the zillah of Nuddiah, knowing the same to have been so stolen; such conduct being disgraceful to the character of a soldier, and in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"The Court having duly weighed and considered all that has come before them on this trial, are of opinion that the prisoners Burattee and Uhlad, sepoys in the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, are guilty of the crime laid to their charge, and do therefore sentence them to receive five hundred lashes each on their bare backs, in the usual manner, and to be turned out of the service with ignominy."

Approved and confirmed:

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

The foregoing sentences are to be carried into execution at such time and place as Lieut.-Colonel Morrell shall be pleased to appoint, for which purpose the prisoners are to be sent to Moorshedabad without delay.

W. G. PATRICKSON,
Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

To the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, Knight, Senior Justice of his Majesty's Court of Judicature in Bengal.

The Grand Jury having devoted the most deliberate consideration to the points which it was your Lordship's pleasure to direct their attention to, on the opening of the present sessions, as well as subsequently in your communication of the tenth instant, beg leave, before being discharged, to submit the result of their inquiries, together with such information as their own individual and collective experience enables them to offer, on the important matter referred to them.

It may not be irrelevant to premise, that the Jury, in the course of their proceedings, were greatly embarrassed, and experienced considerable difficulty in reconciling the conflicting opinions obtained from various quarters, to which they were necessarily obliged to resort for information, all however appeared to concur in the fact, that numerous crimes are committed in the town of Calcutta, and that the demoralization of the lower classes of the natives is greatly on the increase, and owes its rapid

extension mainly to the impunity resulting from non-detection of the culprits. The measures proposed for correcting the evils were so different and dissimilar, and the assertions respecting the completeness or non-completeness of the police establishment so contradictory, that the Jury, limited as they were in time, and with other important avocations to attend to, found it impracticable to enter into all the requisite details of the subject, or to treat of it further than to bring under your Lordship's cognizance such circumstances of a general nature, as they conceive claim the more early consideration of the executive authorities; and these, for brevity's sake, are resolved into the two following general heads.

1st. The increase of late years of plunderers of mercantile property in transit on the river, and the insecurity of even the bulkier sort of merchandize on the banks of the river, more especially at Ghauts.

2d. The increase of theft throughout the city, particularly during the day.

Without entering into all the other shades of crime daily occurring, the Jury will confine themselves to the general inference, that, in their opinion, such offences, as well as those of a graver cast, owe their origin to the under-specified sources.

1st. To numerous classes of servants without character, and unprincipled adventurers, who licentiously roam through this city, having no fixed places of abode; and to the various hordes of bearers, coolies, hackery drivers, and boatmen, who at their own pleasure, and in an unprecedented manner, levy grievous and vexatious exactions upon the public, and uncontrolledly regulate their own conduct, terms, and charges.

2d. To numerous unlicensed petty auction rooms, and houses of ill fame, where gambling, drinking, and riotousness are constantly kept up, which haunts of depravity and villainy not only serve as nurseries of crime, but as sanctuaries, where the most flagrant, determined, and systematic agents of vice obtain ready concealment and protection.

With respect to the best preventive means to be adopted against the offences and crimes alluded to, the Jury feel diffident in proposing any measures of innovation; and would rather beg leave respectfully to refer your Lordship to the able and comprehensive report given in by their predecessors in the last sessions of 1821. The view therein taken of the several points connected with the subject now before them to this Jury appears complete, and they very readily record their full concurrence in it. Anxious, however, to see some improvement introduced into the municipal laws, the Jury proceed (with all due deference to the opinions of those bet-

ter qualified than themselves for the undertaking,) to lay before your Lordship such suggestions, as, on mature deliberation on the nature of the case in point, appear to them advisable.

After every inquiry, the Jury at the close of their proceedings have to state it as their impression, that it does not appear at present necessary to increase the native establishment of the night patrol, which they are inclined to deem even now adequate to the protection of the persons and property of the citizens during the night, so far as they can be protected by a watch confined to the street. The day watch, on the other hand, seems numerically defective, and might be increased, should the magistrates think proper so to recommend. In order, however, to give due efficiency to the whole system, the Jury cannot but confess their apprehension that some modification of the other branches of the police, (and of the city bye-laws and regulations) is imperiously called for, by the urgency and circumstances which they have pointed out; and, under this idea, they would recommend for consideration:

1st. How far the present police establishment is adequate to the prevention and detection of crime on the river, and in the city. Whether it might be rendered equal to meet every public exigency and call, by increasing the roll of magistrates, for the purpose of securing in regular and unbroken succession a certain number of sitting magistrates daily, or by separating the official duties of the two departments, under the designation of river and city police.

2d. The Jury would with submission suggest, that the number should be increased of the constables and the other inferior European officers for distribution over the city, and to have under their superintendence and more immediate controul the chokeydars and burkundazes of distant stations.

3d. That the magistrates should be vested with ample discretionary powers for taking up obviously suspicious persons, as well as those of understood bad character, and sending them to their houses or usual places of abode.

4th. That the magistrates should be intrusted with a discretionary power, in all cases of convictions in petty crimes and misdemeanors, that they may substitute (or otherwise, as they see best) corporal punishment for the practice that now obtains of fining culprits, or imprisoning them in the house of correction, whence they are discharged too often with ruined reputation, and the loss of honest means of subsistence, not only to themselves, but at times to large and helpless families.

5th. That all persons desirous of opening shops, or setting up in trades, &c.

should be required to qualify themselves for so doing by obtaining a license to that effect from a magistrate.

6th. That fixed stands or places of hire be appointed for bearers, coolies, hackery drivers, boatpeople, &c., and that reasonable rules and rates be adopted for regulating their several fares and services, by which these classes of people themselves will be much improved in their morals, ameliorated in their condition, and the accommodation, comfort, and security of the public, greatly promoted.

It is almost superfluous to observe, that in the police-office the utmost readiness has been shewn in facilitating the labours of the Jury, by supplying them with whatever records could add to their stock of information. In taking leave of your Lordship, the Grand Jury are persuaded that no apology can be necessary for having engaged so much of your Lordship's valuable time and attention, as the preceding observations claimed in the performance of their important task. They have endeavoured to meet your Lordship's anxious wishes for promoting the public good, and they have only to regret that, for the reasons already touched upon, it has not been in their power to offer a more full and satisfactory statement on the occasion than the foregoing.

C. R. LINDSEY, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, March 24, 1823.

[John Bull.

Gaol Delivery.

Supreme Court, March 29, 1823.

After the business of the day had been gone through, Sir Francis Macnaghten proceeded to pass sentence upon the several prisoners who had been convicted before him of offences against the laws; and in doing this, his Lordship made suitable remarks upon the nature of their respective crimes. Sir Francis observed, that he must have greatly misunderstood the evidence adduced against Bacharam Sircar and Gunganarain Chatterjee, if the sentence which he had pronounced on them was too severe. John Gomes, his Lordship said, had been convicted of uttering forged notes, and, from the evidence before him, there was every reason to suppose he was a principal person in the forgery: he should therefore prevent a repetition of the offence for some time to come, at least so far as the prisoner was concerned, by ordering him to be transported to Bencoolen for the term of fourteen years.

Lewis De Souza *, on being brought up, pleaded his Majesty's pardon (which, however, directed his incarceration for life), when a conversation ensued between Sir Francis Macnaghten and Mr. Fergusson as to the place in which he was to be confined,

* Convicted and sentenced nearly two years ago for shooting at Mr. Gonssalves.

which ended in his being remanded to prison, until his Lordship should have come to a conclusion on the subject. We add a list of the persons who were successively put to the bar, with the nature of the crimes of which they had been convicted, and the sentences passed upon them.

Lutchmun Bebee, for conspiracy: one month's imprisonment.

Jummiut Khan, for conspiracy: fine, Rs. 100, and discharged.

Bacharam Sircar and Gunganarain Chatterjee, for conspiracy: to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for eighteen months, and put to hard labour.

Bissonauth Roy, Tarachand Roy, Mothoor Roy, Gungadthur Mookerjee, Sibdoyal Parry, Ramdial Sing, and Greedhurry Sing, for assault and false imprisonment: discharged.

Ramehund Mass Chulluck and Radarumeen Bose: imprisoned eighteen months in the common gaol, and fined Rs. 500 each.

Gourmohun Sircar, for conspiracy: imprisoned six months, and once whipped.

John Gomes, for forgery: transported for fourteen years.

Bubber Alley, Mahomed Diam, and Punchoo, for conspiracy: to be each confined eighteen months in the House of Correction.

William Price, for manslaughter: imprisoned six months in the common jail.

Solymann, for manslaughter: imprisoned six months in the common jail.

Keenoo, and Joychund, for assault: imprisoned six months in the common gaol, fine 100 rupees, recognizance of 500 rupees for five years, two securities for 250 rupees each.

Nuzroo, imprisoned three months in the common jail.

Horrochund Roy and Pertaubnarain Roy, for forcible entry: fined one rupee each.

Surroop, imprisoned six months in the common jail.

Foomee, imprisoned two months in the common gaol.

Kader, transported for seven years.

Naudubehunder Soar, for assault: imprisoned in the common jail for one month.

Moonshee Mahomed Yasin, for conspiracy: imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years.

Lewis de Souza pleads his pardon.

Isaac Hillery, for breach of articles of peace; remanded.

John Lewry, discharged.

Kissenmohun Paul, for forgery; remanded.

Radamohun, for larceny in a dwelling house: remanded.

Shaik Meer Jaun and Meer Baker, assault and false imprisonment: discharged by proclamation.—[Cal. Jour. April 1.

CALCUTTA DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

The first committee of the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge established in India, was founded by the late Bishop of Calcutta, in the chief seat of his diocese, early in the year 1815, and that of Madras in the following August, under the auspices of the late learned and amiable Archdeacon Mousley. These were followed by others at Colombo and Bombay, the latter having been established by the Bishop in person; as was also that of Penang, in the year 1819. We now proceed to the notice of the late Lord Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta, given in the Diocesan Committee's last Report, prefacing it only with a short extract from the preliminary remarks.

"They who might feel disposed to entertain some degree of distrust in the measures adopted for disseminating the truths of the gospel, among a people as yet wholly unacquainted with them, can hardly fail to see the necessity of building up the ignorant Christian in his faith; of recalling the wicked from the error of his ways; of instructing Christian youth in the principles of their religion; and of opening the sources of divine comfort to the weary and heavy laden. In this point of view, if in this only, the long labours of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the objects pursued in the East by its subordinate committee, recommend themselves in a special manner to general support.

"The Calcutta Diocesan Committee of that Society, in preparing their Report of proceedings during the last year, feel that they cannot enter on the subject till they have offered their tribute of respect to the memory of those who have, from the time of their first establishment, successively filled their chair, from the duties of which the inscrutable decree of all-wise Providence has removed them. In their late respected diocesan, who fell a victim to his unceasing anxiety to promote the objects connected with his high office, the Church has lost one of its most distinguished ornaments; and the Society, which, in the fullest confidence in his wisdom, had committed to his superintendence all their interests in the East, one of its most able and zealous supporters. To his zeal is the Society indebted for the establishment of five committees, who have taken an important part in the labours of the Eastern vineyard; to all these, but more especially to that established in the Episcopal seat of the diocese, were his advice and his pecuniary aid afforded; and under his auspices the ancient missions of the Society in the southern parts of India have been restored, by the unremitting zeal of the Madras Committee, to a state of efficient operation. Placed as he was on an eminence, which, at the period of his arrival

in India, might have rendered him an object of suspicion and distrust; and surrounded with anomalies, which the novelty of the appointment, and the peculiar circumstances of the country rendered it still more difficult, to one attached, as he was, both by his judgment and his conscience, to all the venerable institutions of the Church; the cautious moderation, and wisely-tempered zeal which marked his Lordship's conduct, justly secured to him the confidence and respect of a discerning government, and the reverence of the Christian community over whom his episcopal care extended.

"As the course of events seemed gradually to justify his assumption of a more active and open share of those labours, in which his high station and commanding abilities entitled him to take the most prominent part, his views seemed to dilate, and his heart and mind to expand themselves, in proportion to the magnitude of the objects which he then ventured to contemplate. The care which he applied to the consideration of the Mission Establishment founded by him; the wisdom and caution of the provisions drawn up for it by his hand; the accuracy with which he foresaw and guarded against difficulties and embarrassments; and the strict conscientiousness with which he conducted all its details with reference to the Society under whose auspices it is founded, entitle him to its gratitude and admiration.

"If the Committee were to pursue the analysis of this eminent prelate's character, they would speak of his highly gifted mind, and the extensive knowledge displayed by him in society, whenever he met with a congenial mind, or was led by opportunity to draw from his stores of information; or of his charities in private, furnished out of an income not comparatively large, but on which demands were made fully proportioned to the eminence and character of his station; or his conscientious disregard of popularity, while he pursued what his own judgment had decided, on mature reflection, to be right. They, however, prefer to conclude this mark of respect with stating that, in a meeting held shortly after his Lordship's decease, they offered the expression of their condolence with the Society in London in the following terms:—

"To the Rev. William Parker, Assistant Secretary, &c.

"Rev. and dear Sir:—Under an awful and affecting dispensation of Divine Providence, it becomes my painful duty to convey, through you, to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the sincere and heartfelt condolence of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee, on the event of the demise of their late Right Reverend President. In a common feeling with the large community of this metropolis, though

in a more especial manner, this Committee beg to offer the expression of their respectful regret; for in a more especial manner are they enabled to bear witness to the zeal and interest displayed by their late respected Diocesan, in nothing more than the cause of the Society, of which his Lordship was so distinguished a member. They are well aware how prominent an object the interests of the Society were of his Lordship's friendly and anxious consideration: and while they join their regrets to those which will be felt at home, they are happy to assure the Society, that they will continue to be actuated by the same cordial good-will, and the same spirit of co-operative zeal and brotherly charity, as their late president so strenuously endeavoured to maintain."

"Nor can the Diocesan Committee refrain, notwithstanding the length to which the preceding notice has been carried, from adding the expression of their sincere respect to the tributes of affection and regret offered by the community to the memory of the late Archdeacon Loring, who, for a short period of less than two months, succeeded the lamented bishop in the Committee's chair. Firmly and conscientiously attached to the principles of the united Church, the Christian meekness of his character was such as to secure to him the respect of all men. This temper endeared him greatly to those who enjoyed his more particular acquaintance; the unaffected simplicity of his manners and conduct, the innocent cheerfulness of his disposition, and the kind and affectionate warmth of his heart, will ever be recalled with tenderness and regret. He was deeply impressed with the vital truths of Christianity; and if humility before God, a consciousness of human demerit, and that charity among men, which 'thinketh no evil,' are to be considered as signs of grace operating on the heart, Archdeacon Loring will be remembered as a Christian indeed 'in whom was no guile.'"

We pass over the many other interesting notices contained in this Report, since it may be had on application to Mr. Thacker, the Committee's bookseller; and will only add, that the Committee, in their Native School Department, which they have superadded to the objects of the parent institution, have completed the publication of 18,000 tracts in Bengalee, Oordoo, and Hindoos. The number of other books, and tracts, including bibles and prayer books, distributed during the last year, is very nearly 6,000; and the aggregate of the distributions, from the receipt of the Committee's first consignment to the present year, amounts to between 40,000 and 50,000: that of the Bombay Committee, from 1816 to the present year, to nearly 34,000; and that of the Madras Committee, for the years 1819 and 1820, to no fewer

than 23,187, besides the supplies distributed by the Committees at Colombo and Penang.

We cannot but think, therefore, that the Calcutta Diocesan Committee has not overstepped the bounds of modesty, when it claims, for its venerable parent, the respect and support of the Christian community in India.—[*Cal. John Bull*, April 11.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

On the 15th of March, a meeting was held at the house of Dr. Marshman, at Serampore, when it was resolved to form a society for establishing, supporting, and superintending native female schools in Serampore and its vicinity; the name of the society to be "The Serampore Native Female Education Society." A committee of fifteen, including all the ladies of the mission family, and one or two of the ladies of the settlement, were chosen, to visit and superintend the schools and conduct the business of the society. On their appointment, the committee proceeded immediately to their work, and received reports of the preparatory measures which had been previously adopted.

It appeared that ten schools for females were already in existence; of these five are in Serampore, one in Nuva-gram, one in Teesapore, and three in Vyddiabatty.

Two of those in Serampore have existed about twelve months, and have been under the superintendence of Miss Ward and Miss Marshman; all the others have been formed within the past month. In consequence of this, the number of children cannot be considered as at all fixed; but the aggregate number at present is about 170. There are several other situations in which it is hoped that other schools will be established in a few days.

The following particulars were agreed to by the committee, as conditions to be made with the schoolmasters and pupils.

1st. That the hours of attendance be from six o'clock till ten in the morning, and from two till sunset in the evening.

2d. That when a schoolmaster has twelve children he shall receive five rupees monthly, and of every six children above this number he shall receive one rupee, and so in proportion. The number of children to be reckoned by the average attendance of the month.

3d. That if at the examination it shall appear that any schoolmaster has been particularly diligent, he shall receive an extra reward.

4th. That those children who shall be found at the examination to have attended regularly, and to have made due progress, shall also receive some suitable reward, and in particular that a cloth shall be given to each child, on her having arrived at a particular stage in her learning.

5th. That the school apparatus, consisting of slates, books, &c., shall be under the care of the schoolmaster, who shall be responsible for whatever may be lost.

To insure the prosperity of these schools it was resolved, that, if possible, they should each be visited twice every week.

Mrs. Mack, Miss Ward, Miss Marshman, and Miss Carey, as being most at leisure, were appointed regular visitors; and the elder ladies of the committee engaged to take their places whenever it should be necessary, and also to pay extra visits to the schools.

As some of the schools are at the distance of from two to four miles from Serampore, the Committee judged it absolutely necessary that a palanquin carriage should be procured for the sake of their being regularly visited; in consequence of which, orders were given by the committee for the purchase of one, as speedily as possible.

We have inserted this notice minutely, for the encouragement of those friends to the cause of female education in different parts of India, who may wish to do something for the education of the poor females of this country, but are deterred by a knowledge of the strong prejudices existing against such exertions. Two months ago we were not a little discouraged ourselves. We had but two schools, and there seemed little prospect of the number of children in them ever being increased, or of any new school being formed. However some of the ladies determined to visit the natives personally, and endeavour to gain their consent to the education of their daughters. They made one excursion among the natives round Serampore, and met with some rudeness, and with a degree of success. To assist them in their next attempt, they engaged one of the Pundits of the Serampore printing-office to accompany them: but as they were going out, he told them that he thought he could succeed better if, in the first instance, he went alone. They thought so too, and, pleased that he should make the proposition, immediately engaged him as an agent for collecting schools for them, stipulating that he should not stop till he had obtained twelve. In giving him this number, however, they scarcely imagined that he would ever be able to realize it, at least not for a long time to come; but now we have little doubt of this number being completed before another month has expired; and we hope that we may have the pleasure of setting him about establishing twelve more. A degree of ripeness for these schools is found in the minds of the natives round Serampore, of which we had no previous idea.

In the whole course we have acted upon two or three simple principles. We have thought the object worthy of being gained

at almost any expense; we have depended chiefly upon persuasion and enlightened native agency; and we have done every thing in our power to obtain the good-will both of parents and children. Should friends elsewhere feel disposed to the cause, and adopt the same means, we think they may ultimately rely on obtaining the same success. To secure the efficiency of the schools after they are raised is a more difficult task; but no doubt this will with equal certainty follow patient resolution and steady perseverance. We have taken as our model the course adopted by our esteemed friend Miss Cooke, and we advise others to do the same, as far as circumstances will permit.—[*Friend of India for April.*

INUNDATION AT HIDGELEE.

We are sorry to learn that the whole district of Hidgelee is involved in one common distress, by the overflowing of the sea, which we understand has rendered the whole face of the country, to the southward, eastward, and westward of the station, as far as the eye can reach, one vast sheet of water.—[*Benj. Hurk, June 2.*

MURDER OF MR. RAVENSCROFT.

By a letter from Secrore, in Oude, dated the 10th inst., we learn that Mr. Ravenscroft, of the civil service, and lately collector at Cawnpore, had been inhumanly murdered on the night of the 7th inst. by a band of Dacoits. Mr. Ravenscroft some time back fell into various embarrassments, on which it is unnecessary to dwell more particularly here. It is sufficient to state that he quitted the Hon. Company's territories, and took up his residence in Oude. Six months back he moved to some other quarter* with his family, and lived, we understand, in a lowly hut, at a wild and secluded spot, in a manner any thing but comfortable; and which, to those who knew him in happier circumstances, cannot but afford matter of melancholy reflection.—[*Ind. Gaz. May 22.*

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Weather.—We learn by a letter from Patna, dated the 7th of March, that from the 24th of Feb. to 1st of March, they experienced in that quarter a cloudiness, heavy rain, with a violent storm of wind; but had only a fall of rain at Patna. On the north bank of the Ganges, particularly towards Tirhoot, in a direction extending four cosses in breadth, from the stage of Ethar Khan to Pudmoal, and four cosses in length from Moruffurpoor to Monghyr, it rained far more heavily, accompanied with such a tremendous hailstorm, that the hailstones were three or four seers in

* At Benjah, we believe, distant 23 coss from Secrore.—Ed.

weight. Hailstones of this description have of course destroyed all the crops there, such as wheat, barley, mussoorgram; people's houses have been broken down; pease and boot-gram cannot be seen. Five men have lost their lives. The rains have occasioned an increase of water in the river, and have not quite ceased yet. If the rains and storm continue so for three or four days longer, this part of the country, it is supposed, will suffer a total inundation.—[*Sumachur Durpin.*]

Suttee.—At Buddeebatty, one Neel-mony Doss, of the Kaitha caste, departed this life, on Friday the 21st of March, aged 24 years. His wife, aged 21 years, resolved to sacrifice herself on the burning pile of her deceased husband; but she was delayed two days, waiting for the daroga, who was then absent from the place. At last, on Sunday at three o'clock, *v.m.*, she suffered herself to be consumed with the dead body of her departed lord. They had no children.—[*Ibid.*]

Sudden Death of a Brahmin.—On Tuesday the 7th of Choitru, a brahmin, after bathing in the river, was repeating his usual prayers on the banks, when he accidentally lost his senses and died. He had two brothers here, who performed his funeral ceremonies. What we wonder at respecting the death of the brahmin is, that he was not previously subject to any disease, such as epilepsy or the like.—[*Sumatood Courmoodi, March 22.*]

Robbery below Kulna.—We heard some days ago, that a body of men under the disguise of sepoy, were passing on a boat below the grunge or market of Kulna; the thannadar of the place, suspecting them to be wicked men, communicated the circumstance to the thanadar of Poordhool, who upon being informed of it, began to make due inquiry after them, and who also found them suspicious characters, and carefully sent some of his people on a boat in pursuit of them. The robbers halted in the evening at Cottoa, and the thannadar's people floated off the boat belonging to the robbers, and remained themselves prepared. As soon as the robbers returned with their booty, they apprehended them all and brought them to the thannadar, who sent them to the zillah of Burdwan, and experienced a reward from Government for his deliberation.—[*Sum-mochur Chundrica, March 24.*]

Robbery at Baneepoor and Mahomed Poor.—On Saturday the 27th of Falgoun last, a robbery was committed near eleven o'clock at night, in the house of Gungadhur Ghuttopadhyu, situated in Baneepoor near Tribanee, and the whole of the goods and effects of the house were taken away; and on the very same night the house of a sudgoap caste, situated in Mahomedpoor, near the above district of Tribanee, was also robbed, and the house-

holders experienced severe tortures from the robbers. Also on the 28th of the same month a body of robbers fell on the house of a brahmin, situated in the village of Okurna, lying on the south of Ogro-deepu under the district of Burdwan, who plundered it of all the goods and chattels. And again on the 31st of Falgoun a robbery was also committed in the house of a kaumstiu, situated in the village of Chunparuyee, near the above district of Tribanee. Two houses also situated in the village of Oopuspoor lying thereabouts were robbed in one night.—[*Sum. Chundrica.*]

Cholera Morbus.—It is written in the Serampore papers, that by a letter from Midnapore, dated the 28th April, it appears that cholera morbus is very prevalent now in that zillah. It is learnt from the thannadar's report to the magistrate, that 140 persons were attacked with this distemper on one day, out of which number 85 died.—[*Jami Juhur Nooma.*]

WEATHER, CROPS, ACCIDENTS, &c.

We learn that in Tirhoot there have been lately severe hail storms, which have done considerable and serious damage to the indigo crops, both in Tirhoot and Oude. This, we imagine, will very sensibly diminish the quantity of indigo, which some months ago it was expected would be brought into market at the close of this season. We accordingly anticipate a further rise in the price.

The poppy plant has suffered very largely, and had it not been for the precaution taken by the Hon. Company of extending their cultivation, a total failure, we are led to understand, of the annual supply of opium, would, in all likelihood, have been the consequence. As it is, doubts exist whether an average crop can be realized. The Malwa crop has succeeded well, and the stock of opium extracted from it will, we believe, soon reach Calcutta. It is reckoned, however, inferior to the opium raised in Behar.—[*Beng. Hurk. April 2.*]

The frequent north-westers of the last four or five days have rendered the weather particularly delightful. We have always understood that this month was considered one of the hottest and most unpleasant in the year. The squall of Monday night has particularly effected a pleasing change; the wind yesterday morning was fresh from the northward, and most delightfully cool and refreshing. We hope our Mofussil friends have also received the benefit of a few north-westers, as the late accounts were anticipating severe loss in the indigo plantations, from the want of rain.—[*Cal. John Bull, May 7.*]

As the fleet, conveying His Majesty's 16th Lancers from the Presidency to Cawnpore were passing Benares, one of

the boats unfortunately sunk, and we regret to add that a corporal, his wife and two children, were drowned. The fleet reached Chunar on the 24th ultimo.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, April 3.

About a week ago, we learn that Mr. Bullard, a volunteer in the pilot service, was accidentally drowned at Culper. He was in the act of steering a row boat, when losing his balance, he fell backwards into the river, instantly disappeared, and was never seen more.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, Apr. 7.

Soory, in Beerbhoom, March 21, 1823.—

"A great conflagration took place here yesterday, at about two o'clock p. m. which has laid waste the best part of the town of Soory, consisting of the bazar, and chiefly the dwellings of the native officers of the Judges and Collector's offices and other private individuals, amounting to about two hundred large and small huts and bungalows. A strong westerly breeze was blowing at the time the fire broke out, which indeed proved very hurtful, as all efforts to check the progress of this destructive element failed. At this place, and in all other zillas, any beneficial aid cannot be rendered at a conflagration, owing to the want of engines, which machine proves so useful in Calcutta in extinguishing fires. I doubt not, if what I state here should come under the notice of Government, they will, in their known benevolence, supply every station with engines, as at Calcutta. I should think four in each zillah would be sufficient, and prove highly useful, for which act of kindness, the inhabitants cannot but be truly grateful to Government."—[*Cal. Jour.*

On Saturday last (March 22) a fire broke out in the Jaun Bazar, which spreading in all directions, destroyed about four hundred huts in a short time. It appears to be the opinion of the officers attached to the engine department, that the frequency of these fires is to be attributed to the villainy of some incendiary: but the greatest vigilance upon their parts is inferior to the sifting of the facts. It would be of little consequence if any number of these huts were burned down if the mischief ended there: but lives are frequently lost by the rapidity of the flames, and thence the utter inability of the aged and young inhabitants to escape. Upon this occasion a young child was dragged out of one of the huts, which had been abandoned by its parents in their confusion, by McFarlan, an active officer of the engine department, at the imminent danger of his life. The child, however, was much burned, and it is but too much to be feared that it will not survive; it was delivered into the hands of a tannahdar, for the inhuman parents, either from fear or some other cause, were not to be

found. It is from these dreadful causes that it is to be regretted that the offenders cannot be apprehended—and little doubt exists but that such offenders there are. There was a fire upon the very same spot about three weeks ago, and some of the huts lately burned, were those since built upon the site.—[*Cal. John Bull*, March 27.

On Sunday morning, thirty houses were burnt to the ground at Mindy Bagan, in Colingah; and on Monday, about midnight, a like number was entirely consumed in Moonshee Tallao, Chandy Choke.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, May 21.

SHIPPING.

Loss of the Oracabessa, Helen, Liverpool, and Cuttack, in the Bay of Bengal.

We deeply regret communicating the following melancholy intelligence of the dreadful hurricane at Bengal in May last, which lasted three days, and it is feared had done considerable damage:

The Oracabessa, Carmichael, bound for the Mauritius, was lost on the Long Sand on the 27th May; 36 of the crew saved.

The Liverpool, Green, of Liverpool, was a total wreck on the same day; only four of the crew saved.

The Helen brig, bound for South America, was totally wrecked on Long Island.

* The Cuttack brig, bound for Cuttack, was totally lost: crew saved.

A Sloop going to the Hon. Company's ship General Kyd for troops at the New Anchorage, was also lost.

Kedgerie, May 28.—"The Oracabessa, Helen, and Liverpool, are all wrecked. We (the Oracabessa) drove on shore last evening about nine o'clock. The rudder, main, and mizen masts gone. I left this morning with part of the crew. The captain and pilot are still on board. She is still standing on the Long Sand. It blows very hard. The Helen, after striking, ran for this place, where she struck and went to pieces immediately; we drove with three anchors a-head."

Calcutta, June 2.—Saturday's shipping report states, that one of the row boats had arrived on that day with four men of the late ship Liverpool, the only survivors of her crew, who state that the captain, officers, and pilot, were washed away with the poop, on the night of the 27th. The individuals who were saved took refuge on the foretop of the wreck, where they remained till the 29th, when they were picked up by Mr. Keymer, branch pilot, in charge of the Hstras, pilot vessel. It is truly melancholy to learn, from accounts which have reached town during the last three days, that the violence of the late gale at the head of the Bay has been unprecedentedly extreme in degree, and proportionately disastrous in its consequences. The ship Wellington, just arrived, ex-

perienced dreadful weather, as far to the southward as the latitude of Madras.

Arrivals.

June 11. *Bencoolen*, Kirkwood, from Liverpool.—15. *Snallow*, Ross, from London.—18. *Hythe*, Wilson, from London.

Departures.

May 25. *Marquis of Hastings*, Barclay, for London.—26. *Stanmore*, Gray, for Valparaiso, and *James Drummond*, Wise, for Rangoon.—June 1. *Scotia*, Agnew, for Madras and Cape of Good Hope.

The *Westmoreland*, Coulter, will sail for Liverpool on the 3d July.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 7. At Patna, Mrs. Samuel Da Costa, of a daughter.

8. At Hummerpoor, Bundelkund, the lady of Montague Ainslie, Esq., Civil Service, of a son and heir.

15. The lady of J. A. Aganoor, Esq., of a son and heir.

17. The lady of H. Fitzgerald, Esq., of a son.

18. Mrs. H. Ham, of a son.

20. The lady of Alex. Geo. Paterson, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. H. C. Sandys, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 10. Ens. J. H. Clarkson, to Miss Sophia Martindell, daughter of Major General Sir G. Martindell, K. C. B.

15. At Bandah, Ensign Corrie, 2d regt. N.L., nephew of Sir Abraham Corrie, of Southampton, Hants, to Miss Emelia Tweedle, third daughter of Jonathan Tweedle, Esq., Army Contractor, Portman-square.

31. Lieut. P. W. Grant, Revenue Surveyor, to Eliza, daughter of the late Alex. Fraser, Esq., of Forres.

Lately, G. C. Wegaulin, Esq., Commissariat Agent at Dacca, to Margaret, fifth daughter of William Dorick Sovereign Smith, Esq., Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

May 10. At Chandernagore, Mary Anne, the daughter of Capt. C. Smith, H.C. Europ. Regt., aged two years.

16. In a fit of apoplexy, Capt. H. B. Clough, 2d bat. 17th regt. N.L.

— Mr. Andrew Binny, Master of the H.C. Marine, aged 37 years.

— From locked jaw, John Stables, Esq., aged 18 years.

17. At Ghazeepoor, Lieut.-Col. F. M. Miller, C.B., commanding H.M. 87th regt.

24. Wm. Eldridge, Esq., aged 23 years.

28. Baboo Gungamin Doss, aged 78 years.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. Ashton, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness the Nabob arrived at Trinopolis on the 14th March, and occupied the palace in the fort. On the 26th his Highness gave a grand dinner to the society of the station. On the cloth being removed, Mr. Grant, by permission, proposed the health of his Highness, prefacing the toast nearly as follows:

"Gentlemen: I crave your attention to a toast, which I am quite satisfied will be received with the respect and consideration that are so eminently due to the illustrious individual who is the object of it. Gentlemen, we are now assembled in the palace of his Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic. Under the hospitable roof of the descendant of a long line of illustrious ancestors, the ancient allies and favoured friends of the British nation!! His Highness the Nawaub, our illustrious host, cherishing in pristine warmth the friendly feelings of his illustrious ancestors, has this evening, in the most gracious and condescending manner, assembled us around his august person, upon a footing of great cordiality and extreme kindness. His Highness, in the pure spirit of innate goodness, has thus evinced to us, by an act of social courtesy, an amiable and polite condescension, the true and genuine characteristic of an exalted and noble mind. Such princely affability, Gentlemen, on the part of his Highness, cannot fail, I am sure, to be deeply felt, and duly appreciated. It must be necessarily in a high degree gratifying to the feelings of the present company, who have been honoured, in so peculiar a manner, by the distinguished consideration and kind condescension of his Highness.

"I therefore propose, as a mark of the respect which we must all entertain towards his Highness, that we drink a bumper, with three times three, to the health of his Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic; expressive of our hope and wish, that the dynasty of his Highness may continue to prosper, and that it may be perpetuated, in the person of his Highness, so long as the sun and moon shall endure."—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April 10.*]

VEPERY ACADEMY.

The third annual examination of the Vepery Academy, under the care of Mr. D. Kerr, took place on Wednesday last the 9th of April, in presence of the Rev. Mr. Lewis and several gentlemen the parents and guardians of the scholars.

The scholars were examined in English reading, writing, recitation, grammar,

geography, and arithmetic, &c. and in the elements of the Latin language. The correctness with which the tasks were performed drew forth the commendations of the visitors; while the cheerfulness, emulation, and discipline of the scholars, united with their healthy and cleanly appearance, and the great improvement made since last year, exhibited the wholesomeness of the system adopted in the seminary, as well as the attention and diligence of the superintendent."—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April 17.*]

RATES OF EXCHANGE, AND PRICE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

June 6, 1823.

On England:—

At 30 days' sight, 1s. 8½d per Mad. R. note.
At 90 days' sight, 1s. 8d per ditto ditto.
At 6 months' sight 1s. 9½d per ditto ditto.

On Bengal:—

At 30 days' sight, 3 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees

Company's Paper:—

Remittable, 33 per cent. premium.
Unremittable, nominal 8 to 10.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 7. *Kellie Castle*, Adams, from London 26th Feb.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.

March 22. At Ingerain, Jane, the wife of Mr. Assistant Surveyor Anderson, of a son.

April 3. At Tellicherry, the lady of M. Lewin, Esq., of a daughter.

7. At Kilpauk, Mrs. Charles Philip Gordon, of a son.

14. At the Presidency Cantonment, the lady of Capt. Jones, 22d regt. of a son.

15. At Wallajahbad, the lady of Lieut. Hill, H. M. 69th regt., of a son.

16. At Trichinopoly, the lady of John Bird, Esq., of a son.

19. At Egmole, the lady of Lieut. Stoddard, H. M. 54th regt., of a son.

20. At Vizagapatam, the lady of John Smith, Esq., Collector of that District, of a daughter.

25. At St. Thome, the lady of A. B. Pepin, Esq., Surg. 23d regt. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 31. Mr. J. H. Williamson, to Miss A. Wighton, of Mrs. Balfour's Seminary.

April 5. At St. George's Church, Henry Byrne, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, Esq., and of the Supreme Court, Master, &c. &c. to Isabella Selina, the eldest daughter of T. H. Goodinge, of Londonderry, Esq.

8. At Masulipatam, Mr. A. Frival, to Miss M. C. Seagle.

10. At Jaffnapatam, by the Rev. Joseph Knight, the Rev. R. Carver, Wesleyan

Missionary, to Miss Anderson, daughter of J. T. Anderson, Esq.

19. At Mangalore, by the Rev. J. Dunsterville, William Sheffield, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Miss Elizabeth Proud.

23. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Joseph Secluna, the son of Captain Paul Secluna, of the Ceylon Service, to Miss Frances Martin, of Mrs. Branson's Seminary.

June 3. At Bellary, Capt. A. Walker, Major of Brigade in the Ceded Districts, to Miss Adelaide Wahab, youngest daughter of the late Major General Wahab.

BOMBAY.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 23, 1823.

Lieut. Jervis, Deputy Commissary of Stores, to have temporary charge of the department of Commissary of Stores to the Surat Division of the army; and Lieut. M. C. Decluzenau to hold the local control of the Arsenals at Broach and Surat, during the absence of Capt. Campbell.

Capt. Edsall, to take charge of the Commissariat at Surat, on Capt. Long's departure for his station at Sholapore, and to retain that charge until the arrival of Capt. Ellis from Cutch.

May 26, 1823.

Capt. J. W. Aitchison, compiler of the new code of military regulations, is directed to proceed to Bengal on duty, under instructions he will receive from the Commander-in-Chief.

May 30, 1823.

Lieut. G. W. Onkes, 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quart. Mast. to that bat. during absence of Lieut. W. Burrowes.

June 10, 1823.

Ens. Peal, of the Engineers, to be Personal Draftsman to the Chief Engineer; and Ens. Foster, same corps, to be placed under the orders of the Executive Engineer, with the Poona division of the army.

June 13, 1823.

Lieut. Crozier, to assume charge of 4th Comp. Pioneers at Surat, during absence of Lieut. Hall, on duty at Sholapore.

Capt. Lachmere Russell, of the Artill., to assume charge of Artillery Depot of Instruction, during Capt. Miller's absence on sick leave.

June 14, 1823.

Med. Etab. Surg. John Strachan, to be Superintend. Surg. upon the establishment, vice West, deceased; date of appoint. 11th May 1823.—Sen. Assist.-Surg. G. A. Stuart, to be full Surg. vice Strachan, promoted; ditto.

June 17, 1823.

Lieut. Rebenack, to conduct the duties of Bazar-master at Baroda.

June 18, 1823.

Infantry. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Salter, to take rank, vice Kempe, retired; date of rank, 21st Oct. 1822.—Sen. Major E. G. Stannus, to be Lieut.-Col., vice E. F. Edwards, deceased; ditto, 2d March 1822.

8th Regt. Maj. W. H. Stanley, Capt. C. Payne, and Lieut. R. W. Lukin, to take rank in succession to Salter, promoted; date of rank, 31st Oct. 1823.

Europ. Regt. Sen. Capt. J. J. Preston to be Maj., Lieut. S. Robson to be Capt., and Ens. A. Ore, to be Lieut., in succession to Stannus, prom.; date of rank, 2d Mar. 1823.

FURLOUGHS.

June 6. Lieut. Walter, 1st Assist. to the President in Cutch, to sea, for ten months, for his health.

12. Lieut. Dumaresq, 4th regt. N.I., Assist. to the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, to sea, for eight months, for ditto.

13. Surg. Jas. Orion, to Europe, for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for this Island commenced on Monday, April 14th, before the Hon. Sir Edw. West, Recorder, and his associates.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury.

James Henry Crawford, Esq. Foreman; W. Mainwaring, Esq., W. T. Graham, Esq., Bazett Doveton, Esq., W. C. Bruce, Esq., W. Simson, Esq., C. W. Fair, Esq., Frederick Bourchier, Esq., George A. Prinsep, Esq., M. T. D. De Vitre, James Forbes, Esq., Benjamin Norton, Esq., George Barnes, Esq., John Best, Esq., William Nichol, Esq., Wm. Peill, Esq., John Saunders, Esq., Archibald Inglis, Esq., Patrick Stewart, Esq., J. Fawcett, Esq., T. Crawford, Esq., George Forbes, Esq.

The usual preliminary business being gone through, the Hon. the Recorder addressed the Grand Jury nearly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: I am sorry to have to call your attention to a long catalogue of offences, many of them too, the most heinous that could be committed against the persons or properties of individuals. The investigation of these cases will necessarily occupy a considerable portion of your time. It would therefore be unpardonable in me, still further to trespass on that valuable time by any observations which were not absolutely called for. There is, however, one topic, on which were I not to touch, I should not be doing my duty to myself, to you, or to the public. I allude to the attendance of the gentlemen of this presidency on the Grand and Petit Juries. I have had many applications, as well today since I have been in Court, as on for-

mer days, for exemption from service on both Juries; these applications it has been my painful duty in every instance to refuse, a duty particularly unpleasant of performance, in a small society like this, where I already have, or expect soon to have the honour of being personally known to every individual gentleman. I have, however, proceeded upon this principle, that the favour of exemption granted to one gentleman, would be an injustice to all the rest. The burthen of attendance, if borne equally by all, will press heavily upon none: whereas were many exemptions granted, the duty (I allude particularly to the Petit Jury) would be almost intolerable to the few who are obliged to bear it. While, however, I have refused every application for exemption from service on the Grand Jury, I have not been inattentive to the convenience of the public or of individuals, and the Court have therefore determined, that where there are several heads or chiefs of office in any department under Government, one of those will be excused, and the same rule has been adopted with regard to houses of agency and mercantile establishments.

I have had more difficulty with respect to the Petit Jury, from an erroneous feeling which has prevailed, that the attendance on that Jury is derogatory to the character of a gentleman. Not knowing on what grounds such notion rests, I hardly know how to combat or refute it; I presume it is founded on the fact, that in our native country Petit Juries are usually composed of persons who, however respectable, are not of the higher classes of society. There is, however, no analogy between this Settlement and Great Britain in this respect; in the first place there are really no European inhabitants here, who are not superior both in station and intelligence, to the class which is usually summoned for the Petit Jury in England; in the next place, if the same rule were adopted here as is followed at home, of summoning only tradesmen and persons of that description, it would be impossible, from the paucity of European inhabitants, to compose a Petit Jury at all. Besides, gentlemen who make this objection, and think it degrading to be associated in the performance of this duty with those of inferior rank to themselves, do not seem to be aware of the practice which prevails in England. At every assize in England, men of the highest rank, and of the most ample fortunes in the county, are seen in the same jury-box, with their tenants, and even their tenants' tenants, and petty shopkeepers of a village, conferring, arguing and deliberating upon their verdict. I allude to the case of a Special Jury, which is in fact a Petit Jury. At almost every assize,

Special Juries are summoned to try one or more particular causes. It generally happens that some only of those who are summoned attend, in which case what is technically termed a *tales* is prayed by one party or the other, and the Jury is filled up out of what is termed the common Jury pannel. Do gentlemen of this rank think it a degradation to be associated in their public duties with those of the most inferior rank? Certainly not; and yet I will venture to say, that in many of these cases, the distance between the gentlemen summoned on the special Jury, and those taken from the common Jury pannel, is greater than that which exists between the very highest and the lowest members of this community. It would be absurd in me to trouble gentlemen of your intelligence with any declamation on the merits of trial by Jury: but it may be allowed to me to say thus much, that not many of the institutions of our native country have been transplanted into this soil, but, fortunately for us, that Institution, which of all others has been the most highly prized and warmly cherished by our own countrymen, the most admired, and of late years most generally imitated by foreigners, I mean trial by Jury, has been communicated to us. It depends upon you, gentlemen, and gentlemen in your situation, to hand this institution down unimpaired, and in all its English vigour, to those who shall succeed us in this society. Gentlemen, I feel confident that you will not be wanting in that public spirit, which is so peculiar to our countrymen, and which is the source at home of so much gratuitous public service. From the peer of the realm, through the different gradations of society, even down to the constable of the parish or the overseer of the poor, there is not a class that is not called upon to perform some gratuitous public service, and who do not perform it actively, cheerfully, and I may say even proudly. The peer of the realm, the member of the Commons House of Parliament, the magistrate, the members of the Grand and Petit Juries, the churchwarden, the constable of the parish, and overseer of the poor, all perform the duties of their several stations gratuitously, and I am sure, gentlemen, you will not be deficient in the same public spirit. Gentlemen, I cannot but think that the disinclination which I have observed, in several of the members of this society, to attend on the Grand and Petit Juries, has originated in that which it would be in vain to attempt to conceal: I mean the very great irregularity and disorder of the Court, which, whilst they render the best planned institutions inefficient, double the labours of all those connected with them. For these irregularities, I should not presume to blame any one; they have been caused chiefly

by unfortunate circumstances, over which no human being could have any control; I mean by the frequent vacancies of this seat, which I have the honour to occupy.

Gentlemen, during the short time I have been here, I have done my utmost to remedy and correct that disorder, and those irregularities; and whilst I continue to occupy this place, it shall be my utmost endeavour to restore this Court to that station in the public opinion, which it was intended by the Legislature to fill, and which it has generally filled. To this object, there is no sacrifice of time, recreation, or any other pursuits of my own, which I would not willingly make, and in this endeavour I do not doubt that I shall be most cordially joined by the rest of the Court, and zealously seconded by you.

Gentlemen, there is one other topic on which it is necessary to say a few words: I mean the state of the gaol; I had intended to have visited it myself before the Sessions, but have been prevented by the more urgent business of the Court, in which I have been constantly, and I may say laboriously occupied; you therefore will have the goodness to visit it before you are discharged. It is unnecessary for me to point out to gentlemen of your experience and intelligence, the particular point to which your attention should be directed; I would only say, that you should take care that those prisoners who are confined there for punishment, should not be treated with any harshness or severity beyond the law; and those who are confined there merely on suspicion previous to trial, should have every indulgence and comfort consistent with their safe custody.

The Hon. the Recorder here made some observations respecting a petition he had received from the prisoners on the criminal side of the gaol, and stated, that although he had heard a very high character of the gaoler, yet, that the Grand Jury ought not for that reason, to relax from their vigilant superintendence of the gaol.

His Lordship concluded by making some observations on various points of law which he expected would arise during the investigation of the cases that were about to come before them, and stated that he should be very happy to afford the Jury his opinion on any difficulties that might occur.

Tuesday 15th, April 1823.

The Court proceeded to the regular business of the Sessions.

Laskey M^cCarthy, a soldier, was arraigned for the murder of Michael Cohen. The only evidence against him was his own confession, before Mr. Snow, the senior magistrate of police, taken on the 17th January last, in the following words:

"I, Laskey M^cCarthy, being miserable and tired of life, do confess and hereby

declare, that in consequence of a quarrel I had with one Michael Cohen, of the Bombay regiment, in the month of February 1815, I borrowed a pistol from John Chapman, shot at and killed Michael Cohen behind the town barracks, in the presence of the said John Chapman. That a reward was offered for the apprehension of the murderer, when John Chapman, for the sake of the above reward, accused upon oath one Williams, of the same regiment, who was committed by the magistrate for trial, and acquitted by the Recorder's Court of the murder of the said Michael Cohen; and I do declare that I am the murderer of the said Michael Cohen."

Mr. Snow proved the confession to have been voluntarily made, and that he had warned the prisoner of the consequences of making it: he however persisted.

The prisoner in his defence called Robert Thorogood and John Chapman; but their evidence being inconsistent with the testimony which they had given on former investigations respecting the murder of Cohen, the Recorder, in summing up, stated to the Jury that no sort of reliance could be placed on their testimony. The Jury retired for about fifteen minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty.

Patrick Managham, also for murder, was next tried and acquitted. His defence consisted in an alibi, he having been on guard during the night on which the murder took place.

Stephen Colroy, for manslaughter, was found guilty.

Essoo Gungajee, for a burglary, and Baloo Kanno as receiver, were next tried. Essoo was found guilty, but Baloo acquitted, there being no evidence that he had received the stolen property within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Wednesday, 15th April 1828.

The Court proceeded to the trial of Mahadoo Nanna and Natho Dhonee, for burglary; both were acquitted.

Dhunjee Ruttonjee and Donna Canjee Sohee, for stealing jewels, &c. in a dwelling house, were found guilty.

Soonderdaas Vullubram, Nugur Hurribhoy, and Toolseram Hurribhoy, for larceny, were also found guilty.

Robert Thorogood, a witness on the trial of Laskey McCarthy, having been found in a state of intoxication when first called in, was this day sentenced by the Court to a week's solitary confinement in Bombay gaol.

Thursday, 17th April 1828.

Dorabjee Sorabjee and Hurdass Raydeo were indicted for a larceny, and Hurka Dongersey as receiver of the stolen property. The first confessed, and on the trial of the other two being proceeded on, Mr. Pary, counsel for the prisoner Hurdass, took an objection to the indictment, which stated the goods stolen to be the

property of Dossabhoy Eduljee, whereas in evidence it appeared that they belonged to Dossabhoy Eduljee and his partners in trade, of the firm of Eduljee Curseejee's sons. The Court sustained the objections, and a verdict of not guilty was accordingly found as to the two last prisoners.

Hurjee Madoo Bhattia was found guilty of a larceny.

Sebastian Martenho, a Mussaul in the service of Captain Weddell, of the ship Glenelg, was convicted of a larceny. The prisoner had robbed his employer of sundry articles of personal property.

Friday, 18th April 1828.

The Court proceeded on the trial of Chandhoy, Noorbhoy, and Sheriff Ally, for dealing in slaves. There being no evidence to their being subjects of Great Britain, or persons residing under the Governments of India, so as to bring them within the statute, the prisoners were acquitted.

Thomas Flower, Esq., for an assault committed on the person of G. F. Hughes, Esq., Editor of the Bombay Gazette, was found guilty.

The Court adjourned until Monday, when we understand the sentences will be passed.—[*Bom. Cour.*]

On Monday last, the Court met at 11 o'clock A.M., and proceeded to pass sentence on the following persons, pursuant to verdicts found by the Jury on the preceding days:

Stephen Colroy, for manslaughter,—three months' imprisonment in the gaol of Bombay.

Essoo Gungajee, for a burglary,—seven years' transportation to Penang.

Dhunjee Ruttonjee and Donna Conjee for stealing in a dwelling house,—each fourteen years' transportation to Penang.

Soonderdaas Vullubram, Nugur Hurribhoy, for a larceny,—two years' imprisonment in the gaol of Bombay.

Dorabjee Sorabjee, for a larceny,—two years' imprisonment in the gaol of Bombay.

Sebastian Martenho, for a larceny,—three years' transportation to Penang.

Hurjee Madoo, for a larceny,—two years' imprisonment in the gaol of Bombay.

Thomas Flower, Esq., for an assault,—a fine of one thousand rupees.—[*Bom. Cour. April 26.*]

ACCIDENT.

With a lingering hope that it might still prove to be untrue, we have refrained for two weeks from noticing a melancholy piece of intelligence which was brought to Bombay, about the beginning of this month; it cannot now, however, be doubted, that a boat from Surat, bound to Bombay, in which Capt. Johnson of the Artillery, and Lieut. Robinson of the 20th regt., had embarked, was lost outside of Surat Bar, on the night of the 27th ult.

and that every person on board perished, with the exception of one native (Bandaree), who was picked up by another boat on the following morning. The account which this man gives is, that he left Surat in a boat with two European officers (who are known to be the gentlemen above mentioned); that in the evening of the same day the tindal in charge of the boat, thinking he should not be able to cross the bar at night time, anchored the boat in the river, with a determination to remain there until daylight; before midnight, however, he was called up by the gentlemen, who urged him to get the boat under way and go to sea, stating that the wind was quite fair, the weather was clear, and they were only losing time by remaining there; the tindal remonstrated, but as they persisted, he got the anchor up and proceeded on his voyage. In crossing the bar, the boat (which was laden with tiles) struck twice, and began to leak so much, that it required all the people on board to bale out the water; it appeared, however, that in this state they got out to sea, when in a short time the boat suddenly sunk. On recovering himself, the Bandaree found that he and three others were clinging to a piece of the mast, which must have been detached from the boat when it went down; his companions dropped off during the night, one after another; but he, from being accustomed to use great exertion with his arms in climbing trees, was able to hang on till daylight, when he was picked up by a boat, and brought to Bombay. We understand that the body of one of the gentlemen has since been washed on shore, but which of the two is not known.

The narrative affords a sad example of the imprudence of interfering with the natives in the management of their boats.—[*Bomb. Cour. Feb. 22.*]

We have been requested to insert the following authentic document regarding the melancholy catastrophe that happened off Surat Bar last month.

Translation of the Deposition by Bhoolo Ramlo, of the Marle Caste, inhabitant of the port of Bhugwa, aged about 22 years, a cultivator; taken in the Adawlut of Surat.

Saith, that having engaged in the situation of a cook, he embarked about 20 days ago on board of a bottellur, while she was lying in the harbour, and was laden with tiles only. On the day on which he embarked she sailed for Bombay; that before his embarkation, two Europeans had likewise embarked on the same vessel on the same day; that the tindal set the vessel to sail of his own accord; that he was not aware of her leaking at that time, but during her course she suddenly sunk at about mid-

night, without its being known that she was in that condition. That before her loss one of the Europeans came up on the fore deck; neither did he discover any leak; that at the time of her loss, this deponent had found a piece of brab wood, prepared for cleaning water out, and with its assistance his life was saved; that owing to the darkness of the night, he had no means to perceive that any other soul escaped, and that in the morning no one was seen by him; the crew, at her destruction, cried out once aloud, and after that he knows nothing of them; that in the morning, when he saw hills, he thought it might be the coast of Dido; that while he was lying on the wood for four days,* a patamar which passed by took him on board, and in the course of two days he arrived at Bombay, when the deponent embarked again on board a small boat, and arrived at Surat. The persons on board of the vessel lost, consisted of one tindal, seven lascars, eight passengers, two Europeans, and two of their cooks, amounting to twenty souls; that before the loss of the boat, he did not hear any of the Europeans speak to the tindal; one of them was asleep whilst the other was standing about; that on the appearance of about three feet of water on board of her, she instantly sunk.—Dated 10th Feb. 1823.—[*Bomb. Gaz. Feb. 26.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 2. *Melpomene*, Mowbray, from London, 10th Dec.—7. *Waterloo*, Alagar, from England 1st March.—23. *Souley Castle*, Newall, from Portsmouth 15th March.

Departures.

June 23. *Hannah*, Lamb, for London.—14. *Bumby Castle*, Hutchinson, for China.

The *Inglis*, Herefordshire, Farquharson, *Waterloo*, and *Souley Castle*, were to sail to China the 5th July.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 28. The lady of Capt. Healty, H. M. 47th regt., of a daughter.

June 1. Mrs. M. Van Mispelaar, widow of the late Mr. Van Mispelaar, jeweller, of a son.

16. At Surat, the lady of the Baron D'Albedyhi, chief of His Netherland Majesty's factory, at that place, of a daughter.

23. At Calabah, the wife of Mr. G. Mackenzie, of a son.

* It is probable that the boy's recollection of the period he was in the water is not correct.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Surat, Mr. Conductor G.A. Houston, of the Commissariat Department, to Miss A. E. N. Cantrill.

June 3. Geo. B. Aitchinson, Esq., of the 3d regt. N. I., to Anne Eliza Isabella, eldest daughter of the late John Brother Ruthven, Esq., of the County Down, Ireland.

5. At St Thomas's Church, D. S. Young, Esq., of the Med. Estab., to Mary, second daughter of Campbell Mackintosh, Esq., of Dalnigavie, North Britain.

DEATHS.

May 30. Alice, the widow of Mr. Conductor W. Clark, of the Commissariat Department.

June 1. At her house, Girgaum, Mrs. Sarah White, aged 54 years, relict of Lieut. Chas. Jas. White, of the Bombay Military Establishment.

4. At Sattarah, Henry Richard Eugene, second son of Dr. Conwell, of this establishment, aged nearly four years.

9. Sarah, relict of the late Mr. George Muir McDonald, of the chief engineers' department.

15. Mrs. Anna Maria de Souza, wife of Mr. Joseph de Souza, aged 28.

16. After a lingering illness, Mr. Henry E. Hannah, Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat, aged 29.

— At Sholapore, Capt. T. Keays, H.M. 47th regt., in consequence of a relapse of the spasmodic cholera morbus.

18. Mr. C. B. Boyce, aged 33 years.

21. In the Jail, in the 32d year of his age, Capt. J. P. Brewer, of the Country Service.

— Mr. Arthur Dobbs Humphreys, aged 29 years.

CEYLON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hon. Sir Richard Outley, Puisne Justice, embarked on the 3d instant on board the Orpheus, on a voyage to the Mauritius, and eventually to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health. The usual salute was fired on the occasion. — [*Ceylon Gov. Gaz.* March 8.]

It is with feelings of peculiar satisfaction that we announce the successful progress of the cause of Masonry on the island of Ceylon. The lodge of Taprobane at Kandi, under the active, zealous, and able superintendence of a highly respectable and valued brother, has added considerably to the fraternity within the last few months; and so indefatigable are they in the holy cause, that they have every hope of commemorating the next anniversary of their tutelary saint in a new Masonic temple. — [*Mad. Gaz.* March 22.]

We learn from Trincomalee that the ship *Eliza*, from Calcutta, bound to the Mauritius, put into that port on the 21st inst. for repairs, having encountered a sudden squall on the evening of the 17th inst. in 6 N. lat. and 86 E. long., where by a sudden gust of wind, she lost her mizen mast and fore mizen topmast, with all attached jib boom, driven boom, and gaff, and split her foresail and mainsail; the starboard quarter boat was carried away by the fall of the mizen mast. It was not until two A.M. on the morning of the 18th that the wreck was cleared. — [*Ceylon Gov. Gaz.* March 29.]

We have been informed that on the 21st inst. a fire broke out in the house of Lieut.-Col. Campbell at Kornegal; and although every exertion and assistance was afforded by the troops in garrison and the people of the country, all the outhouses, kitchen, and servants' rooms, were burnt to the ground. — [*Ibid.* May 24.]

The friends of Capt. Gambier, R.N., will peruse with interest the following account of a most miraculous escape from immediate destruction.

On a recent elephant shooting party at Ceylon, Capt. Gambier and Mr. Hay of the Royal Engineers had separated from their companions, and were following a large female elephant; when pretty close to her, she suddenly and unexpectedly turned upon them; escape appearing impossible, they both fired, but with little effect. The animal immediately charged, knocked Capt. G. down, and pursued Mr. Hay, who fell. Capt. G. having recovered, and observing the imminent danger of Mr. Hay, gallantly ran with another gun to his assistance.

The elephant, on perceiving Capt. G.'s approach, turned round, seized him with her trunk, and raised him from the ground with as much ease as if he had been a straw; she then knelt down and laid him on his back, still retaining her hold; she now began gradually to lower herself, and he already felt the pressure which appeared the forerunner of certain destruction, when most unaccountably the animal suddenly rose and retreated, leaving him without other injury than a severe bruise on one knee, which he probably received when she first knocked him down in pursuing Mr. Hay.

So providential a rescue from apparently certain death, may perhaps be accounted for by the elephant having been confused by the firing, or by her alarm at becoming so far detached from the rest of the herd.

The rencontre occupied about three minutes. — [*Bomb. Cour.*]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

We comply with pleasure with the request of a correspondent at Kandy, in inserting the following account of the festivities at that station on St. Patrick's day.

Monday, the 17th March, the anniversary of Erin's tutelary saint was observed at Kandy, by the sons of the Emerald Isle, in the true spirit of Irish hospitality.

Long before the "harbinger's note," the approach of day was proclaimed by the band of the 16th regiment, and the national air of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," was heard in every street and lane of the "city of kings."

The brethren of the Lodge of Taprobane having decided on laying the first stone of their Masonic Hall on this festival, aroused to work by the musical summons, were, shortly after gun-fire, perceived moving in procession, headed by the band playing the march

"Come let us prepare,"

and on reaching the site whereon they proposed to build, having thrice viewed it, masonically, the prayer and benediction was solemnly and impressively pronounced over the stone, and the ceremony of scattering and pouring out the corn, wine, and oil, performed by three brethren of the order of Knights Templar, in due costume, and armed: sacred hymns being played at intervals, and "God save the King," at the conclusion.

The brethren having returned in order, and closed their Lodge, a very neat *déjeûné* attracted the attention of the early risers, and the party jousously partook thereof.

No care for the morrow seem'd to hang o'er the hour,
No chagrin of regret—but fair prattles gullure.
For the hope to revisit the land of his sire,
Cheer'd each as he thought of the whiskey and lyre.

The staff mess-room and an adjacent quarter were fitted up in the Cingalese style of ornament for the ball and supper. At the east and west entrances of the former were two transparencies: one representing a crown and harp, with a distant view of a commercial port and city; the other "The star of St. Patrick."

A numerous party of ladies and gentlemen having assembled at an early hour of the evening, dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and continued till twelve, when a supper was announced, which in truth did great credit to the stewards and provisor.

The toasts enumerated below were given, and enthusiastically drunk, and the scene was much enlivened by the melodies of an officer of acknowledged celebrity, no less for his musical taste than for comic powers.

The dance was resumed after supper, and slackened not till three o'clock, most

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of the amateurs of Vestris' art having alertly obeyed the first command of the ladies; but it being the custom of the country, and an Irishman's privilege on such a day, although "he loves all that is lovely," some of old Erin's choicest songs ("small blame to their gallantry"), could not be moved from the veritable poteen, but kept it up till

"Shelah's day in the morning."

First Toast.

"The glorious and immortal memory of St. Patrick." Tune—St. Patrick's Day.—Song by Mr. Henly, "St. Patrick was a Gentleman, and he came from dacent People."

Second Toast.

"The Emerald Isle" Tune—The Exile of Erin. Song by Capt. Walton, "Strike the Harp."

Third Toast.

"The King, God bless him." Tune, —God save the King. Song by Capt. Walton, "The Chapter of Kings."

Fourth Toast.

"The Ladies who have honoured us this evening with their company." Tune—Here's a health to all good Ladies. Song by Mr. Henly, "Young Lochin Var."

Fifth Toast.

By Mr. Savers. "To the Sons of Hibernia, who have this night given the most signal proof of their national hospitality and chivalrous gallantry."

This was drank with the most enthusiastic applause, and nine times nine.

Thus in the City of Kings have the children of Caledonia and Hibernia evinced their attachment to the land which gave them birth: and we trust that the example will not be lost on the sons of St. George. —[Ceylon Gov. Gaz. March 22.

SUMATRA.—JAVA.

Among the last accounts from Batavia, there is a very long report respecting the dissensions which, so long ago as 1819, broke out in the west coast of Sumatra, between the natives of the upper districts of Padang, relative to religious opinions, so that some chiefs of the kingdom of Manangkabang concluded with our Resident at Padang a convention, by which they ceded their country to the government of the Netherlands, on condition that the inhabitants of those countries should be protected from the attacks of their turbulent neighbours called Padrees. The result was, the occupation of the ceded districts, but by no means the submission of the Padrees, who on the contrary became so obstinate, that on the 30th of April 1821, measures were taken to endeavour to drive them from their villages, situated in the

neighbourhood of our colony of Samawang: an operation which met with a warm resistance.

They had assembled to the number of 30,000 men in the environs of Samawang. Lieut.-Colonel Raaff was at the head of the expedition, and he defeated them in several encounters, though he had only 500 regular troops, and 13,000 Malays, with their chiefs. Unhappily, in July 1822, the Malays abandoned him. Colonel Raaff then suspended any attack till he should receive fresh reinforcements, and on the 14th of April last, having advanced to the frontiers of Linto, there was a general attack, which the difficulties of the ground and the arrangement adopted by the enemy rendered but little advantageous to us. Our troops made a retreat, in which we lost four pieces of cannon. We had 21 killed, and 139 wounded, among whom are several officers. Other accounts of the 10th of May are more favourable. The Padrees had been repulsed at Pakulan, and had finally retired from those parts, so that at this time all was tranquil in the districts of Priaman and Tocojokotta.—[*Bussels Paper*, Oct. 12.]

Batavia, July 28.—His Majesty's frigate *Melampus*, Captain De Man, has brought news from Padang so late as the 15th of this month, from which we learn that the Padrees had suddenly retreated into the interior, and had not since ventured within the posts occupied by our troops. The commander of the expedition remained at Paggir-Edjong, and continued to secure the environs, which were perfectly tranquil, against any attack from the Padrees.—[*Dutch Paper*.]

Batavia, May 10.—One of the Siamese Nobles, named Kongromet Warie, one of the Embassy sent by the King of Siam to Batavia, died on the 30th of April. At the request of the ambassadors, and with the consent of the governor-general, the body was burnt in the neighbourhood of this city, according to the custom of their country.—[*Dutch Paper*.]

ERUPTIONS OF MOUNT MER-APIE.

Batavia, January 5.—Further intelligence having reached us up to the 31st December *via* Kadoc, Djocjokarta, Soerakarta, and Samarang, respecting the eruptions of Mount Mer-Apie, we hasten to lay it before our readers, in an extra sheet; at the same time avoiding all ungrounded reports, which can only tend to agitate the public mind about an occurrence, the consequence of which cannot but prove distressing: though we flatter ourselves, by the accounts received, that the devastation will not be so general as was at first, not only apprehended, but positively reported here in the capital, as having actually taken place.

The following are the different accounts that have been received:

In the afternoon of the 29th December, some shocks of an earthquake were felt in the Residency of Kadoc; at six in the evening the shocks were repeated with redoubled force, and immediately after an eruption burst from Mount Mer-Apie; though somewhat less violent than that of the morning. It cast up a great quantity of stones and ashes, without doing any material damage.

The wind continued blowing from the S.E.: the thermometer underwent no material change: at six in the morning it stood at 74°, at noon 84°, and in the evening, between eight and nine o'clock, at 78°.

The morning of the 30th was refreshing; the mountain had ceased throwing up ashes, and the sun shone again with his usual splendour: every thing promised a calm day, and every body, believing the danger to be past, were now only wishing for rain.

Towards ten o'clock in the forenoon a breeze sprang up from the N.W., which soon increasing, filled the air with clouds of dust, ashes, and withered leaves. In vain did we hope, for the wind abated about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the weather became clear. About half past six a severe shock was again felt, and a few minutes after a fresh eruption burst from the S.E. brow of the mountain, which continued three quarters of an hour, throwing up volumes of ashes, which fell like rain in the neighbourhood of Kadoc. Towards half past seven the weather cleared up, and showed the moon in all her brightness. This calm was not, however, of long duration. At midnight several tremendous shocks were again felt, which continued for about a quarter of an hour, and created the greatest consternation. Every body hastened out of their houses, still more terrified at the dreadful prospect which presented itself to them out of doors. The most frightful columns of fire and flames were seen ascending from the S.E. brow of the mountain, which were accompanied by the noise of a violent rumbling under ground; which last was reverberated from the vicinity of Mount Sumbing. This frightful scene continued for about half an hour, after which the flames abated, though the rumbling noise still continued. The wind kept blowing steadily from the N.W.; at two o'clock the eruption of the mountain ceased; when a most violent storm arose, though without rain, and presented, if any thing, even a more dreadful picture than the eruption of the mountain itself, which still continued throwing up showers of ashes and glowing stones; some of the latter being carried, by the force of the wind, as far as Probolingo, a distance of about eighteen or twenty miles from the crater.

On the evening of the 31st of December, accounts were received, that the late erup-

tions of Mount Mer-Apie had occasioned no further damage, than the burning of the trees and bushes which form the boundary line between Sewoan and Probolingo, and that no lives had been lost on the occasion. The weather had cleared up again, and a few drops of rain that had fallen promised a calm day. The accounts from the Residencies of Djocarta and Soerakarta make no mention of having sustained any material damage: the inhabitants of both these Residencies, which lay near the Mount Mer-Apie, left their houses immediately after the first eruption; and every precaution was taken by the Residents in those districts, as well as that of Kadoe, to prevent any disturbances which might occur from so great a concourse of natives meeting together as was occasioned by this calamity.

The time when the different shocks of the earthquake were experienced, and the eruptions of the mountain were observed by the inhabitants of those districts, corresponds precisely with the accounts from Kadoe. The ashes and stones thrown up by the volcano fell in great abundance in those districts, though the lava was extended but a short distance down from the brow of the mountain. In the Residency of Soerakarta, the villages of Petougan and Sello have partly been destroyed by fire, occasioned by burning stones thrown up by the volcano, by which also some of the inhabitants have been wounded; the number has not been ascertained; it is however thought to be very inconsiderable.

According to the opinion of the Residents, a fragment of rock, forming the western and most elevated point of Mount Mer-Apie, was detached by the earthquake and precipitated into the crater, which they alleged as having been the cause of the rumbling noise which was heard.

In the bordering districts, belonging to the Residency of Samarang, ashes and glowing stones fell in great abundance. The same shocks of earthquake were also felt in this as in the neighbouring Residencies.

A child was unfortunately killed on this occasion, and several people were severely wounded. On the evening of the 30th a little rain fell, by which the ashes and dust have been considerably laid, and there was every indication of fine weather.

According to the different accounts, the ravages caused by this last eruption of Mount Mer-Apie are similar to those of the year 1745.—[*Cal. Jour.* March 27.

PENANG.

We regret to report the loss, in this harbour, of the Burmah Mission ship *Tanwae Mangala* and a *Siamese Junk*, by fire. About half past three o'clock yesterday morning a junk was observed to be on fire, and in an hour afterwards she parted from

her cable, when she drifted with the tide in a complete blaze. A little before daylight she fell athwart the Burmah ship's hawse, and in a very short time the latter parted from her cable, and both drifted towards the N. E. point off the fort, where they grounded, and the ship soon after blew up and instantly sank. The Burmah ship, being fitted out as an armed vessel, had a good deal of ammunition on board: but the greater part of which was fortunately removed before the explosion took place, otherwise the consequences would in all probability have been very serious. We have not been able to ascertain by what accident the junk took fire, but we are happy to add that no lives have been lost on this occasion, although the loss of property in both is stated to be very extensive.—[*Penang Gaz.* March 5.

March 12, 1823.—On Friday last anchored in the harbour the grab brig, *Dadalo*, from Siam the 7th Feb., and Malacca the 1st instant. We are happy in having it in our power to contradict the late report that Captain Thissel had been scalped at Siam, who is now safely arrived, and states he had never received the least molestation whatever; but on the contrary had experienced very kind and obliging attentions from the public functionaries of that Government, who had always manifested the most friendly disposition towards him and his charge.

We are further happy to add, that by Capt. Thissel's account it does not appear that any European had been punished in the manner described, during the time he remained at Siam.—[*Penang Gaz.*

March 22, 1823.—By the arrival of a junk from the west coast, we learn that the schooner *Commerce*, Captain Clivers, from Calcutta the 16th January last, experienced a violent gale of wind off Palo Bouton, and was obliged in consequence to bear up and proceed to the west coast, and subsequently had sailed for Bencoolen.—[*Penang Gaz.*

April 12, 1823.—On Thursday morning anchored in the harbour, the H. C. brig *Jessey*, Capt. M. Brown, from the eastward, having on board J. Anderson, Esq., agent to the Government, and Escort; who, we understand, has returned from a very interesting mission to the eastward. Passenger:—P. O. Carnegie, Esq., C. S.

Yesterday afternoon came to an anchor, the Portuguese ship *Margarida Rosa*, Capt. M. F. Marques, from Calcutta the 6th, and Pilot the 13th March.—[*Penang Gaz.*

CHINA.

Extract of a letter, dated Canton, May 15:—"It is rumoured that the Chinese
4 K 2

Government will renew the demand for the seamen in the affair of his Majesty's ship *Topaz*, in the ensuing season; but it is expected some means will be found out to evade it: and it is hoped no interruption to trade will take place in consequence."

SINGAPORE.

SIR T. S. RAFFLES.

We learn, by the latest arrivals from Singapore, that Sir T. S. Raffles, to whose prompt and energetic exertions we are indebted for the possession of that island, important both as affecting our political and commercial relations with the Eastern Archipelago, has, at his own request, been relieved from the charge; and that in the month of June last he resigned it to Mr. Crawford, who has been nominated by the Supreme Government to succeed as Resident.

We have much satisfaction in submitting to our readers the correspondence which passed on the occasion of Sir T. S. Raffles taking his final leave of the settlement; a correspondence honourable to all parties, and which cannot fail to be a source of personal gratification to Sir Stamford, on his retirement from a quarter of our Indian possessions in which he has been so actively and advantageously engaged in the public service for nearly twenty years.

To the Hon. Sir T. S. Raffles, Knt., &c.

Hon. Sir: It is with peculiar satisfaction that I find myself made the channel of conveying to you the thanks and acknowledgments of the mercantile community of Singapore; a body distinguished for good sense and discrimination, and who have at once felt the benefits of your rule, and enjoyed the best means of appreciating your exertions. It is scarcely necessary for myself, who have for so many years had the advantage of your confidence and friendship, and the honour of serving under your government, to say how cordially I join in all the sentiments expressed in the address: and I shall only take this opportunity, when we are on the point of being separated by a long interval of time and place, to renew to you the assurance of my affectionate attachment to your person, and my respect and esteem for your public talents.

I remain, with sincere regard,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
J. CRAWFORD, Resident.

Singapore, 5th June 1823.

To Sir T. S. Raffles, Knt., &c.

Hon. Sir: The period of your approaching and final departure is one of peculiar interest to the commercial community of this place; and we, the undersigned members of it, gladly seize the opportunity which it affords us, of indulging in the expression of those feelings towards your person, which the occasion is so well calculated to excite.

At such a moment, we cannot be suspected of panegyric, when we advert to the distinguished advantages which the commercial interest of our nation at large, and your own more especially, have derived from your personal exertions. To your unwearied zeal, your vigilance, and your comprehensive views, we owe at once the foundation and maintenance of a settlement, unparalleled for the liberality of the principles on which it has been established; principles, the operation of which has converted, in a period short beyond all example, a haunt of pirates into the abode of enterprise, security, and opulence.

While we acknowledge our own peculiar obligations to you, we reflect, at the same time, with pride and satisfaction, upon the active and beneficent means by which you have promoted and patronized the diffusion of intellectual and moral improvement, and we anticipate, with confidence, their happy influence, in advancing the cause of humanity and civilization.

We cannot take leave of the author of so many benefits without emotion, or without expressing our sorrow for the loss of his protection and society. Accept, Sir, we beseech you, without distinction of tribe or nation, the expression of our sincere respect and esteem, and be assured of the deep interest we shall ever take in your own prosperity, as well as in the happiness of those who are most tenderly related to you.

We remain, &c.

Signed by the principal European
and Native Merchants of Singapore,
thirty-nine in number.
Singapore, 5th June 1823.

To John Crawford, Esq., Resident at
Singapore.

Sir: I have had the honour to receive your letter, with the Address from the Mercantile Community of Singapore, and you will oblige me by submitting to that most highly respectable body, the accompanying reply.

My experience enables me to bear ample testimony to the disinterestedness and honour of the principal merchants of Singapore, European and native; and while it is a high satisfaction to me to find such truly respectable establishments formed, in the early period of the settlement, it can be no less a proportionate gratification to

me personally to receive, from men so distinguished, so unexpected an expression of their public opinion, in favour of the measures which I have felt it my duty to adopt for the general prosperity of the settlement.

The sentiments of respect and attachment which you are pleased to express towards my person are most grateful to my feelings; and, while I thank you most sincerely for the kind and handsome manner in which you have conveyed them, you must allow me, in return, to wish you all prosperity in the discharge of the important duties to which you are now called, and for which you are so highly and eminently qualified, and, at the same time, that you may enjoy all happiness and comfort in your social and domestic circle.

With an affectionate and sincere regard, believe me your's most truly,

T. S. RAFFLES.

Singapore, 9th June 1823.

To Alexander Morgan, Esq., A. L. Johnston, Esq., and other European and Native Merchants of Singapore.

Gentlemen) Mr. Crawford has delivered to me the Address which you have so kindly and delicately drawn up on the occasion of my departure.

Under the peculiar circumstances of my personal connexion with the Establishment of Singapore, it is impossible to suppose that I can be indifferent to any of its interests—far less to its commercial interests, of which I consider you to be the representatives.

It has happily been consistent with the policy of Great Britain, and accordant with the principles of the East-India Company, that Singapore should be established as a *Free Port*—that no sinister, no sordid view—no consideration, either of political importance or pecuniary advantage, should interfere with the broad and liberal principles on which the British interests in Singapore were established. Monopoly and exclusive privileges, against which public opinion has so long raised its voice, are here unknown; and, while the *Free Port* of Singapore is allowed to continue and prosper, as it hitherto has done, the policy and liberality of the East-India Company, by whom the Settlement was founded, and under whose protection and control it is still administered, can never be disputed.

That Singapore will long and always remain a *Free Port*, and that no taxes on trade or industry will be established, to check its future rise and prosperity, I can have no doubt. I am justified in saying thus much, on the authority of the Supreme Government of India, and on the authority of those who are most likely to have weight in the councils of our nation at home.

For the public and peculiar mark of respect which you, gentlemen, have been

desirous of showing me, on the occasion of my departure from the settlement, I beg that you will accept my most sincere thanks. I know the feeling which dictated it. I acknowledge the delicacy with which it has been conveyed, and I prize most highly the gratifying terms to me personally in which it has been expressed.

During my residence among you, it has afforded me the highest satisfaction to witness the prudence, the regularity, the honourable character of your proceedings; and when I quit you for other lands, I shall be proud to bear testimony in your favour, not only as your due, but as the best proof of the sure and certain result which the adoption of liberal and enlightened principles on the part of Government may always calculate upon.

There are some among you, gentlemen, who had to encounter difficulties on the first establishment of the freedom of the port, and against whom party spirit, and its concomitant, partial judgment, was allowed for a time to operate. In the commanding station in which my public duty has placed me, I have had an opportunity of, in a great measure, investigating and determining the merits of the case; and the result renders it a duty on my part, and which I perform with much satisfaction, to express my most unqualified approbation of the honourable principles which actuated the merchants of Singapore on that occasion.

I am not aware, gentlemen, that I have done any of you a favour; that is to say, that I have done to any man amongst you that which I would not have done to his neighbour, or more than what my duty required of me, acting as I have done, on the liberal and enlightened principles authorized by my superiors. My best endeavours have not been wanting to establish such principles, and to sketch such outlines as have appeared to me necessary for the future prosperity of the settlement; and, in doing this, it has been most satisfactory to me to have found in you that ready concurrence, and at all times that steady support, which was essential to my government and authority.

May you, gentlemen, English and native, and, as the language of your address expresses it, without class or distinction, long continue in the honourable and distinguished course which you have so happily commenced; and may the principles which you respect and act upon, long distinguish you among the merchants of the East.

I can never forget that the Singapore Institution could not have been founded without your aid. The liberal manner in which you came forward, to spare from your hard earnings so large a portion for the improvement and civilization of the surrounding tribes, and in furtherance of

general knowledge and science, would at once stamp the character of the Singapore merchant, even if it did not daily come forward on more ostensible occasions.

I am most grateful for the kind expression of your personal regards to me and those who may be dear to me; and, in return, beg you will accept my most sincere and heartfelt wishes for your health, comfort, and prosperity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Singapore, 15th June 1823. T. S. RATTLES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Australian Bible Society.—We have received from Hobart Town a copy of the "Fourth Report of the Auxiliary Branch Bible Society of Van Diemen's Land," which has but very recently been printed. We are proud to bear testimony to the apparently unremitting exertions of the members of so potent an auxiliary in the diffusion of the word of God throughout those populous and interesting Settlements. The institution seems to be far from discouraging: in which assertion we feel borne out by the following sentence contained in the report: "It was determined that application should be made to the Rev. Wm. Cowper, Secretary to the Bible Society of New South Wales, for a further supply of the holy scriptures."

Accident.—We are sorry to have to report the lamented death of Mr. Joseph Howe, second son of William Howe, Esq. J. P., of Mollie's Main. This promising young gentleman was unfortunately struck by the limb of a tree which fell upon him on Monday last. Surgical aid was promptly obtained, but every effort to prolong existence proved abortive; Mr. Howe dying the same night.

Abandonment of Corporal Punishment. We intended some time since to have noticed the beneficent abandonment of corporal punishment among the government gangs, which was at one period (no doubt necessarily) much resorted to. There seems to have been a system introduced which is more embittering and degrading to the notorious and hardened offender, less repulsive to humanity, and at the same time more operative in its effects than the old system. The offender, instead of being brought before the magistrate for every crime, as heretofore, and receiving a merited corporal punishment, is now visited with a sentence from the chief engineer, which directs the determined transgressor to wear a chain to one of his legs, to which is attached a log in the shape of a sugar-loaf; and this log and chain are varied in size and weight, according to the degree of the offence perpetrated. We do not mean to say that the whip is not still suspended over the incorrigible rogue; but it is gratifying to

reflect, that a punishment is in estimation, which is so ignominious as well as irksome in its visitation; while flogging, at which the human mind involuntarily recoils, is becoming so much in disuse, that ere long, it is hoped, the agonizing system will drop into oblivion. There are numbers of characters who would rather undergo the chastisement of the whip than be publicly exposed in the streets and roads, with so disagreeable and reproachful an appendage as the chain and log; and where a degree of shame is manifested, interwoven with punishment, hopes may be entertained of a not far-distant reformation, even among the most abandoned. —*Sydney Gazette*, Nov. 1.

Losses at Sea.—Advices from Hobart Town mournfully inform us of the great loss our colonial trade has experienced, in the wrecks of three vessels, within the last four months. The *Victorine*, Capt. Risk, has never been heard of since her departure from Sydney in August last. The *Little Mary*, a number of weeks since, left Hobart Town for Port Dalrymple, with a cargo of merchandise on board, estimated at £5000; she is also now pronounced to be lost, not having reached her destination. Mr. Stocker, of Hobart Town, is a loser by this vessel of £1200. And the Governor Brisbane, a fine schooner, in endeavouring to clear the land for the Mauritius, was blown on shore at Port Dalrymple in a gale of wind, and completely wrecked; fortunately, in this instance, no lives were lost. *Ibid*, Nov. 8.

PIRACY IN THE PACIFIC.

The following are some of the particulars obtained relative to the vessel seized by Captain Henry. When the *Queen Charlotte* arrived at the Islands, she found an armed brig at anchor, of 300 tons burthen, carrying fourteen 18-pounders, and two long 24's, brass mortars. Capt. Henry, after remaining at anchor some time, put to sea, to make for one of the windward islands, at which his father resided. As soon as he had got an offing, the brig, which Captain Henry was afraid of the first moment he saw, had also weighed, and gave chase to the *Queen Charlotte*; the latter vessel presently altered her course, and just managed to enter the port of an adjacent island; the suspicious vessel in the mean time bore away for the island to which Captain Henry was bound. After a few days' detention, the *Queen Charlotte* proceeded to the intended island, where the brig was lying at anchor. Capt. Henry gave not the least ground for alarm, and the brig shewing no hostile disposition, all things went on apparently well. Shortly after the *Queen Charlotte* had been at anchor, an escaped prisoner of this colony, said to be by the General

Gates (American), informed Capt. Henry that the pirate, which designation she then received, was going to take the Queen Charlotte. It appeared the present captain had formerly been the mate; but that the crew, with the exception of two boats' crews left on the coast of Peru, had mutinied, and ran away with the vessel. A day or two after this piratical act, the booty was divided among those on board; the amount to each man was 634 dollars; and then thirty of the hands voluntarily gave up the vessel to the mate, who retained command with only fifteen hands, the others putting ashore on the Peruvian coast, in a launch. It was the intention of the pirate to take the Queen Charlotte, and exchange vessels; and after that, to plunder the Dragon and Governor Macquarie, which brigs were among the islands. Being acquainted with all these circumstances, Captain Henry acted accordingly. Most of the pirates were on shore, being under no apprehension, of course thinking all was safe. Captain Henry gave the captain an invitation on board to tea; it was accepted, and he was detained a prisoner. Two boats' crews were sent off to take charge of the enemy. The officer on board, with only two other men, the instant he saw the boats filled with men, exclaimed,—"I knew how it would be!" and ran below. The men were on board in an instant, and the mate, together with the brig, was secured. A gun was fired shortly after as a signal, when the other pirates came on board and were made prisoner. An English whaler, the name of which is not remembered by Captain Hunter, happening shortly after to touch at the islands, the captain of the captured brig, with ten of his men, ran away with a boat, and obtained a passage on board, thus effecting his escape, and satisfactorily proving that he was guilty of the charge of piracy attributed to him. Many actions, subsequent to his capture, corroborated the statements that were in evidence against him. To act with all that prudence and caution which should ever characterize British commanders in cases of such extreme importance, Captain Henry called a council. It consisted of four captains of whalers, who had put in to refresh on their homeward bound passage. By this assembly the piratical brig was declared unseaworthy: she therefore now remains at Otahite at anchor, and is already pretty near akin to a wreck.

At an island about sixty miles from the Hapace, Captain Hunter picked up a man who formed part of the crew of an English whaler named the Ceres, which vessel was wrecked about thirteen months previously, off one of the Hapace islands. She was reported to have procured 200 tons of oil. Unfortunately she went on

shore about daylight, and the crew taking to the boats, safely landed on an uninhabited island. They remained here for some days, when two of the boats were dispatched to a contiguous island for information, and to ascertain whether it was inhabited: it was about eighteen miles distant. It proved to be well populated, and the boats were detained; the seamen, however, finding themselves likely to be detained as prisoners, flew to the boats, when four of them were killed by the natives, and the others secured. The next day, four canoes, with four natives in each, repaired to the island where the wreck lay. This party of barbarians murdered the captain and two of his men, and cudgelled most of the others dreadfully. One boat being still at the option of the hapless crew, the residue made their escape to an uninhabited island called Toofon, where they remained two days; after which they proceeded to the island where the two boats were detained, and there remained till they became scattered among the various islands, ever after experiencing the most unlimited kindness and attention from the natives. Captain Beveridge, of the St. Michael, having gained information of this affair at Tongatoboo, went to those islands, and took seventeen of the crew on board, who are now with him on their way to Port Jackson.—[*Sydney Gazette*, Nov. 22.

WRECK OF THE BRIG CALDER.

"Newcastle, 28th Jan. 1823.

"Sir:—I beg leave to inform you, that I sailed from Sydney Cove on Friday morning, the 24th instant, in the brig Calder, which you were pleased to give me charge of. At a quarter past ten o'clock, having cleared the heads of Port Jackson, the pilot left us, and I made all possible sail for Newcastle, in compliance with the instructions which I received from you. At five p.m. I stood in for the entrance of Newcastle river, the wind being at S.E. by S., and shortened sail for the pilot. At a quarter after five Mr. Eckford, (the pilot) came on board, and took charge of the brig. As the vessel was rounding a reef called the Bomb Bowers, and standing into a channel inside Nobby's Island, the wind headed us off to the westward, which rendered it necessary to tack; and, at the moment the pilot was giving his orders for so doing, a very sudden and heavy squall of wind took the brig, and laid her over very much, and completely deadened her way through the water. As soon as we got way on her again, the helm was put a-lee, but the wind unfortunately varying round with the vessel, at the moment the helm was put down she missed stays, and there not being room to wear, the anchor was, by the pilot's orders, immediately let go,

to prevent her drifting on a shoal to leeward, called the Oyster Bank. At the same time the sails were all closed up and hauled; but finding the first anchor did not bring her up, a second anchor was also let go, and the brig then sailing close upon the shoal, a warp was run out to the mooring buoy in the channel, in the hope of being able to warp her off into deep water: but I regret to say the warp parted as soon as we began to heave upon it, and the brig soon after drifted in upon the shoal, and began to strike very heavily. A violent surf breaking over the shoal at the time, the chain cable soon parted; the long boat was hoisted out, to endeavour to carry out another anchor; but we found it impracticable to keep her near the vessel, as she was every moment in danger of being stove to pieces. At this time we could not procure any assistance from the settlement of Newcastle, and the brig still continuing to strike on the shoal, and to labour excessively, and it being found impracticable to get any boat alongside for the purpose of rendering any effectual assistance to her, it was thought by the pilot and myself most advisable to leave the vessel (if possible), as from the appearance of the weather, and situation of the brig, we had no hopes of her holding together till day-break. The long-boat was with some difficulty hauled alongside; and, after considerable risk, the whole of the crew got into her, and we hauled off to the mooring buoy, shortly after which the second cable broke, and the brig fell broadside on the breakers, and I expected the masts to go by the board every minute. During the night she bet over the shoal upon the beach, where she now lies in a good position for heaving her off; but hitherto every exertion that has been made to moor her has been unavailing, as the heavy surf that rolls in upon the beach prevents any boats getting near the vessel

so as to enable me to get our spare anchor out to try to heave her off. The Government here have given me all the assistance in their power, but to no effect. I have landed all the small stores, and some of the iron bars, and have struck yards and topmasts, and have got them on shore, together with the running rigging sails, &c.; and Major Morriset has stationed a military guard on the beach, for the protection of every thing that may be landed. Up to the present time the weather has been such as to frustrate every attempt we have made to get her off; added to which, there are not any effectual means at this place to move her, Government having neither anchors nor cables fit for the purpose. I have already swept for the brig's anchors, but without success. I shall try again, but I fear we shall not be able to find them. The brig has sunk in the sand forward about six feet, and four feet abaft. I am not aware that she has received any damage in the hull; she has not as yet made any water, her rudder is bet off; and the pintles are all broke; but I cannot get it sufficiently clear of the counter to unhang it. There is no possibility of moving her till the next spring tides, and only then by such assistance as you may send or bring from Sydney. The master of the schooner Sally (Mr. Simpson) is the bearer of this. He has given me every assistance; and I refer you to him for further particulars. He has sent me an anchor and cable, for which I have given him a receipt. I propose getting the spare anchor out astern, to prevent the brig being driven higher upon the beach; you may rely on every exertion being made by me for the interest of the brig, in her present disastrous situation. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"WILLIAM WORTH."

To Captain Peter Dillon.

[Sydney Gaz. Jan. 9, 1823.]

Home Intelligence.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

ELECTION OF A DIRECTOR.

Wednesday, Nov. 26, a ballot was taken at the East-India House, for the election of a Director, in the room of Charles Grant, Esq. deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on John Masterman, Esq. The votes were as follows:

Mr. Masterman 1121

Mr. Muspratt 459

Majority of 662 in favour of Mr. Masterman.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Col. the Hon. Henry King, from half-pay 5th Foot, has been appointed Col. of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Maj. Gen. Kelso, deceased.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John O. Vandeleur, K.C.B., from the 19th Dragoons, has been appointed Col. of the 14th (or Duchess of York's own) regt. of Light Dragoons, vice Gen. J.W., Earl of Bridgewater, deceased.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, K.C.H., from the 5th regt. of Foot, has been appointed Colonel of the 39th (Dorsetshire)

regt. of Infantry, vice Gen. Nisbett Balfour, deceased.

Capt. William Fitzwilliam Owen, who is now employed surveying the eastern coasts of Africa, is appointed Hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty, vacant by the death of Capt. Wm. Hurd.

Windsor Castle, Oct. 28.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Christopher Puller, Esq., on his appointment of Chief Justice of Bengal.

Foreign Office, Nov. 14.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Viscount Granville to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The King has also been pleased to approve of Mr. José Agostinho Parral, as Consul-General at Gibraltar for his most Faithful Majesty.

Whitehall, Nov. 17.—The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Richard, Earl of Clancarty, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and late his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Clancarty, of the county of Cork.

Carlton House, Nov. 21.—The following had the honour of being presented to the King:

Sir Francis Bayley, on his being appointed Recorder of the Prince of Wales' Island.

Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, on his being appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

COURT MARTIAL

ON LIEUT. W. PRICE HAMILTON, LATE OF
H. M. SHIP TOPAZE.

A Court-Martial was held on board the Queen Charlotte, on Monday, 10th Nov., to inquire into the conduct of Lieut. William Price Hamilton, late of his Majesty's ship Topaze, as connected with the affray which took place in the month of December 1821, between a party of seamen belonging to that ship and some of the natives of Lintin, in China, and to try him for having caused the death of some of the said natives.

Lieut. Hamilton's statement of the circumstance, as reported to Capt. C. Richardson (who was absent at some distance from the ship at the time, during which Lieut. Hamilton was commanding officer,) *Asiatic Jour n.*—No. 96.

was read to the Court, by which it appeared, that on Saturday, the 15th of December, 1821, he sent the barge on shore with a division of seamen, at Lintin, to get the daily allowance of water, and to wash and scrub their clothes on the beach. Two midshipmen were sent in the boat to take care to preserve peace; that notwithstanding this precaution, an affray took place between the party sent to get water and the natives; the latter, from some unknown cause, having come down in great numbers, and attacked the seamen; and upon this being observed on board the Topaze, Lieut. Hamilton immediately caused a fire to be opened on the shore, by which some of the natives were killed. Boats were dispatched from the ship, at the same time, to bring off the party of seamen, which was effected without the loss of any lives on their part, although several of them appear to have been badly wounded.

A large mass of documentary evidence was also read, consisting of correspondence between Captain Richardson and the Chinese Authorities, &c. on the subject. Several witnesses were then examined, and the Court having completed the inquiry, pronounced as follows:—

"The Court is of opinion, that the death of the said natives arose from an unprovoked and barbarous attack made by them on an unarmed part of the crew of his Majesty's ship Topaze, who were peaceably employed on shore on the occasion above stated, and that the measures so promptly adopted by Lieut. Hamilton were absolutely necessary to save the lives of the above-mentioned men, and that he did not continue the fire from the ship after that object was obtained; and that the conduct of Lieut. W. P. Hamilton was that of a zealous and meritorious officer, anxious to preserve the lives of the crew under his charge, and to support the honour of the British flag, in repelling a wanton insult on it, and doth adjudge him to be honourably acquitted."

Capt. E. BRACE, C. B. of the Ganges,
President.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 29. Deal. Ermouth, Evans, from Bengal and Mauritius.—Passengers from Bengal: Mrs. Elliott, Capt. Robinson, 17th regt. Dragoons; Cornet W. Pean; J. P. Martin, Esq.; the two Misses Becher; W. MacMahon, a soldier; and four servants.—From the Mauritius: Mrs. May; Lieut. Delancy, 82d regt.; Capt. Conat; Mons. Alliez; W. Morgan, a soldier.

30. Gravesend. Princess Charlotte, Lamb, from Madras.

Nov. 3. Plymouth. Pigott, Tomlin, from Bombay 27th June.—Passengers: Mrs. Orton and three children, and female

native servant; Mrs. J. Stout and two children; Capt. M. Kirby, H. M. 65th foot; Lieut. F. Curzon, H. M. 53d foot; George Giberne, Esq. and Benj. Hutt, Esq. Company's civil service; Dr. J. Orton; Capt. B. Cozens, Company's military service, Madras; Lieut. E. W. Harris, Bombay establishment; Master A. Spear.

6. Gravesend. *Agin-court*, Mahon, from Madras, Mauritius and St. Helena. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Pereira, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Mahon, Mrs. Dowdall; Lieut. Col. Pereira, 6th regt. N. I.; Dr. Atkinson, do.; Lieut. Thomas, H. M. Royal Scots; Lieut. C. Turner, 18th N. I.; Lieut. Cutcliff, 3d N. V. bat.; Ensign Mayo, H. C. S.; Mr. Hayes, band-master, H. M. 41st regt.; Miss Fanny Atkinson, Miss Caroline Atkinson, Miss Lambton, Master T. H. Atkinson, Master T. Godfrey, and Master G. H. Atkinson; two servants; and three invalids, H. C. service.

13. Liverpool. *Perseverance*, Fenn, from Bengal; sailed from the Sand Heads 29d June.

— Off Plymouth. *Mulgrave Castle*, Ralph, from the Mauritius 28th July.

Departures.

Oct. 30. Deal. *Minstrel*, Arcoll, for the Cape and Batavia.

— Portsmouth. *Providence*, Remington, for Madras and Bengal. — *Passengers*: Col. Dewar, Beng. Inf.; Capt. Heard, ditto; Lieut. Ellerton and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Horsley; Mrs. and Miss Menzies; Miss Greaves; Miss Jeffries; Rev. J. Leslie; Mrs. Leslie; Mr. Bedell; Dr. Menzies, Assist. Surg.; Dr. Cummins; Mr. Falconer; Mr. Greaves.

Nov. 2. Deal. *Resource*, Pritchard, for Tellicherry and Bombay.

12. Portsmouth. *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, for Bengal. — *Passengers*: The Hon. Sir Christopher Puller, Lord Chief Justice of India; Capt. Bradley, 4th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Anson, 11th Drags.; Lieut. Moule, 4th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Vincent, 9th Bengal N.I.; C. Puller, jun., Esq.; J. Fultan, Esq., for Madeira; J. Moorhouse, Esq., Free Merchant, and Professor of Oriental Languages; Roger Winter, Esq., Barrister, Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice (with the privilege of practising at the Supreme Court, Calcutta); Lady Puller; Mrs. Bradley; Mrs. Vincent; and Miss Wallis.

— Portsmouth. *Barkworth*, Cotgrave, for Bombay.

15. Gravesend. *Clyde*, Driver, for Madras and Bengal.

18. Ditto. *Bombay Merchant*, Kemp, for Bombay.

22. Plymouth. *Shannon*, Kendall, for Batavia.

The *Asia*, Reid, London to Bengal, was spoken with on the 29th Sept., in lat. 11. long. 24.

The *England*, London to Ceylon, and

the *Catherine Stewart*, Forbes, London to Bombay, were spoken with about the 20th August, near the Cape of Good Hope.

The Marquis of Wellington, outward-bound, put into Simon's Bay on the 3d, and sailed again on the 17th August.

The *Repulse*, Paterson, from St. Helena and London, arrived at Rat Island, Bencoolen, on the 23d June.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 26. In Stanhope-street, the lady of the Right Hon. Robert Peel, of a son.

Nov. 1. In Hill-street, the Lady of Thomas Raikes, Esq., of a son. The infant died shortly afterwards.

— The Lady Theodosia Rice, of a son.

7. In York-place, the lady of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

— In Chesterfield-street, May-fair, the Lady Maria West, of a son.

12. At Portsmouth, the lady of Major-General Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 30. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B., to Emma, daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot; and, at same time, Capt. Elliot, eldest son of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, to Margaret Seymour, only daughter of James Masterton, Esq., of Braw Castle, Perthshire.

31. Mr. Henry Edwards, of Newgate-street, Surgeon, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel James Edwards, of the Bengal Establishment, to Mary, youngest daughter of J. N. Michell, Esq., of Union-court, Broad-street.

Nov. 11. At Lambeth church, Major-General Young, of the Royal Artillery, to Catherine, second daughter of the late J. B. Bicknell, Esq., of Doctors' Commons.

12. At Polmalay, Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, Sir Charles Chambers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Isabella, younger daughter of the late Major William Wilson.

17. At the parish church of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Mr. Philip Hunt, eldest son of Philip Hunt, Esq., of Calcutta, to Hester, youngest daughter of Mr. John Walker, all of the same place.

DEATHS.

Aug. 11. At Bahia, Dugald Campbell, Esq., Merchant.

Sept. 15. At Bordentown, New Jersey, General Lallemand.

18. At Rio de Janeiro, Harriet Margaret, wife of Geo. Naylor, Esq., of that place.

29. At Exeter, at his own house, Major-General Richard Cooke, of the Hon. East

India Company's Army on the Bombay Establishment, aged 59 years.

30. At New Saughton, North Britain, James Watson, Esq., of Saughton.

Oct. 9. Mr. John Shaw, Surgeon in Great Marlow.

— At Winchelsea, aged 68, Richard Maliphant, Esq.

15. In Cumberland-street, Ellinor Jane, wife of Capt. J. Madan Maitland, Grenadier Guards.

16. At Oujounet, near Rolle, Switzerland, William Archer, Esq.

— At Denbigh, Fifeshire, General Nisbett Balfour, Colonel of the 39th regt.

— At Woolwich, Lieut.-General Bailly Willington, Colonel Commandant of 2d bat. Royal Regiment of Artillery.

— At Oxenford Castle, Mid-Lothian, Lady Dalrymple, wife of Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart.

— The Rev. Wm. Cullen, R.C., Dean of the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin.

20. At Aberystwyth, county of Cardigan, Ann Howell, wife of Thomas Howell, Esq., formerly of Whitney-Court, Herefordshire.

23. At Penzance, the Rev. Wm. Peel, M.A., of the University of Oxford, aged 26.

24. At Bideford, Thomas Burnard, Esq., Banker and Merchant.

— In Dublin, John Murray Bliss, Esq.

25. At Paris, aged 43, Mrs. Grant, only daughter of N. Dalton, Esq., Shanks House, near Wincanton, Somersetshire.

— In Gilmore-place, Edinburgh, David Robertson, Esq.

26. Hester Louisa, wife of P. T. Wykeham, Esq., of Tythrop-house, Oxfordshire.

— At Allerton-hall, near Liverpool, aged 21, Sarah Ann, daughter of B. Madan, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica.

— At Netherclay-house, near Taunton, James Vanzandt, Esq.

— Jane, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Whitney, of Calver-hill, Herefordshire.

28. Maria Ann, daughter of the late Lieut. and Adj. Gell, 8th N.I., Bombay Establishment, aged 12 years.

— John Warsop Sandys, Esq., of Austin-friars, Solicitor.

— At Cloakham House, Axminster, Devon, James Alexander, Esq., formerly of New-Inn, London.

— At Kennington, Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. Jas. Davies, jun., of Gracechurch-street.

— At Hertford, Benj. Roke, Esq., aged 80.

29. At Newton-house, near Yeovil, W. Harbin, Esq., aged 60.

— At Talacre, Flintshire, Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., in his 74th year.

30. At Hastings, Eliza, wife of Lieut. Beazely, R.N.

— At Hastings, the Rev. Edm. Cartwright, D.D., F.R.S., of Hollenden House, Kent, in his 81st year.

— At his seat, Pinnacle Hill, Rox-

burghshire, Robert Elliot, Esq., formerly of Amsterdam.

31. At York, William Gimber, Esq., late of the Admiralty.

— Joseph Atherton, second son of Mr. Atherton, of Calne, Wilts.

— At Speen House, Berks, Wm. Brington, Esq., formerly of Antigua, aged 74.

— At Paris. Capt. Hood Knight, R.N.

— At his house, in Russell Square, Charles Grant, Esq., a Director of the East India Company.

Nov. 1. Mr. Charles Gray, many years a clerk in the banking-house of Sir James Esdail and Co., in his 72d year.

— At Dumfries, Miss Margaret Lawrie, sister of the late General Sir Robert Lawrie, Bart.

— At Nith Bank, Walter Ritchie, Esq., late Lieut. 14th Lt. Drags.

— At Islington, Mr. Thomas Phipps, late of Gutter-lane, Chesapeake, Goldsmith, in his 69th year.

— Near Gravesend, Colonel G. Lyon, aged 54.

— At his seat, White Hill, in the county of Longford, Alex. Slator, Esq., 35 years a lunatic under the guardianship of the Court of Chancery.

2. At Chatham, Edward Thos. Day Hulkes, Esq.

— At Dol-y-garn, Radnorshire, in his 86th year, Mr. J. Jones.

— At Chelsea, Edward Hall, Esq., of the Navy Office.

— Anne, wife of R. Byham, Esq., of Sloane-terrace; and, on the preceding day, the infant son of the above.

— At Preston, Lancashire, aged 57, Mrs. Blackburn, of Avenham-road.

— At Cardaran, near Bourdeaux, Lady Sophia Pierrepont.

3. Miss Mary Jane Jordan, youngest daughter of the late G. W. Jordan, Esq.

— In Belton-street, Mr. Thomas Sherlock, Broker and Appraiser.

— At Blackheath, General Sir A. Farrington, Bart., D.C.L., &c. &c.

— At Yarmouth, in his 105th year, Mr. Luke Waller. He retained his faculties to the last.

— At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mary Anne Bickerton Colquitt, wife of Samuel M. Colquitt, Esq., Capt. R.N.

— At Pentonville, Mary Anne, wife of Tinnmouth Dixon, Esq., of New Boswell-court, Carey-street.

5. At Hampstead, Mrs. Seymour, widow, in her 91st year.

— At Hampstead, Mr. Joseph Stephenson, in his 80th year.

— In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, Mary, only daughter of the late Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenstown, Upper Canada.

— At Overbury, Worcestershire, Mary Handford, widow of the late C. Handford, Esq., of Wooller's-hill, in the same county.

5. At Weymouth, Colonel Clichester, of Arlington Court, Devonshire.

— At St. John's Wood Grove, Paddington, Mrs. J. F. Swinton, widow of the late Sam. Swinton, Esq.

6. Rebecca, wife of Mr. Locker, chemist, of Belford-street, Bedford-square.

— At Brighton, Thomas Dyke, Esq., late of Aldersgate-street, London.

— In St. Owen's-street, aged 79, Thomas Knill, Esq., a member of the corporate body of the city of Hereford.

— At Hammersmith, Mary Annabella, wife of John Crowder, Esq., Alderman of the ward of Farringdon-within.

— In Scho-square, Lady Burton, widow of Sir John Burton, and wife of James Raikie, Esq.

— In King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple, the Hon. Fred. Eden, barrister at law, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Henley.

7. At Belmont, near Hereford, Elizabeth, the lady of Colonel Matthews.

— At Boveney, Montague Grover, Esq., many years an active magistrate for the county of Buckingham.

— Jacob Yellowley, Esq., of Winchmore-hill, aged 54.

— At Ealing, Middlesex, in his 75th year, Patrick Kirkman, Esq.

8. At Blandford, Anne, widow of the late Wm. Dansay, Esq.

— In Rutland-square, Dublin, the wife of the Hon. Judge Jebb.

— In Queen Anne-street, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. A. Hammond, rector of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire.

— John Brown, Esq., of Hammersmith, late steward of the Margravine of Anspach.

9. At the Glebe House, Wexford, the Venerable Archdeacon Elgee.

— At Brookman's, in his 28th year, the Rev. Jas. Augustus Franks.

— At Edmonton, Sam. Knight, Esq., late of Norton Folgate, aged 55 years.

10. At Brighton, W. Mitchell, Esq., of Upper Harley-street.

— Thomas Smith, Esq., of Brentford, aged 61.

— At Kennington, Mrs. Mary Weatherley, widow, aged 86.

11. In Great Ormond-street, the Lord Chief Baron Richards, in the 71st year of his age.

— At Chertsey, Mrs. Hodges, relict of the late Jas. Hodges, Esq.

— Capt. Wm. Judson, Royal Marines.

— At Portsea, the Hon. E. A. Noel, midshipman of H. M.'s ship *Alacrity*, and brother of the Right Hon. Lord Barham.

— At Bexley, Kent, Richard, the younger son of W. E. Taunton, Esq., one of his Majesty's Counsel.

— At Colchester, the Rev. Benj. Wainwright, M.A., of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

— At Ravensworth Castle, county of Durham, the Hon. Frances Jane Liddell, second daughter of Lord Ravensworth.

12. At Colchester, Capt. Bell, many years Adjutant of the East Essex Militia.

— In Berkeley-square, Emily Caroline, the infant daughter of Vernon Dolphin, Esq., of Eyford House, Gloucestershire.

— At Thrumpton, Nottinghamshire, J. E. W. Emmerton, Esq., in his 88th year.

— At Brighton, Elizabeth Helena, only child of the late Hon. J. Perceval, and grand-daughter of Lord Arden.

— At Blackheath, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Jas. Austin, Esq., formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

— At Wimbledon, Mrs. Meyrick, widow of the late Jas. Meyrick, Esq.

13. At Plymouth, Adam M'Kensie, Esq., Capt. of H. M.'s ship *Ocean*, late of the *Superb*.

— In his 68th year, in Hatton-garden, Mr. Chas. Taylor, the respected editor of the improved edition of *Culmet's Dictionary of the Bible*, *Dr. Wells' Scripture Geography enlarged*, and other valuable works relative to Biblical literature.

— Miss E. M. Rush, aged 20 years, second daughter of the Rev. J. Rush, curate of Chelsea.

— In Highbury-place, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Jabez Smith, Esq., of Stoke Newington.

14. In his 80th year, Mr. John Watson, of How, near Ripon, Yorkshire.

15. At Penrith, Mrs. Mary Noble, at the advanced age of 107 years and two months.

— In Beaumont-street, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Portmore, aged 78.

— At Deptford, aged 58, J. Mason, Esq., a justice of the peace for the counties of Kent and Surrey.

— In his 38th year, Ernest Hudtwalcker, Esq., merchant of London.

16. In Howland-street, John Bodman, jun., Esq., aged 25.

— At Clifton, Louisa, relict of Silvanus Grove, Esq., of Woodford, Essex, aged 81.

— At Wandsworth, Richard Sawyer, Esq., third son of the late Anthony Sawyer, Esq., of Heywood Lodge, in the county of Berks, and of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

— Aged 12 years, John, the younger son of Mrs. Patrick, of Lincoln.

17. At Port Elliot, John, Earl of St. Germans.

— At Almondale, near Edinburgh, Lord Erskine.

— At the Manse, Methven, the Rev. J. Dowe.

— At Carr, parish of Drumbo, widow Smith, aged 106.

— Mr. John Walton, aged 81. He has left behind him 125 descendants, in children, grand-children, great-grand-children, sons and daughters-in-law, grand-sons, and grand-daughters-in-law.

18. Mrs. Mills, of the Polygon, Somers-town.

18. At East Acton, Thos. Church, Esq.
19. At Albany Barracks, Cowes, Lieut. Bowra, of the 64th regt.

— Mrs. Lee, widow, of Basford.

20. Ellen, the eldest daughter of Thos. Millward, Esq., of Ravensbury House, Mitcham.

21. In Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Wm. Walker, Esq., late of the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in his 56th year.

— Thos. Auldjo, Esq. late American Consul for the Isle of Wight, &c. in his 63d year.

22. In Aldermanbury, Mr. Wm. Payne, several years first clerk to the sitting alderman at Guildhall.

— In Old Palace-yard, Frances, the wife of Henry Bankes, Esq., M.P., of Corfe Castle, in her 63d year.

24. In Brunswick-square, Mrs. Bish, mother of Mr. Bish, of Cornhill.

Lately, At Crackley, near Kenilworth, Thos. Perry, aged 100 years and eight months.

— Harriet, wife of the Rev. Math. Vicars, rector of All-Hallows, Exeter, and late of York.

— In Fernoy, R. O'Flanagan, Esq.

— Mr. Potter, of the house of Goulding, D'Almaine, and Potter, music-sellers, Soho-square.

— At Westoe Lodge, county of Cambridge, Mary, the wife of Denj. Keene, Esq.

— At his house, Warriston-crescent, Edinburgh, John Mitchell, Esq., late Consul-general in Norway.

— At Portsmouth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Muttelbury, of the 69th regt.

— Capt. Judson, of the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marines.

— At Taunton, Gen. Barclay, of the Royal Marines, aged 85.

— At Colchester, in his 52d year, Geo. Round, Esq.

— Dr. Hamill, for several years Catholic Vicar-gen. of the Archdiocese of Dublin.

— In Great Cumberland-street, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Gen. W. Shirreff.

— At Lawley, the wife of Lieut. D. Fernandes, R.N., and daughter of Capt. Bray, of Southampton. Her infant, about five months old, survived her but a few hours.

— Wm. Sandham, Esq., for nearly 50 years solicitor in the town of Horsham.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jean, wife of Lieut. Col. John Austin, Brigadier-General in the armies of Portugal.

— In his 68th year, at Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire, Mr. Thomas Carley, who was born without hands, and his arms not more than eighteen inches in length; yet this great phenomenon of nature could write well, understood arithmetic, was clerk of the parish, and many

years employed as public schoolmaster, all which offices he discharged with satisfaction to the parish.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta Price Current of 9th June 1823.

Government securities.

Remittable Paper S. Rs. 35 to 37 0 per cent. prem.

Non Remittable Do. . 15 to 15 8 ditto.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills, S. Rs. 4 per cent.

Disco Government Do. . Do. 3 do.

Interest on Loans open dase Do. 4 do.

Disco 2 months certain Do. 3 8 do.

Bag.] Exchange on London at Six Months, [Sell.

Per Six Rupees.

1s. 11½d. to 1s. 12½d. 2s. to 2s. 0½d.

At 30 days' sight :

Bombay, per 100 Bomb. Rs. . S. Rs. 94

Madras 100 Madras do. . Do. 94 to 98

Bank Shares, premium 71 to 74 per cent. nominal.

Bullion—Sovereigns S. R. 10. 12. to 11. each.

D. of Eng. Notes . Do. 10. to 10. 8. each.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, November 26.

CORROX.—There was a fair demand last week, chiefly for home consumption.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades last week was more limited than for some time past; although the prices might be quoted steady, yet there was evidently more disposition to effect sales, and the purchasers had the advantage of buying at prices they had previously offered.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market last week continued brisk, the prices still advancing. The market may be stated to-day very firm at the late advance; and the favourable accounts from Holland and Hamburg give the holders much confidence.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 December—Prompt 20 January, 1824.

Ten—Bolivia, 300,000 lbs.; Congo, Camboi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lbs.; Hyson, 300,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 10th December—Prompt 6 February Company's—Bengal Raw Silk—Picea Goods—Sugar.

For Sale 12th December—Prompt 12 March. Licenced—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 17 December—Prompt 12 March. Licenced—Coffee—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 20 January 1824—Prompt 2 April. Licenced—Indigo.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that their Sale of Tea, which will be held in March next, the several species will be put up at the following prices respectively, viz.: Bolivia, at 1s. 6d. per lb.; Congo, at 2s. 2d and 2s. 4d.; Camboi, at 2s. 9d.; Souchong, at 3s.; Twankay, at 2s. 5d.; Hyson Skin, at 2s. 6d.; and Hyson, at 2s. and 2s. per lb.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the *Iliza*, from Fort Marlborough, Company's—White and Black Pepper—Benjamin.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1823-24.

Ships.	Tons.	Manning Officers.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To be Graced in the End.	To be Graced in the End.
1. <i>Macquies</i>	1339	John Campbell	James Walker	Henry Agter	Alex. Bold	A. Pitcairne	P. Macquies	Alex. Macne	J. B. Anderson	Bengal & China.	1823.	1823.	1823.
2. <i>Bracebridge</i>	1352	S. Majorbank	John Shepherd	H. L. Thomas	Fred. Maftan	T. M. Storr	Koch. Chant	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose				
3. <i>Deborah of Atoll</i>	1357	Wm. E. Ferrer	Edw. M. Daniel	R. Duden	J. L. Ken	Thos. J. Dyer	H. M. Isaacson	Rab. H. Cox	Edw. King				
4. <i>Duke of York</i>	1367	S. Majorbank	A. H. Chisholm	Wm. Phipps	John D. Orr	G. C. Kennedy	Geo. Ireland	Wm. Laid	Wm. Dallas				
5. <i>Castle Hawley</i>	1369	J. H. Gledhill	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Duden	S. V. Wood	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	John Campbell	Hen. Wright	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1823.	1823.
6. <i>Thomas Coats</i>	1374	S. Majorbank	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Wrayner	Arth. Vincent	Henry Burt	J. Elphinstone	Jas. Beveridge	Wm. Maltman				
7. <i>General Harris</i>	1376	James Sims	Geo. Weddell	J. C. Whitteman	S. Newdick	J. M. Williams	J. C. Milward	Thos. Colledge	W. Dickson	St. Helena, Zanzibar, & China.	18 Dec	1823.	1823.
8. <i>Cowling</i>	1380	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	Philip Baylis	Robert Lewis	A. Broadhurst	G. Crighton	Henry Arnot	W. De Charmet	Bengal & China.	18 Dec	1823.	1823.
9. <i>Earl of Balfour</i>	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Tim. Smith	Wm. Polham	—	F. G. Moore	Nath. Grant	Jas. Hodson				
10. <i>Sir David Scott</i>	1392	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter	—	—	—	—	D. Mackenzie	John Herbert	St. Helena, Zanzibar, & China.	18 Dec	1823.	1823.
11. <i>London</i>	1392	Company's Ship	John B. Sutcliffe	H. Broughton	Russ Thomas	Robt. Incke	Jas. Rickett	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Dec	1823.	1823.
12. <i>Dunira</i>	1325	Geo. Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	John Short	N. de la, Clob	—	—	—	—				
13. <i>Marquis Camden</i>	1800	Hen. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	Wm. Morgan	G. B. Fox	Wm. Lewis	A. Forbes	—	—				
14. <i>Lady Melville</i>	1800	Sir H. Wigram	Rich. Clifford	Robt. Clifford	H. C. Smith	—	—	—	—				
15. <i>William Parlie</i>	1345	Joseph Hare	Kenneth Smith	Wm. Pascoe	—	—	—	—	—				
16. <i>Orwell</i>	1335	Matthew Jackson	Wm. E. Parker	—	—	—	—	—	—				
17. <i>Marquis of Hastings</i>	1375	John McCagari	J. S. H. Fraser	—	—	—	—	—	—				
18. <i>Princess Amelia</i>	1375	Robert Williams	Thos. Williams	—	—	—	—	—	—				
19. <i>Asia</i>	971	St. Majorbank	John Levy	R. H. Bind	Henry Cole	James Wilson	J. B. Pidding	Wm. Marnock	W. P. Burt	China.	1824	1824	1824
20. <i>Rose</i>	934	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderson	D. Marshall	—	—	—	—	—				
21. <i>Marchioness of Ely</i>	932	Oct. Wigram	C. E. Rhagles	Philip Herbert	John Spratt	—	—	—	—				
22. <i>Princess Regent</i>	932	Hen. Bonham	Henry Bonham	Jas. B. Biles	—	—	—	—	—				
23. <i>General Hewitt</i>	994	Company's Ship	Thos. W. Barrow	James Head	T. B. Penfold	—	—	—	—				

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochinall.....lb.	0 3 6	10 0 4 8	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	4 10 0	10 4 15 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5 0 0	3 5 0	Senna.....lb.	0 0 0	0 4 3
— Cheribon.....	3 15 0	4 5 0	Turnerick, Java.....cwt.	0 0 0	0 15 0
— Sumatra.....	3 12 0	4 0 0	— Bengal.....	1 10 0	0 0 0
— Bourbon.....			— China.....	2 10 0	0 0 0
— Mocha.....	5 0 0	7 0 0	Zedoary.....		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	0 0 8	Galls, in Surin.....	7 0 0	7 10 0
— Madras.....	0 0 6	0 0 7	— Blue.....	7 10 0	8 15 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 5	0 0 7	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
— Bourbon.....	0 0 11	0 1 3	— Purple and Violet.....	0 8 7	0 8 9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet.....	0 8 0	0 8 6
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	12 0 0	13 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 7 0	0 7 6
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 0 0	4 10 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 7 8	0 8 3
Borax, Refined.....	3 0 0	3 15 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 8 9	0 8 5
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....	2 5 0	2 15 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 8 0	0 8 5
Camphire unrefined.....	9 0 0	11 10 0	— Consuming qualities.....	0 5 0	0 6 5
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 4 7	0 5 3	— Madras Fine and Good.....	0 5 9	0 6 5
— Ceylon.....	0 0 10	0 1 3	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Cassia Bada.....cwt.	16 10 0	14 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	5 0 0	15 0 0
— Ignera.....	7 11 0	7 14 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 9	0 2 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 8 0	0 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 15 0	2 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 13 0	0 0 0
Coculus Indicus.....	3 0 0	3 15 0	— Neri.....	0 14 1	1 1 3
Colombo Root.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	— Ditto White.....	0 14 0	1 0 3
Dragon's Blood.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	— China.....	0 18 0	0 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	7 0 0	8 0 0	— Orgazine.....	1 10 0	1 18 0
— Arabic.....	5 0 0	6 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 8 7	0 8 0
— Assafetida.....	3 0 0	3 10 0	— Cloves.....	0 4 1	0 0 0
— Benjamin.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	— Mace.....	0 3 0	0 3 0
— Aniini.....cwt.	3 0 0	10 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 3 5	0 3 8
— Galbanum.....			— Ginger.....cwt.	0 17 0	1 0 0
— Gambogio.....	14 0 0	15 0 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 6	0 0 7
— Myrrh.....	7 0 0	12 0 0	— White.....	0 1 3	0 1 3
— Olibanum.....	4 10 0	4 10 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 6 0	1 9 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0	— White.....	1 10 0	1 16 0
— Dyr.....	0 3 0	0 5 6	— Brown.....	0 19 0	1 2 0
— Shell, Black.....	9 0 0	3 0 0	— Manila and Java.....	0 17 0	0 18 0
— Shivered.....	2 5 0	3 0 0	Tea, Bohen.....lb.	0 2 3	0 2 0
— Stick.....	0 15 0	1 10 0	— Congou.....	0 2 6	0 2 4
Musk, China.....oz.	0 7 0	0 15 0	— Sonchong.....	0 4 0	0 4 7
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 5 0	1 10 0	— Camoul.....	0 3 4	0 4 2
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 9	0 0 0	— Twankay.....	0 4 0	0 3 6
— Cinnamon.....	0 12 0	0 9 0	— Pekoe.....	0 3 1	0 3 6
— Cloves.....	2 0 0	0 0 0	— Hyson Skin.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
— Mace.....	0 1 0	0 0 0	— Hyson.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
— Nutmegs.....	0 2 0	0 2 6	— Gunpowder.....	0 5 0	0 6 0
Opium.....lb.			Tortoiseshell.....	1 12 0	1 5 6
Rhubarb.....	0 1 6	0 3 3	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	9 0 0	10 0 0

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
York	476	James Talbert	Madras and Bengal.
Duke of Bedford	800	F. A. Conynghame	
Tyne	300	Henry Warrington	
Henry Porcher	800	John Thomson	
Lord Hungerford	707	Charles Farquharson	
Larkins	650	Henry R. Wilkinson	
William Muncy	800	James Jackson	
Golconda	800	James I. Edwards	
Exmouth	700	Samuel Owen	
Lady Raffles	650	James Coxwell	
David Scott	800	—	Bombay.
Fairlie	735	Thomas W. Aldham	
Bombay Merchant	434	Charles Kemp	
Cambridge	800	James Barber	
Mary Ann	469	John Craigie	
Upson Castle	600	John Thacker	
Triumph	800	Thomas Green	
Thames	350	John Litton	
John Barry	300	Peter Roche	
Orpheus	450	Thomas Finlay	Columbo and Trincomalee, Cape, Mauritius, Bourbon, and Ceylon.
Caroline	450	William H. Harris	
Nassau	250	George Carrs	
Guardian	250	George Sutherland	
Venilia	250	John Gilmore	
Marianne	180	George Parker	
Echo	380	Robert Denlip	
Prince Regent	400	William B. Lamb	
Denmark Hill	500	John Forman	
Alfred	248	Thomas Trist	Van Diemen's Land and N. S. Wales.
Brothers	423	Charles Motley	
Prince Regent	327	—	Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of October to the 25th of November 1823.

1823.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Consols.	5 p. Cent.	New	Long Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Goverment.	India Stocks.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	Ex. per Dy. Bankrupt.	Consols for Account.	Lottery.	1823.
Oct. 27	—	21 1/2	22 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	—	94 1/2	82 1/2	—	68 7/8	35 3/4	82 1/2	19	0
28	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	265 1/2	94 1/2	82 1/2	—	70 1/2	36 3/4	82 1/2	19	0
29	22 1/2	22 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	263 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	37 3/4	82 1/2	19	0
30	22 1/2	22 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	263 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	37 3/4	82 1/2	19	0
31	22 1/2	22 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	263 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	37 3/4	82 1/2	19	0
Nov. 3	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	264 1/2	—	—	—	—	38 1/2	82 1/2	23	19
6	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	265 1/2	—	—	—	77 1/2	46 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
7	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	265 1/2	—	—	—	77 1/2	46 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
8	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	80 1/2	48 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
9	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
11	—	—	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
12	—	—	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
13	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
14	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
15	—	—	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
16	—	—	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
17	—	—	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
18	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
19	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
20	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
21	—	—	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
22	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
23	22 1/2	22 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	266 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
24	22 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	267 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19
25	22 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	267 1/2	—	—	—	81 1/2	49 1/2	83 1/2	23	19

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